Appendix A: List of Contributors

Albania
Abdenour Meziane, National Institute of Public Health
Djamel Eddine Culmane, National Institute of Public Health
Llir Teneqexhiu, Office of Health Education, Ministry of Health

Antigua & Barbuda
Janice Alexander, Ministry of Health & Social Improvement

Argentina
Wallace Jose, Honorable Concejo Municipal de la Ciudad de Venado
Eduardo A. Laura, Asociacion America Del Sud y Prevencion
Mirta A. Molinari, Argentine Antitobacco Union
Diego Leon Perazzo, Argentine Antitobacco Union
Raul Ritoto, Informaciones Panamericanas
Leandro D. Rozado, United Nations

Australia
Simon Chapman, Action on Smoking and Health
Carolyn Ford, Quit: Victoria Smoking and Health Program
Rohan Greenland, Australian Medical Association
David Hill, Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria
Ann-Marie Hughes, Central Sydney Area Health Service
Peter Markham, Australian Council on Smoking and Health
Chris Rissel, Central Sydney Area Health Service
Geraldine Spencer, Canberra Action on Smoking and Health, Incorporated
Harley J. Stanton, World Health Organization
Stephen Woodward, Action on Smoking and Health

Austria
Elfriede Hammer, Osterreichisches Statistisches Zentralamt

Bahrain
Salah A. Abdulrahman, Ministry of Health
Amal Al Arrayed, Ministry of Health

Bangladesh
Kazi Rafiqul Alam, Dhaka Ahsania Mission
Debra Efroymson, Bangladesh Anti-Tobacco Alliance
M.A. Hai, Ahsania Mission Cancer Hospital
Shahadat Houssain, Bangladesh Cancer Society
Sayyid Fazlul Huq, Bangladesh Cancer Society
Kueili Mustafa, Welfare Association for Cancer Care
S.M. Abdus Sattar, Society for Health Advancement & Poverty Eradication

Barbados
Beverley Barnett, Pan American Health Organization
Veta Brown, Pan American Health Organization
Desmond Anthony Gelle, The Barbados Cancer Society

Belarus
A. A. Grakovitch, Belarusian Research Institute for Evaluation
I.D. Kozlov, Belarusian Research Institute of Cardiology
Svetlana Novoselova, Republic of Belarus Ministry of Statistics

Belgium
Pierre Bartels, Foundation Against Respiratory Diseases and for Health Education
Luk Joossens, Centre de Recherche et d’Information sur l’Organisation des Consommateurs

Belize
Lorraine Thompson, Pan American Health Organization
Graciela Uriburu, PWR Belize
Errol Vanzie, Ministry of Health

Bolivia
Jaime L. Rios-Dalen, Comision Nacional de Lucha Antirtabaquica

Bosnia & Herzegovina
Ajinja Ovorjic, Federal Institute of Public Health

Brazil
Vera Luisa da Costa e Silva, Instituto Nacional de Cancer
Antonio Eduardo Fernandez D’Aguiar, Logos Pro Saude
Vitoria Herzberg, Informacao e Suporte Emoncologia Daycare
Jose Elias Murad, ABRACO, Centro de Orientacao e Tratamento de Dependencia as Drogas

Brunei Darussalam
Haji Abdul Latif bin Haji Ibrahim, Ministry of Health

Bulgaria
George Kotarov, National Center for Public Health
Ivan Torlov, S & T Bulgaria LTD.
Tinka Troeva, National Assembly of Republic of Bulgaria

Cambodia
Lim Thai Pheang, National Center for Health Promotion
Marshall Smith, Adventist Development and Relief Agency Cambodia

Canada
Bob Ellis, Health Canada
Murray J. Kaiserman, Health Canada
Michael A. O’Neill, Health Canada

Chile
Cecilia Sepulveda, Ministry of Health

China
Gonghuan Yang, Chinese Academy of Preventive Medicine
Hou Peisen, Division of Health Education
Qing-Sheng Wang, Tianjin Cancer Institute
Wu Yanwei, WHO Collaborating Center for Tobacco or Health
Zhang Yanxian, Xiang Ya Hospital
Yan Zhongshu, Xiang Ya Hospital

Cook Islands
Edwina Tangarosa, Ministry of Health

Costa Rica
Carlos Diaz-Amador, Asociacion Costaricense Salud Publica

Croatia
Vlasta Hrabek Zerjavic, Croatian National Institute of Public Health

Cuba
Jaime Londoño Echeverri, Medicancer

Cyprus
A. Aristotelous, Ministry of Health
Eleftherios Stavrou-Costea, University of Cyprus
Stelios G. Syllafides, The Cyprus Anti-Cancer Society

Czech Republic
Jiri T. Kozak, Czech Committee of the European Medical Association
Eva Krallikova, Czech Committee of the European Medical Association
Hana Sojmovova, Ministry of Health

Denmark
Lotte Baadum
Ulla Skovgaard Danielsen, Danish Council on Smoking and Health
Eva Holshov, Danish Lung Association
Lars Moller, National Board of Health
Hans H. Storm, Danish Cancer Society

Hong Kong (special administrative region of China)
Judith Mackay, Asian Consultancy on Tobacco Control

Hungary
Katalin Lakatos, Hungarian National Institute of Public Health

Ireland
Juliette Calnan, American Cancer Society

Ivory Coast
G. Ngujia, Ministry of Health

Italy
Giuseppe Fargion, Italian National Cancer Institute

Japan
Linda Hayashi, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Jordan
Yusuf Al-Smadi, Ministry of Health

Kenya
Heather Joseph, Kenyan Catholic Health Association

Korea
Jeong Yoon, Korean Cancer Association

Kosovo
Aedin O’Callaghan, Ministry of Health

Kyrgyzstan
Said Eshmelev, Kyrgyz National Cancer Society

Lithuania
Alina Galdabina, Lithuanian National Cancer Institute

Mexico
Arnaud Tomaino, National Cancer Institute

Moldova
Vladimir Selivanov, Moldavian National Cancer Institute

Montenegro
Vesna Pejic, National Cancer Institute

Morocco
Mohammed Fassi, National Cancer Institute

Myanmar
Chein Thwin, Ministry of Health

Namibia
Riska Morena, Namibian Lung and Heart Association

Nepal
Bhandari, Ministry of Health

Netherlands
Gert-Jan Princen, Dutch National Cancer Society

New Zealand
Sue Forrest, NZ Heart Foundation

Nicaragua
Gloria Pastora, Nicaragua Cancer Society

Nigeria
Adeola Sowemimo, Ministry of Health

North Korea
Kim Il Sung

Norway
Vidar Gudmundsen, Norwegian Cancer Council

Oman
Jawad Alzarouni, Ministry of Health

Pakistan
N. A. Mahmood, Ministry of Health

Panama
Hilda Ortega, Ministry of Health

Paraguay
Raul Cano, Asociacion Paraguaya de Prevencion del Cancer

Peru
Luis San Roman, Ministry of Health

Philippines
Alex T. S. Libonias, National Cancer Institute

Poland
Tadeusz Stepnowski, Polish Cancer Fighting Society

Portugal
Maria L. Ribeiro, Portuguese National Cancer Institute

Qatar
Salma Al-Ghannam, Ministry of Health

Romania
Ioan Toma, National Cancer Institute

Russia
I.A. Tsukanova, Russian National Cancer Institute

Saudi Arabia
Hamed Al-Durra, Ministry of Health

Senegal
Saliou Kay, National Cancer Institute

Serbia
Ilija Zekic, Serbian National Cancer Institute

Seychelles
Emma De Groot, Seychelles National Cancer Institute

Singapore
C. Ramamohan, Singapore Cancer Society

Slovakia
Miroslav Skopnicki, Slovak National Cancer Institute

Slovenia
Janez Krzanic, Slovenian National Cancer Society

South Africa
Irene Copley, National Cancer Society of South Africa

South Korea
Xeon Sang Yoon, Korea Cancer Foundation

Spain
Jaime R. Vila, Spanish National Cancer Institute

Sri Lanka
Hiran Hemasena, National Cancer Control Programme

St Vincent
Carole Jean, Ministry of Health

Sweden
C. Bjoerk, Swedish National Cancer Institute

Switzerland
Klaus D. Keller, Switzerland National Cancer Society

Tanzania
Ismail M. Mugyezi, Tanzania National Cancer Institute

Thailand
Piyarat Kwanman, Thai National Cancer Institute

Turkey
Mehmet Yildirim, Turkish National Cancer Institute

Ukraine
Oleksiy Deryagin, Ukrainian National Cancer Institute

United Arab Emirates
Ali Al-Zahabi, Ministry of Health

United States
Bonnie J. Glick, National Cancer Institute

Uruguay
Alcides M. Ciancio, Ministry of Health

Uzbekistan
Rasul Rakhimov, Uzbek National Cancer Institute

Vietnam
Le Trien, Ministry of Health

Yemen
Abdul Rahman Al-Jabri, Ministry of Health

Zimbabwe
C. B. Masoe, Ministry of Health

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Djibouti
Abdullahi Hassan Hersi, Ministry of Health

Egypt
Shawky El-Haddad, Cairo University
Fatma A. Hassan, Suez Canal University
Khaled Hassanain, Cairo University
Sherif Omran, Egyptian Cancer Society
Rafat Ali Saber, Assiut University Hospital

El Salvador
Cesar Guzman, Red de Informacion Antitabaquica

Estonia
Sirje Laud, Statistical Office of Estonia
Andrus Lipand, Ministry of Social Affairs

Ethiopia
Indryas Lemma, Jimma, Institute of Health Sciences

European Communities
Andrew Hayes, International Union Against Cancer

Fiji
Gauden Galea, World Health Organization
Litea Meo, School of Public Health and Primary Care

Finland
Mervi Hara, Finland's Action on Smoking and Health
Helkki J. Korhonen, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health
Pekka Puska, National Public Health Institute
Matti Rautalahat, Cancer Society of Finland
Anja Rimpela, University of Tampere

France
Pascal Melihan-Cheinin, Ligue Nationale Contre Le Cancer

Gabon
Biyé Bi Nguema Sylvie, ONG Albatros

Georgia
Tamar Chelidze, Tobacco Control Counter Center
Gela Kobeshavidze, Tobacco Control Counter Center
Revaz Tataradze, Georgian Medical Association

Germany
Jurgen Hasler, Coalition Against Smoking
Frank Lehmann, German Medical Association
Chris Nelson, World Health Organization
Tobias Schür, Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum
Martina Poetkau-Langer, Institute of Clinical Chemistry, University of Tübingen

Ghana
Thomas Fred Addo, Health Humanitarian And Environmental Society

Greece
Pantelis Vekios

Grenada
Rosy Bhola, Ministry of Health

Guatemala
Ana Lucia Garces Del Valle, Department of Prevention and Health Education

Honduras
Jorge Umanzor S., Liga Contra el Cancer

Hungary
Tibor Demjen, National Institute for Health Promotion
Erzsébet Podminiczky, Hungarian Medical Association
Tibor Szilagyi, Health 21 Hungarian Foundation

Iceland
Guðlaug B. Gudjonsdottir, Icelandic Cancer Society

India
Moses Asirivatham, The Society for Social Welfare and Educational Center
Kishore Chaudhary, Indian Council of Medical Research
Surya Kumar Debnath, Assam Cancer Society & Rural Based Preventive Oncology Research Center
Prakash Gupta, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research
Surendra Shastri, Tata Memorial Hospital
Sharad Vaidya, National Organization for Tobacco Eradication

Indonesia
Tjandra Yoga Aditama, Indonesian Smoking Control Society
Soewarta Kosen, National Institute of Health Research and Development

Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Negin Masoudi Alavi, Scientific Mission, Kashan Medical University
Zarrin Ahmadzadeh Rezvani, General Department of Environmental & Occupational Health
Nizal Sarraf-Zadeh, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences

Ireland
Fenton Howell, Action on Smoking and Health-Ireland
Owen Metcalf, Ministry of Health and Children

Israel
Shosh Gan-Noy, Israel Cancer Association
Anat Kelem-Aizik, Israel Cancer Association

Italy
Damiano Abeni, IDI-IRCCS
Elisabetta Chellini, Azienda Ospedaliera
Pierluigi Struzzo, Association for the Study of Asthma and Allergies

Jamaica
Eva Lewis-Fuller, Ministry of Health

Kenya
M. Bassam Qasem, Jordanian Anti-smoking Society

Kuwait
Husain Al Moumen, Health Education Department

Lao People's Democratic Republic
Ketsanou Boupha, Center for Information and Education

Latvia
V.T. Jayaprakash, Ministry of Health

Lebanon
Youssif Bassim, Tobacco Control Program

Lithuania
Alfonsas Cekauskas, Lithuanian Temperance Organization

Malta

Mauritius

Mayotte

Mexico

Moldova

Monaco

Morocco

Namibia

Nepal

Netherlands

New Zealand

Nicaragua

Nigeria

Norway

Oman

Pakistan

Panama

Papua New Guinea

Paraguay

Peru

Philippines

Poland

Portuguese Republic

Rwanda

Saint Kitts and Nevis

San Marino

Sao Tome and Principe

Senegal

Serbia

Seychelles

Sierra Leone

Singapore

Slovakia

Slovenia

Solomon Islands

Somalia

South Africa

Spain

Sri Lanka

Sudan

Sweden

Switzerland

Syrian Arab Republic

Tajikistan

Thailand

Togo

Tonga

Trinidad and Tobago

Tunisia

Turkey

Uganda

Ukraine

United Arab Emirates

United Kingdom

United States

Uruguay

Uzbekistan

Vanuatu

Viet Nam

Wallis and Futuna Islands

Yemen

Zambia

Zimbabwe
Luxembourg
Fiona Godfrey, International Union Against Cancer
Danielle Hansen-Koenig, Ministry of Health
Marie-Paule Prost-Heinisch, Fondation Luxembourgaise Contre le Cancer

Malawi
Hudson Kuuwalo, Ministry of Health and Population

Malaysia
Zulkifli Ahmad, University Sains Malaysia, Community Medicine
John D. Cardosa, The National Cancer Society of Malaysia
Abdul-Razak Dzulkifli, National Poison Centre
Hooi Lai Ngiok, Penang Hospital
Jonas Phang, National Cancer Society of Malaysia, Penang Branch
Zarihah Zain, Ministry of Health Malaysia

Malta
Anthony Briffa, Department of Public Health
Robert Mizzi

Marshall Islands
Jane Bond, Riddle & Baumgartner
Clifford E. Douglas, Tobacco Control Law and Policy Consulting

Mauritius
J.C. Mohith, Mauritius Institute of Health
Ameenah Sorefan, Mental Health and Substance Abuse Unit
Veronique Le Clezio, Coalition Anti Tabac

Mexico
Francisco Alaniz Camino, Asociacion Contra el Cancer
Mayra Galindo de Mares, Asociacion Mexicana de Lucha Contra el Cancer
Maria Hoy, Secretaria de Salud
Pablo Kuri, Secretaria de Salud
Horacio Rubio Monteverde, Comite Latinoamericano Coordinador del Control de Tabaco

Micronesia (Federated States of)
Joshua C. Phillip, FSM SAMH Program

Mongolia
G. Dashzeveg, Ministry of Health
Galsan-yuondon Sukhbat, Medical University of Mongolia

Morocco
Mohamed Bartal, Moroccan Association for Prevention & Health Education

Nepal
Bhakta R. Dahal
Mrigendra Raj Pandey, Mrigendra-Samjhana Medical Trust

Netherlands
Trudy Prins, Stivoro-Dutch Foundation on Tobacco Control

New Zealand
Christine Glass, Cancer Society of New Zealand
Barbara Langford, Smokefree Coalition
Murray Laugesen, Health New Zealand
Trish Morant, Statistics New Zealand

Nigeria
N.S. Benebo, National Tobacco Control Programme
Maisy H. Ekukudo, Nigerian Cancer Society
Gordon Ilogu, Addressing Tobacco in Africa
Adenike Chibokun, Lola Marine Psycho-Education Cancer Center

Norway
Ingunn Holden Bergh, Norwegian Cancer Society
Runa Hennig, National Council on Tobacco and Health
Rita Lindbak, National Council of Tobacco and Health
Ann Marie Muller
Liv Urdal, National Council on Tobacco and Health

Oman
Jawad Ahmed Al-Lawati, Ministry of Health

Pakistan
Muhammad Waheed Akhter, Tobacco Control Legal Forum of Pakistan
N.A. Jafrey, Ziauddin Medical University
N. Kizilbash, Nuclear Medicine, Oncology and Radiotherapy Institute
Tariq Parvez, Pakistan Society for Cancer Prevention

Palau
Annabel Lyman, Ministry of Health

Paraguay
Antonio Cubilla, Instituto de Patologia e Investigacion

Peru
Carlos Farias Alburqueque, Comision Nacional Permanente Lucha Antitabaquica
Luis Pinillos Ashton, Comision Nacional Permanente Lucha Antitabaquica
Ana D'Caroli de Santos, ADAINEN
Elizabeth de Osneros, ADAINEN

Philippines
Edna Amor-Bello, Philippine Cancer Society

Poland
Trudy Prins, Stivoro-Dutch Foundation on Tobacco Control

Republic of Korea
Sun Ha Jee, Yonsei University
Il Soon Kim, Korean Association of Smoking and Health

Republic of Moldova
Grigore Bulbuc, Cancer Prevention Society of Moldova

Russia
Alex Prokhorov
Rustem F. Sitdikov, Public Anticancer Fund of the Tatar Republic
Kamardina Tatyana, National Center for Preventive Medicine
Galina B. Tkachenko, Ministry of Health
David Zaridze, Institute of Carcinogenesis

Rwanda
Kabanda Gaspard, Ministry of Health

Saint Lucia
Patricia Joseph, Ministry of Health

Samoa
Stephen T. McGarvey, International Health Institute

Saudi Arabia
Jamal S. Jarallah, Department of Family & Community Medicine

Senegal
Moustapha Ndir, Dakar University Medical School

Seychelles
Stella Anyangwe, World Health Organization
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Organization</th>
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<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Lue Poh Choo, Statistical Information Services</td>
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<td>S.C. Emmanuel, Ministry of Health</td>
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<td>Moses Lee Kim Poo, Ministry of Health</td>
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<td>Rose Vathinathan, Ministry of Health</td>
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<td>Tan Bee Yian, Ministry of Health</td>
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<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>Elena Kavcova, Comenius University and Martin Faculty Hospital</td>
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<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>Viktorija Rehar, Slovenian Union for Health Promotion and Education</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Eva Stenger, Institute of Public Health of the Republic of Slovenia</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>Katherine Everett, Cancer Association of South Africa</td>
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<td>Philip Machanick, University of Witswatersland</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lee Racha-Silva, Centre for Alcohol/Drug-Related Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yussuf Saloojee, National Council Against Smoking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ken Sheppard, Tobacco Action Committee</td>
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<td>Dehram Swart, National Health Promotion R &amp; D Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Isabel Garcia/Saiz</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Carolina Pascual, Spanish Association Against Cancer</td>
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<td></td>
<td>M. Angeles Planchoe Santos, Spanish Association Against Cancer</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dolors Marin Tuya, Catalan Association for Smoking Prevention</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Gallege Punyawardene Alvis, Swarna Hansa Foundation</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Lalani S. Perera, Ministry of Justice, Constitutional Affairs, Ethnic Affairs</td>
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<td>and National Integration</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diyanath Samarasinghe, Alcohol and Drug Information Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Mohamed Abdelmarmoud Al Arbai</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ali Mohamed Idries, Toombak and Smoking Research Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>David A. Pritchard, The National Council on Smoking, Alcohol and Drug</td>
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<td>Dependence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Margaretha Haglund, National Institute of Public Health</td>
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<td>Aageir R. Helgason, Tobacco Prevention Center</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Karl Lund, Norwegian Cancer Society</td>
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<td>Paul Nordgren, National Institute of Public Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Bridgette Caretti</td>
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<td>Jean-Francois Etter, Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine</td>
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<td>Marilma Gali- Petrozza, Swiss Statistics</td>
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<td>Ruben Israel, International Union Against Cancer</td>
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<td>Alfredo Morabia</td>
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<td>Jean-Charles Rielle, Carrefour Prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Mohamed Taha Jasser, The Syrian Cancer Society in Aleppo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wasim Maziak, Syrian Society Against Cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mohammad Yousser, Syrian Society Against Tobacco in Aleppo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Varaborn Bhuniswasi, Institute of Tobacco Consumption Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hatai Chitanondh, Thailand Health Promotion Institute</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stephen Hamann, Tobacco Control Policy Research Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bungon Rithiphaheekde, Action on Smoking and Health Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The former Yugoslav Republic</td>
<td>Mome Spasovski, Department for Social Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Macedonia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>Senam Kodjo John Agbeli, Volontaires d’Actions pour la Sante et l’Epanoissu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ibrahim Dinya, Regional Organization for Cancer Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mamadou Garba, Regional Organization for Cancer Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nahala Maman, Regional Organization for Cancer Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Garba Sourakatou, Regional Organization for Cancer Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Lero Tchassao, ONG A.T.L.A.T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonga</td>
<td>Ian Darmon-Hill, World Health Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maika Knahoi, Public Health Division of Tonga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>Farhat Ben Ayed, Tunisian Association on Fighting Against Cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mounira Nebli, Ministry of Public Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Cen Asut, Turkish Medical Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dincer Firat, Faculty of Medicine, Fatih University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R. Erol Sezer, National Committee on Tobacco or Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Edward Kanyesigye, Ministry of Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Liliane Luwaga, Ministry of Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>Konstantin S. Krasovsky, Alcohol &amp; Drug Information Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Galyna Rud, Coordinating Board on Tobacco Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>Ameena Hashim, Sharjah Medical District, Ministry of Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom of Great</td>
<td>Clive Bates, Action on Smoking and Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
<td>Karl Brooks, Action on Smoking and Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monique Lhuissier, University of Newcastle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lucieneri Vieru, Tobacco Control Resource Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chris Roberts, National Assembly for Wales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amanda Sandford, Action on Smoking and Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>David Spencer, Freeman Hospital</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edwin Van Teijlingen, University of Edinburgh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>Maureen Moore, Action on Smoking and Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wendy Ugolini, Action on Smoking and Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Republic of Tanzania</td>
<td>Joseph Mbata, World Health Organization, Regional Office for Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Twalib Athumani Ngoma, Tanzania Cancer Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nancy Eli Tseha, Ministry of Community Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Scott Batchelor, TRW, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stella A günüana Blauce, World Health Organization-Tobacco Free Initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marion Ceraso, Johns Hopkins School of Public Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ross Hammond, Hammond and Purcell Consulting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mariza Rojas, Pan American Health Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>Helmut Kisdorf, Uruguayan Committee Against Tobacco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Milton Portos, University Group to Abandon Tobacco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bank and Gaza Strip</td>
<td>Paola Piva, Palestine National Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Naim Abdelfatah Hussain Sabra, Ministry of Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lady Shehadeh, Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
<td>Jean Jacques Rory, Department of Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic</td>
<td>Natasha Herrera, Pan American Health Organization</td>
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<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>Nguyen Cu Dong, National Institute of Tuberculosis &amp; Respiratory Diseases</td>
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<td>Christopher Jenkins, Vietnamese Community Health Promotion Project</td>
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<td>Zambia</td>
<td>Amy Kabwe, Zambia Anti-Smoking Society</td>
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<td>Grace Mwewa Munshimbwe Mushinge, Zambia Anti-Smoking Society</td>
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<td>Patrick A. Twumasi, University of Zambia</td>
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<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>M. Betholine, World Health Organization</td>
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Appendix B: Legislation

Afghanistan
Order of the Cabinet of 28 December 1971 (prohibiting all advertising of cigarettes)

Albania***
Required Health Warnings and Other Provisions
Source: WHO (1997)
Comment: Requires a health warning on cigarette packs; forbids smoking in health establishments, educational and cultural institutions, public transport, food markets and partly in restaurants; prohibits the use of television, radio and other media to promote tobacco products

Algeria***
Law No. 85-05 of 16 February 1985 on health protection and promotion (Sections 63-66)
Source: IDHL, 1985, 36 (4): 909, 916 (Journal officiel de la Republique algérienne democratique et populaire (17 Feb 1985, No. 8, pp. 122-140)
Comment: Public places in which smoking is prohibited are to be specified by administrative regulations; health facilities and personnel shall organize, with the cooperation and assistance of public authorities and organizations, preventive campaigns and activities against non-communicable diseases and social scourges; all parties concerned shall participate in combating smoking by health education and information; the advertising of tobacco products shall be prohibited; the sale of tobacco products shall be subject to the approval on the packaging of a label bearing the legend “Smoking is harmful to health”
Interministerial Order (1996)
Source: Int J Tuberc Lung Dis, 3(10), 927-937
Comment: Bans smoking in public places

Andorra
Decree of 10 October 1991 regulating the consumption and sale of tobacco under certain circumstances
Source: IDHL, 1992, 43(1): 76 (Translation of law text by American Cancer Society)
Comment: Restriction on sales (general); health of the non-smoking population comes before that of the smoking population and any course of government action is to protect non-smokers; prohibits the sale and consumption of tobacco in hospitals, learning centers, public transportation, offices of the Administration and other institutions that provide services directly to the public
Andorra Penal Code
Source: GLOBALink, European Bulletin, 11 October 1999
Comment: Makes smuggling illegal, including cigarette smuggling

Antigua and Barbuda***
Argentina
Law No. 18.604 of 1970 (prohibiting certain forms of advertising of cigarettes)
Comment: Law passed in the National Congress to ban all cigarette advertising for one year; not renewed

Law No. 19.800 of 1972
Source: PAHO (1992)
Comment: Regulates the production and marketing of tobacco; designed to protect producer and manufacturer interests

Law No. 23.102 to create the National Fund for Medicines (1984)
Source: PAHO (1992)
Comment: Fund supported by cigarette tax

Law No. 23.344 of 31 July 1986 on restrictions on the advertising of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and other products intended for smoking and their packaging
Comment: Tar and nicotine content prescribed; health education curricula; advertising on television and radio is prohibited from 0800 to 2200, except that the brand name can be stated; advertising directed to young people is prohibited, including films to which persons under 18 are admitted; the distribution and promotion of samples at colleges and universities is prohibited; representation of persons smoking excessively in advertising is prohibited; low-tar and low-nicotine cigarettes may not be represented as beneficial to health; advertising can not be associated with physical activity or sports, but this does not include the sponsorship of sports events; all packs of tobacco products must carry the health warning: “Smoking is dangerous to health”;

Guide to Sources and Abbreviations
***
Refer to the following sections in Tobacco or health: a global status report [WHO (1997)] for additional information regarding national or territorial tobacco control provisions:
- Tobacco control measures
- Controls on tobacco products
- Protection for non-smokers
- Health Education


Ad
Advertisement

BASP (1994)

ERC (1999)

GCC
Gulf Cooperation Council

IDHL

Maxwell Report

PAHO (1992)


TMA (1999)

USDA
United States Department of Agriculture

WHO (1993)

WHO (1997)
information on the tar and nicotine content of cigarettes is voluntarily included by manufacturers on packs of cigarettes.

Parliamentary Decree No. 226 of 27 April 1988 requiring health warnings that smoking is prejudicial to health in all advertising and promotion of tobacco.


1994 Law regarding the provision of non-smoking tables/areas in restaurants and bars.

Source: USDA, ERC (1999)

Local regulations regarding minimum age to purchase cigarettes.

Source: USDA, ERC (1999)

Comment: The minimum age to purchase tobacco is regulated by law and is currently 16; the Province of Buenos Aires became the first to pass legislation forbidding the sale of cigarettes to those under the age of 18 (April 1997); those selling tobacco products must display signs warning of the ruling.

Sources:
- Law No. 3.764 to regulate cigarette excise taxes.
- Order No. 22.900 prohibiting smoking on public transport vehicles.
- Order No. 33.266 prohibiting drivers of school buses from smoking and prohibiting smoking on vehicles transporting dangerous substances.
- Argentinian Food Code, Article 18 (prohibiting use of tobacco in food establishments and places where food products are handled).
- Industry Code of Practice.


Requirements for on-pack health warnings.

Source: ERC (1999)

Armenia***

Ministry of Health announcement to step up anti-smoking measures, mid 1999.

Source: ERC (1999)

Ban on excisable goods imported to or produced in Armenia, July 2000.

Source: SNARK News Agency/Tobacco e-News CEE (from newscee@globallink.org).

Comment: Starting 1 July 2000 the sale of excisable goods imported to Armenia will be banned if they carry excise marks dated 1997 and 1998. Under Armenia's government's decision, starting from 1 February 2000, new excise marks have been put into use for marking cigarettes imported into or produced in Armenia.

Requirement for on-pack health warnings.

Source: ERC (1999)

Australia***

Tobacco Act (1927).

Source: Canberra ASH Incorporated (Ashes to Dust vol.16#1-2: Jan-June 1999 Newsletter).

The Broadcasting and Television Act 1972.


Comment: Imposes restrictions on tobacco advertising in electronic media; television stations are permitted to show billboards, banners, and other paraphernalia that advertise tobacco products during televised sporting events.


Source: Canberra ASH Incorporated (Ashes to Dust vol.16#1-2: Jan-June 1999 Newsletter).

Ordinance (No. 49 of 1986) to provide for the printing of health warnings on containers in which certain tobacco products are packed. (dated 20 August 1986).

Source: WHO (1993)

Comment: The phrase ‘Health Authority Warning’, and one of the following warnings, shall appear on every container or wrapping in which a tobacco product is packed: ‘Smoking Causes Lung Cancer’, ‘Smoking Causes Heart Disease’, ‘Smoking Damages Your Lungs’, ‘Smoking is Addictive’.


Source: WHO/TPH/CLH/90.3

Comment: Health warnings; Smoking banned in all Commonwealth Government offices and buildings.

Notice under the Trade Practices Act 1974 (subsection 65C(5) and Section 6SP), (dated 12 October 1989).


Comment: Prohibits the manufacture, import and sale of oral snuff and chewing tobacco.

The Smoking and Tobacco Products Advertisements (Prohibition) Act 1989.

Source: USDA.

Comment: Smoking banned on 1 September 1990 on scheduled international flights operating between cities in Australia; administrative regulations require all Australian Government offices to be smoke-free.


Source: IDHL, 1994, 45 (2): 185


Comments: Bans all forms of tobacco advertising from 1 July 1993, including billboards, films, and non-tobacco merchandise.


Source: IDHL, 1994, 45 (4): 490; USDA.

Comment: Tar content prescribed; restriction on sales (general); health warnings required.


Source: USDA.

Comment: Smoking is prohibited on all scheduled domestic flights operating between cities in Australia; administrative regulations require all Australian Government offices to be smoke-free.

The Smoking and Tobacco Products Advertisements (Prohibition) Act 1989.

Source: USDA.

Comment: Prohibits the manufacture, import and sale of oral snuff and chewing tobacco.


Source: Canberra ASH Incorporated (Ashes to Dust vol.16#1-2: Jan-June 1999 Newsletter).

Comment: The amended act deals solely with the registration of tobacco wholesalers and retailers; provides for a Register of Licenses to be made available for public inspection at the office of the Commission during ordinary office hours; similar provision is made in some state Acts; requires licenses to be displayed in a prominent place in each outlet.

Source: USDA.


Source: Margo Goodin, Australian Capital Territory (GLOBALink, 02 November 1999), USDA.
Comment: No promotional items or entitlements to be given away with tobacco products; no supply of free tobacco products if supply promotes the sale of any tobacco product; no competitions associated with tobacco products or the promotion of smoking; point of sale advertising strictly limited; no defense to the offence of selling a tobacco product to a person under 18 years of age; cigarette vending machines may be located only in designated bar and gaming areas within liquor-licensed premises; creation of the ‘Registrar of Tobacco’ with the power to impose administrative sanctions on holders of tobacco retail licenses; provision for the appointment of authorized officers with specified enforcement powers; no selling or importing food or toys which resemble tobacco products or a pack or which publicizes or promotes tobacco use

Voluntary indications of tar and nicotine content shown on cigarette packs

Source: USDA

Tar and nicotine content regulation

Source: USDA

Comment: No cigarettes may be manufactured in or imported to Australia which have a tar level in excess of 18 mg per cigarette or a nicotine level of more than 1.6 mg per cigarette

No smoking on all flights of Ansett and Qantas Airways Ltd. Airlines

Source: www.ostpxweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

Austria***

Decree of 15 February 1979 of the Federal Ministry of Health and Environmental Protection on smoking in hospitals


Requirement for on-pack warnings (effective 1982) & Modifications to on-pack warnings (effective September 1992)

Source: ERC (1999)

Comment: Warnings not applicable to point of sale material; three warnings to be used in rotation: ‘smoking damages your health’, ‘smoking during pregnancy can damage your child’s health’, ‘protect your children from tobacco smoke’

The Employees’ Protection Law of 1972, as amended by the Federal Law of 20 October 1982


Comment: Requires employers to ensure that non-smokers are protected from the effects of tobacco smoke in the workplace; when smokers and non-smokers work together in a single room, smoking is forbidden unless the non-smokers can be adequately protected by means of additional ventilation

Privately-owned airline Lauda Air ban on smoking during international flights from Austria to East Asia and Australia, 1988

Source: WHO/CLH/90.1

Limits on tar content (effective January 1994)

Source: ERC (1999)

Comment: 15 mg limit on tar yields in force in January 1994; 12 mg limit by 1 January 1998 to comply with EU regulations

The Tobacco Law, 1995


Comment: Minimum age to purchase cigarettes; health warnings required; advertising and sales restrictions; smokeless tobacco; provides that regulations may be adopted in the interests of public health to control the use and amounts of ingredients, additives, aroma, flavorings, pesticides and residues in tobacco products; ban on smoking in premises used for education, negotiations and school sporting activities; ban on smoking in similar places applies for a period during which the premises are used for these purposes; no ban on smoking in premises used exclusively for private purposes; smoking banned in rooms accessible to the public in public authority buildings, educational or other establishments in which children or teenagers are supervised, provided with accommodations, universities and vocational training establishments, and establishments used for performances or exhibitions; rooms may be specified as areas where smoking is permitted, provided that tobacco smoke does not get into the areas where the smoking ban applies (not allowed in educational or other establishments for youth); a sufficient number of no-smoking areas must be provided in fixed location facilities of public and private bus, rail, air and shipping operators; all advertising of tobacco products with more than 10 mg condensate (or tar) levels is prohibited from 1 January 1997; press advertising is restricted to not more than one advertising page per periodical, per manufacturer

Modifications to on-pack warnings in order to comply with EU regulations (effective 1995)

Source: ERC (1999)

Comment: ‘Smoking increases the risk of cancer’ and ‘smoking contributes to heart disease’ printed on packs

Restrictions on tobacco advertising, Summer 1997

Source: ERC (1999)

Comment: Reverses a decision to ban advertising; radio and television advertising only permitted after 2200

No smoking on all flights of Austrian Airlines, March 1999


Restrictions on smoking in public indoor places

Source: WHO/CLH/90.3, ERC (1999)

Comment: Restrictions on smoking in health and educational facilities mostly on a voluntary basis; administrative measures restrict smoking in elevators and theaters for safety reasons; in public places, smoking is prohibited or limited, including schools, hospitals, cinemas, and concert/exhibition halls

Advertising Restrictions

Source: ERC (1999), USDA

Comment: ‘Television and radio advertising is prohibited; advertising in the cinema is allowed after 1800; ads in newspapers are restricted to one page per issue, and in periodicals, to one page per manufacturer per issue; the distance between tobacco posters must be at least 150 m and there are restrictions on the size of posters; posters in the vicinity of schools are not permitted; no advertising in any means of public transportation; except international trains, ships and airways; plain cigarettes or brands with a tar content in excess of 10 mg may no longer be promoted; well-known persons, sportsmen and young people aged 30 and under should not be used in advertising; smoking may not be called “healthy”; advertising must not be aimed at promoting a general increase in cigarette consumption; ads should not suggest excessive consumption; Austria will be bound to comply with the new EU law prohibiting most forms of tobacco product advertising (majority of tobacco advertising practices phased out over the next four years, with sponsorship of all sports and cultural events by tobacco companies terminated by October 2006)

Requirement for ingredient disclosure on cigarette packs

Source: Maxwell Report

Bahamas***

The Health Services (Amendment) Act of 1976 (Health Services Rules) requiring a health warning on tobacco advertising and cigarette packs.


No smoking on all flights of Bahamasair airlines.

Source: www.ostpxweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html, WHO/CLH/90.1

Comment: The Ministry of Transport issued regulations to prohibit smoking during domestic inter-island flights of national airlines

Bahrain***

Resolution 24 of the Health Ministers of the Arab Gulf States, January 1980


Comment: “Health Warning: Smoking is a leading cause of lung cancer and of pulmonary and cardiovascular diseases”

Law banning the sale of cigarettes to those under 18 years of age

Source: Source unclear, GLC BalkLink, 2 July 1999

No smoking on domestic flights of Gulf Air Company airlines

Source: www.ostpxweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html
Cigarette advertisements no longer appear on television
Source: USDA

Reduction of the nicotine and tar rates in each cigarette
Source: Dr. Randah Hamadeh, WHO/EMRO Conference on Tobacco, July 1999
Comment: Permitted levels are .6 mg nicotine and 10 mg tar

Requirement for tar and nicotine levels to be indicated on each cigarette pack

Requirement that the number of cigarettes in a pack does not exceed 20

Increase in custom tariffs on cigarettes and tobacco to reach 100%

Ban on advertising for tobacco and its derivatives (direct or indirect) on playgrounds, roads, airports, and public places

Ban on advertising (direct or indirect) in print media

Ban on competitions organized by tobacco manufacturers

Ban the distribution of gifts with cigarette packs

Ban on smoking in all health institutions (government and non-government)

Establishment of designated smoking areas in restaurants, cafeterias and public places

Ban on smoking in closed public areas and all means of public transport

Ban on the sponsorship of sporting and cultural events by tobacco companies

Ban on advertising for tobacco and its derivatives (direct or indirect) on television and radio (includes bidis)

Ban on advertisements in newspapers and other print media, June 1990
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Extends existing ban on advertising of tobacco products via television and radio (includes bidis)

Voluntary Agreement by British American Tobacco, 1992
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Introduces health warnings on all BAT products

Juvenile Smoking Act, 1993
Source: Shahdat Hossain, Bangladesh Cancer Society
Comment: Minimum age to purchase is 15 years

Bangladesh High Court Decision on Production and Consumption of Tobacco, 2000 (dated 07 February 2000)
Source: Debra Eromson, Bangladesh Anti-Tobacco Alliance
Comment: Measures regarding production and consumption of tobacco, including bans on smoking in public places and advertising

Ban on the sponsorship of sporting and cultural events by tobacco companies
Source: ERC (1999)

Industry license required for commercial production of cigarettes
Source: Kuheli Mustafa, Welfare Association for Cancer Care

Barbados***

Unofficial ban on television advertising
Source: USDA
Comment: Cigarette advertisements no longer appear on television

Ban on smoking in some public buildings
Source: USDA

Requirement for tobacco product excise tax and industry licenses
Source: Desmond Anthony Gale, Barbados Cancer Society

Smoke-free indoor air restrictions
Source: Desmond Anthony Gale, Barbados Cancer Society, Veta Brown, PAHO
Comment: Smoking restricted in public places, health care facilities, public transportation, Ministry of Health facilities, arrival and departure lounges at sea and air ports, schools, and other government buildings

Requirement for health warning

Requirement for minimum age to purchase tobacco
Source: Veta Brown, PAHO

Public Health Service Regulations
Source: WHO/TOH/CLH/90.3
Comment: Prohibits smoking in food establishments while food is being handled

Belarus

Law (Text No. 3317-XII) of 17 October 1994 on the prevention of disabilities and the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities
Source: A.A. Grakovich, Belarusian Research Institute
Comment: Advertising restrictions; health education curricula

Vedamasci Vashaunaga Saveta Republiki Belarus, November 1994, Text No. 564
Source: Text of law not translated

Law prohibiting advertisement of tobacco and alcohol products in mass media

Law prescribing maximum levels of tar and nicotine content per cigarette
Source: Irina Tioukhlova, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire 1996/1997

Presidential Decree on Tobacco and Alcohol Sales Control
Source: Irina Tioukhlova, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire 1996/1997
Comment: Sales must be carried out in the presence of a license

Restrictions on advertising, sponsorship, and brand identification
Source: Irina Tioukhlova, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire 1996/1997
Comment: Complete prohibition on advertising via national and cable television, national radio, printed newspapers, and magazines; requirement for health warning on advertising

Legislation for a minimum age of purchase
Source: Irina Tioukhlova, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire 1996/1997
Comment: Minimum age to purchase is 18 years

Legislation specifying a minimum pack content (number of cigarettes)
Source: Irina Tioukhlova, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire 1996/1997
Comment: 20 cigarettes or 25 papirooses is minimum pack size

Legislation to control smoking in public places
Source: Irina Tioukhlova, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire 1996/1997
Comment: Complete prohibition on smoking in public transport and domestic air transport; partial restriction in health care buildings, educational buildings, government offices, workplaces, and international air transport by domestic carriers

Requirement for on-pack health warnings
Source: ERC (1999)

Belgium

Royal Decree of 15 September 1976
Source: BASP (1994)
Comment: Prohibits smoking in public transport vehicles (trams, buses, underground trains and related vehicles)
Crown Order of 28 December 1979 on the manufacture and marketing of tobacco, tobacco products, and similar products
Comment: Vending machine restriction; health warnings; tar content prescribed; ingredient disclosure on packaging; advertising and sales restrictions; ban on smokeless tobacco sales

Crown Order of 5 March 1980 on advertising for tobacco, tobacco products, and similar products
Comment: Prohibits free products or samples; other advertising restrictions

Crown Order of 22 September 1980 amending the Crown Order of 5 March 1980 on advertising for tobacco, tobacco products, and similar products
Comment: Tar and nicotine content prescribed; health warning required; all packaging, advertisements and point of sale material must carry the tar and nicotine levels of the products; four additional health warnings used on an annual rotating basis

Crown Order of 30 March 1981 amending the Crown Order of 28 December 1979 on the manufacture and marketing of tobacco, tobacco products, and similar products
Comment: Health warnings required; ingredient disclosure (tar and nicotine levels)

Crown Order of 21 January 1982 amending Crown Order of 5 March 1980 on advertising for tobacco, tobacco products, and similar products
Comment: Restrictions advertising in the form of bills or posters; disclosure of tar and nicotine levels

Decree of 2 December 1982 on the control of smoking
Comment: Health education curricula; information programs; restrictions on smoking in public places, health care facilities, and on public transportation; without prejudice to prohibitions laid down by administrative authority, smoking is prohibited on premises where pupils are present in kindergartens, and establishments providing primary, special, and artistic schooling; packs of cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, and other tobacco products shall carry a printed statement with a clear indication of the tar and nicotine contents

Crown Order of 20 December 1982 on the advertising of tobacco, tobacco products, and similar products
Comment: Free products or samples restricted; health warnings required; nicotine content prescribed; advertising restrictions, including prohibitions on advertising directed at children

Crown Order of 20 December 1982 amending the Crown Order of 28 December 1979 on the manufacture and marketing of tobacco, tobacco products, and similar products
Source: IDHL, 1985, 36 (1): 63
Comment: Advertising restrictions

Crown Order of 31 March 1987 prohibiting smoking in certain public places
Comment: Smoking shall be prohibited in public places and premises in which children or persons of school age are received, lodged or cared for

Crown Order of 19 January 1990 amending the Crown Order of 28 December 1979 on the manufacture and marketing of tobacco, tobacco products, and similar products
Comment: As of 31 December 1992, maximum tar yield is 15 mg and maximum nicotine yield is 1.5 mg (12 mg & 1.2 mg on 31 December 1997); it is forbidden to distribute tobacco products by means of vending machines unless they are in a place where products are sold in the traditional manner

Crown Order of 10 April 1990 amending the Crown Order of 20 December 1982 on the advertising of tobacco, tobacco products, and similar products
Comment: Together with Crown Order of 20 December 1982, advertising of tobacco products on radio, television, in newspapers, reviews, and other publications aimed mainly at minors is prohibited, as is 1) advertising by means of aircraft, boats, or vehicles, except for those taking part in competitions or being used to transport tobacco, tobacco products, or similar products, 2) by using films, videotapes, slides, or other types of visual presentations, 3) by the distribution or door-to-door delivery of stickers or promotional leaflets, 4) by means of free samples of tobacco products, 5) by using the brand name or symbol of tobacco products, or any other image usually associated with such products, on, or close to everyday objects, other than those which are part of the personal equipment of participants in sporting competitions, 6) by using illuminated signs, except within or at the entrance to places where tobacco products are available for sale, where advertising is permitted, its contents are limited to the name of the product, its brand name and symbol, representations of products directly associated with smoking, tar and nicotine levels, and information on price and quality

Crown Order of 15 May 1990 prohibiting smoking in certain public places
Comment: Prohibits smoking in enclosed places used by the public which form part of premises where services are available to the public, ill or elderly people are admitted or treated, health care for prevention or treatment is provided, children or young people of school age are admitted, education and or professional training is provided, entertainment is offered, exhibitions are mounted, or sports are practiced; exceptions made only for places specially designated for the provision and consumption of food and/or drinks which do not exceed 50 square meters in area; clearly defined areas can be set aside for smokers, but they must be established so as to minimize the nuisance of smoke to non-smokers; in places where smoking is permitted, a smoke-reducing ventilation system must be installed; clearly visible signs are to be used, displaying the wording “Beyond this point, it is forbidden to smoke in the whole building”

Crown Order of 13 August 1990 on the manufacture and marketing of tobacco-based products and similar products
Comment: Health warnings; prohibits the use of all ingredients and additives in tobacco products except for those listed in the law; prohibits the sale of tobacco products via automatic vending machines, with the exception of vending machines installed in premises in which such tobacco products are sold in the traditional way; implements the European Directive of 13 November 1989 concerning the labeling of tobacco products; implements the European Directive of 17 May 1990 concerning the maximum tar content of cigarettes; prohibits chewing tobacco intended for consumption in its raw form

Order of 6 January 1992 of the Executive of the French Community on the dissemination of educational campaigns for health by broadcasting agencies [provisions included on smoking]
Source: IDHL, 1993, 44 (1): 15

Crown order of 31 March 1993 amending Section 148 decies (2) of the General Regulations for Labor Protection, concerning the control of nuisances due to tobacco smoke present in the ambient air
Comment: Employers are obliged to adopt a policy on smoking at work which must be negotiated with the company’s health and safety committee

Crown Order of 14 April 1993 amending the Crown Decree of 13 August 1990 on the manufacture and marketing of tobacco-based products or similar products
Source: IDHL, 1994, 45 (1): 43
Comment: Health warnings required; restrictions on sales (general); smokeless tobacco
Law of 10 December 1997 prohibiting the advertising of tobacco products
Comment: Repeals Crown Order of 20 December 1982 on the advertising of tobacco, tobacco products, and similar products; introduces amendments to the Law of 24 January 1977, prohibits advertising of tobacco products; prohibits advertising in print and broadcast media, on billboards and sponsorship of sports and other events by companies; the use of names of services or makes of products that are indirectly related to tobacco products is prohibited; the launch of new products bearing the same name as a tobacco product is outlawed

Amendment to the Tobacco Advertising Ban by the Belgian Court, 30 September 1999
Source: Luk Joossens (GLOBALink, 30 September 1999)
Comment: Abolishes two provisions of the tobacco ad ban; tobacco advertising for world-wide events will be allowed until 31 July 2003; indirect advertising is also re-allowed

No smoking on all flights of Sabena Belgian World Airlines.
Source: www.ostpweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

Belize**
Belize National Standard for the Labeling of Retail Packs of Cigarettes
Source: Lorraine Thompson, Focal Point for Tobacco Control and Graciela Uriburu, PWR Belize
Comment: Developed by the Belize Bureau of Standards; includes a health warning and tar group designation on the labels of individual packs of cigarettes

Taxation on tobacco products required
Source: Lorraine Thompson, Focal Point for Tobacco Control

Industry licensing required
Source: Lorraine Thompson, Focal Point for Tobacco Control

Benin***
Order No. 2697/MS/DC/SCSH of 31 October 1991 prohibiting smoking in public and private hospitals, training units, and health services
Source: IDHL, 1992, 43 (2): 293

No smoking on all flights of Air Afrique airlines
Source: www.ostpweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

Bolivia***
Decree-Law No. 15629 of 18 July 1978 promulgating the Health Code (Sections 15 and 123-124)
Comment: Restricts sponsorship or support of cultural/sports events; prohibits advertising that encourages tobacco consumption, as well as the use of children and adolescents in tobacco advertisements or the association of tobacco in advertisements with sporting, domestic, or occupational situations

Ministerial Resolution (Ministry of Social Welfare and Public Health) of 7 April 1980 (establishing a health warning on cigarette packs)
Source: Maxwell Report 1996

Regulations of 15 March 1982 on the use of tobacco
Comment: Health warnings; smokeless tobacco; advertising of tobacco is restricted to the format of "tombstone" advertising in which only the name, brand, symbol, tar and nicotine contents are given; only products directly associated with smoking may be depicted; persons inhaling or exhaling cigarette smoke, adolescents, pregnant women, children, may not be shown in ads; tobacco advertisements may not be associated with sporting, domestic, or occupational activities; separate smoking areas are to be provided in indoor public places; charges an Intersectoral Council for health training and education (Ministries of Social Welfare & Public Health and of Education & Culture) with compulsory anti-smoking education; requires the Health Education Division to supervise the use of mass media for tobacco advertising in order to prevent indiscriminate promotion of tobacco consumption; prohibits smoking in indoor public places, schools, health facilities and public transport vehicles

Ministerial Resolution No. 883 of 12 October 1984 prohibiting smoking in any educational establishment, private or public, throughout Bolivia

Clean Environment Law
Source: Jaime L. Rios-Dalenz, Comision Nacional de Lucha Antitabaquica
Comment: Restrictions on smoking in public areas

Restrictions on television advertising
Source: Maxwell Report 1996

No smoking on domestic flights of Lloyd Aereo Boliviano airlines.
Source: www.ostpweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

Bosnia and Herzegovina***
Law on Prohibition of Tobacco Products Use
Source: Text of law read by American Cancer Society
Comment: Smoking is prohibited in educational institutions, institutions for students and children, health institutions, social institutions, and other institutions; the prohibition on smoking applies to working premises where drugs are produced, controlled and used, where food items are produced, controlled and stored, where cultural, entertaining, sport and other manifestations are performed, where recording and broadcasting is performed, where meetings are held and in stations' buildings, in offices with two or more employees where one is a non-smoker; smoking is allowed in workplaces in designated areas; a separate smoking area is to be created in the places where food is served; smoking is prohibited in public transportation, railways, air and water transport except where designated, and in elevators; tar and nicotine contents and health warnings must be printed on packs; advertisement is prohibited in the press, on the radio and television, in cinemas, on large boards, labels and other ads in public places, buildings, transport, on flashing neon signs, in books, journals, calendars and clothes items including sponsorship of sport, cultural and other public events; new tobacco products may be advertised for 15 days, but not to young people; sale of tobacco to minors under 15 is prohibited; selling tobacco in buildings that are less than 300 meters away from school institutions and recreation institutions is prohibited; fines exist for breaking the law

Botswana***
An Act (No. 33 of 1992) to control the smoking of tobacco and tobacco products
Source: IDHL, 1994, 45 (3): 329-330; text of law read by American Cancer Society
Comment: Every employer shall prepare in writing a policy with regard to smoking in the workplace; smoking is not permitted in the elevators or in any office area where more than one person works in a common space, or any part of the workplace where the public has access; smoking and non-smoking signs must be displayed; similar rules apply to smoking in prison; hospital patients may be allowed to smoke in non-smoking areas; no smoking on internal flights; smoking is not permitted on any public transportation vehicle unless everyone inside agrees that smoking is permissible; smoking shall not be permitted in any area normally used by passengers on a train unless it is a designated smoking area; smoking allowed only in designated areas in passenger lounges and waiting rooms; in any area where food is consumed, at least half of the seating must be designated for non-smokers; smoking is not allowed in schools or other educational establishment (if students are adults, then smoking areas can be designated); at least half of an enclosed public area must be designated for non-smokers; no tobacco sales to minors under 15 (signs must be displayed); no person shall publish any tobacco advertisement in Botswana or in media intended primarily for Botswana; advertisements must carry a health warning and a list of any constituents in the product which are harmful; vending machines must display health warnings; the Minister shall establish a committee to advise him on matters related to smoking and the implementation of the Act; sets penalties for breaking the law
Comment: Prohibits misleading and abusive advertising
Source: Vera Luiza da Costa e Silva, Ministry of Health

Consumer Defense Code No. 8078 (dated 11 September 1990)

free samples bans the sale of tobacco to minors under 18 years; restricts distribution of television; mandates health warnings on all types of tobacco advertising; limits the times when tobacco commercials may be broadcast on radio and ing two hours, space must be reserved for smokers in the rear of the aircraft; smoking prohibited on all flights of two hours or less, and on flights exceeding 29 August to alert the population to the adverse effects of smoking 1987 voluntary restriction on the sponsorship of sports and cultural events Source: ERC (1999)

Comment: Advertising tobacco products is permitted on television only between 2100 and 0600; advertising in theaters before 2000 is prohibited if persons under 18 years are admitted; tobacco ads must not 1) incite excessive or irresponsible consumption, 2) allude to health, holidays, or soothing properties, 3) associate tobacco products with sexuality, virility, or femininity, 4) reference to children and adolescents is prohibited, and 5) may not be addressed to young people; size and frequency of health warnings is prescribed; announcement of events sponsored by tobacco companies is limited to the presentation of the name and logo of the company, and is not permitted as part of the program event; Federal Ministry of State for Health recommends that entities of State and Municipal Administrations adopt measures aimed at limiting smoking or holding lighted cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, or pipes in enclosed public premises that lack adequate ventilation; requires manufacturers to print warnings on cigarette packs, boxes of cigarillos, and boxes and packs of free samples

Interministerial Ruling No. 3257 (dated 22 September 1988)
Source: Vera Luiza da Costa e Silva, Ministry of Health
Comment: Recommends measures to restrict smoking in workplaces; creates designated smoking areas; rewards companies for outstanding tobacco control campaigns

Federal Constitution (dated 5 October 1988)
Source: Vera Luiza da Costa e Silva, Ministry of Health
Comment: Regulates advertising of tobacco products

Order No. 731 of 31 May 1990
Comment: Repeals Resolution No. 490 of 25 August 1988; prohibits smoking in any health institution, public or private; recommends the adoption of measures restricting smoking in public premises, public transportation vehicles, elevators, auditoriums, cinemas and theaters, libraries and schools; smoking prohibited on all flights of two hours or less, and on flights exceeding two hours, space must be reserved for smokers in the rear of the aircraft; limits the times when tobacco commercials may be broadcast on radio and television; mandates health warnings on all types of tobacco advertising; bans the sale of tobacco to minors under 18 years; restricts distribution of free samples

Statute for Children and Adolescents No. 8069 (dates 13 July 1990)
Source: Vera Luiza da Costa e Silva, Ministry of Health
Comment: Prohibits sale or free distribution of tobacco products to children

Consumer Defense Code No. 8078 (dated 11 September 1990)
Source: Vera Luiza da Costa e Silva, Ministry of Health
Comment: Prohibits misleading and abusive advertising
Order No. 2169 of 29 December 1994
Comment: Bans cigarette advertisements from depicting sex and requires more explicit health warnings; restricts television advertising between 0600 and 2300 and prohibits it at other times

Interministerial Order No. 477 of 24 March 1995
Comment: Restricts event sponsorship/promotion; advertising ban on television returned to 0600 and 2100; prohibits billboards near schools; introduces new system of rotating health warnings

Federal Law signed by President Cardoso in July 1996
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Prohibits smoking in closed public areas, except for in areas designated for smoking (regulation defining smoking areas is unclear)
2 June 1999 by the Ministry of Health (New Health Warnings)
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Substitutes traditional health warning for five new health warnings to be printed on cigarette packs and advertising, except for those products intended for exportation

Act No. 9294 (dated 15 July 1996) and Decree No. 2018 (dated 1 October 1996)
Source: Vera Luiza da Costa e Silva, Ministry of Health, ERC (1999)
Comment: Prohibits smoking in closed public areas, except for in areas designated for smoking; restricts smoking in aircraft and mass transit vehicles; prohibits advertising in mass media between 0600 and 2100; requires health warnings on advertisements; provides definitions for law's enforcement

Agreement under juridical decision of Public Ministry/SP. No. 31 (dated 21 October 1996)
Source: Vera Luiza da Costa e Silva, Ministry of Health
Comment: Requires Philip Morris and Souza Cruz to disclose cigarette ingredients on tobacco packs

National Traffic Code No. 9503 (dated 23 September 1997)
Source: Vera Luiza da Costa e Silva, Ministry of Health
Comment: Prohibits driving under the influence of any substance causing physical or psychological dependence

Ministry of Health Ruling No. 2818 (dated 28 May 1998)
Source: Vera Luiza da Costa e Silva, Ministry of Health
Comment: Prohibits smoking in Ministry of Health installations

Act No. 9782 (dated 26 January 1999)
Source: Vera Luiza da Costa e Silva, Ministry of Health
Comment: Establishes the regulation, control and surveillance of all tobacco products

Provisional Measure No. 1814 (dated 26 February 1999)
Source: Vera Luiza da Costa e Silva, Ministry of Health
Comment: Repeals content warnings on tobacco packs

Ministry of Health Ruling No. 695 (dated 1 June 1999)
Source: Vera Luiza da Costa e Silva, Ministry of Health
Comment: Publishes new health warnings

Ruling by the National Agency for Health Surveillance No. 320 (dated 21 July 1999)
Source: Vera Luiza da Costa e Silva, Ministry of Health
Comment: Regulates annual registration of smoking products and requires submission of reports

Decree No. 3136 (dated 13 August 1999) and Ruling No. 1201 (dated 6 October 1999)
Source: Vera Luiza da Costa e Silva, Ministry of Health
Comment: Creates the National Commission to prepare for international negotiations on a framework convention for tobacco control and designates members
Decree No. 3157 (dated 27 August 1999)
Source: Vera Luiza da Costa e Silva, Ministry of Health
Comment: Provides new wording for Article 5 of Decree No. 2018 of 1996

Ruling No. 10 (dated 30 December 1999)
Source: Vera Luiza da Costa e Silva, Ministry of Health
Comment: Prohibits smoking on vehicles for interstate and international passenger transportation

Ban on advertising via coupons
Source: Maxwell Report

No smoking on domestic flights of Trans Brazil and Varig airlines
Comment: Restricts smoking during both domestic and international flights

Distribution restrictions
Source: Antonio Eduardo Fernandes D’Aguilar, Logos Pro Saude
Comment: Prohibits vending machines; free samples given only to adults

Product regulation
Source: Antonio Eduardo Fernandes D’Aguilar, Logos Pro Saude
Comment: Tar and nicotine contents prescribed

Brunei Darussalam
Ministry of Health Circular 5/1990
Source: Harley Stanton, WHO/WPRO
Comment: Prohibits smoking in all Ministry of Health buildings, including offices, hospitals, and clinics

Ban on television and radio advertising, 1990
Requirement for health warnings on cigarette packs, 1991
Smoking Control Committee established, February 1994
Ban on smoking during international flights by Royal Brunei Airlines
Source: Harley Stanton, WHO/WPRO

Circular from the Prime Minister’s Office
Source: Harley Stanton, WHO/WPRO
Comment: Prohibits smoking in all government offices

Partial ban on advertising and sponsorship
Source: Harley Stanton, WHO/WPRO
Comment: Radio and television advertising is restricted

Bulgaria
Sanitary Rules approved by the Chief State Sanitary Inspector to restrict smoking in working premises and workplaces (dated 21 January 1969)
Source: IDHL, 1970, 21 (3): 536, USADA
Comment: Smoking at workplaces where any non-smoker is employed is prohibited, except by written agreement of the non-smoker, and without exception, where expectant or nursing mothers are employed

Decree No. 2431 of 2 November 1973 embodying the Law on Public Health (Section 58) (last enforcement August 1998)
Comment: Ban on advertising of tobacco products on radio and television broadcasts, in the vicinity of child education establishments and by methods targeting minors; bans smoking in workplaces with non-smoking employees; smoking in public establishments shall be permissible under conditions and procedures determined by a regulation of the Minister of Health; tobacco retail trade to minors is prohibited on the territory of health and educational facilities; smoking in public transportation is banned, including domestic flights and international flights with duration of flight up to two hours; in long-distance flights, one-third of the front places are non-smoking; in railway transport, there are designated compartments for non-smokers; State agencies and social organizations shall be required to participate in smoking prevention activities; Ministry of Health and its agencies shall actively participate in health education; it is prohibited to issue any form of advertising or publicity in which beneficial properties are attributed to tobacco products; smoking is prohibited in working premises where pregnant women or nursing mothers are present; the sale of tobacco products to minors is prohibited

Ordinance No. 2 on health requirements in connection with smoking, 1974
Comment: Head of the Ministries, departments and other economic and public organizations are requested to take care that people do not smoke in working premises, promote the development of a movement and action against smoking, issue orders for the application of the Sanitary Rules and post signs where smoking is not permitted; smoking is forbidden in schools and other educational/training establishments, health establishments, cinemas, theaters, concert halls, sports halls, conference rooms, corridors, cafeterias, hostels, youth establishments, dining rooms, breakfast rooms, confectioners, administrative establishments, food storage areas, in working conditions where certain harmful occupational factors would combine with smoking to create especially high health risks, in workplaces with non-smokers, workplaces with pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers, waiting rooms of railway stations, bus stations, and airports, buses, taxis, trains, during domestic air travel and in sleeping and dining cars of trains; designated smoking areas in restaurants, some offices, and public transportation and planes traveling over 2 hours; sale of tobacco products is forbidden in schools, health establishments and shops within 200 meters; advertising is forbidden on television and radio, in the cinema, the press and on lighted posters; tobacco products must have a warning label approved by the Ministry of Health

Order 54 of the Transportation Ministry, March 1980
Source: George Kotarov, National Center for Public Health
Comment: Restricts smoking in public transportation vehicles

Ban on smoking in airport lounges, 1980
Source: WHO/CLH/90.1

Total ban on smoking aboard aircraft on domestic and international routes during flights not exceeding two hours, 1980
Source: WHO/CLH/90.1
Comment: In flights over two hours, single-cabin sections must be reserved for non-smokers

Legislation of 1980 restricting smoking in public places
Source: WHO/CLH/90.3
Comment: Restriction on smoking in food storage areas, restaurants during mealtimes, health establishments, sports premises, libraries, cinemas, theaters, concert halls, circuses, cultural establishments, school and educational or other establishments for young people, conference rooms, some hostels; ban on smoking in offices

Balkan Bulgarian Airline ban on smoking during all flights, no matter the duration, 1988
Source: WHO/CLH/90.1

Regulation 5 of the Ministry of Health, August 1992
Source: George Kotarov and Tinka Troeva
Comment: Ingredient disclosure (including nicotine levels) and health warnings required; maximum permissible quantities of tar in cigarettes (domestic and imported) is 20 mg until 31 December 2000 and 15 mg after that date; regulation indicates the quantity of nicotine inhaled per cigarette

Law on Tobacco and Tobacco Products, December 1993 (amended December 1996)
Source: www.bild.acad.bg/legislation/docs/11/others/1.htm, George Kotarov, National Center for Public Health
Comment: Governs tobacco trade on the domestic retail market and imports, including licensing by the Minister of Finance; restricts sales to minors (under 18); prohibits direct advertisement in all public places, except those of production and trade; regulates growing, categorizing, buying out, industrial processing and trading in tobacco products; supervision carried out by the Council of Ministers; locally manufactured and imported tobacco products sold on the domestic market must have an inscription in Bulgarian stating “Smoking is hazardous to your health” and an excise band; retail sale of tobacco products is forbidden on the territory of kindergartens or schools, with a broken consumer pack, with an unclear origin and producer, when they
do not conform to sanitary norms, with damages or defects which impair their consumer qualities, and without an indication on the pack of mandatory elements for informing the consumer (ingredient disclosure); sets penalties for breaking the law

Law on Excise, March 1994 (last enforcement 1 January 2000)
Source: George Kotarov, National Center for Public Health
Comment: Regulates excise taxes on tobacco products; from 1996, the excise duties for all cigarettes are 60% of the producer's price, levied with excise tax + VAT; VAT is 20%, identical to all consumer goods; taxation policy uses a combination of both taxes, specific and ad valorem; requires excise labels, health warnings, and information about nicotine and tar constituents on all packs of cigarettes

Law on Electronic Media: Radio and Television Act (last enforcement 15 December 1999)
Source: George Kotarov, National Center for Public Health
Comment: Bans any advertisement of cigarette products and smoking; prohibits tobacco manufacturers from sponsoring broadcasts; bans hidden advertisements that might affect children's behavior and health

Minimum age to purchase
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Minimum age to purchase cigarettes is 18

Licensing of cigarette traders, beginning in 1998
Source: ERC (1999)

Burkina Faso

Order No. AN V — 81 FRSAN.CAPRO.DP of 29 February 1988
Comment: Advertising for tobacco, cigarettes, and cigars and cigarillos is prohibited on billboards and screens; it is prohibited to smoke in health establishments, public places, meeting rooms, cafes, restaurants, dormitories, administrative offices, kindergartens, and places that accommodate children; cigarette packs must carry a warning and disclose tar and nicotine contents

Law No. 23/94/ADP of 19 May 1994 promulgating the Public Health Code (Chapter VII)
Comment: The Health Minister shall organize information and sensitization campaigns and activities intended to prevent tobacco consumption; the advertising of tobacco shall be regulated in accordance with the conditions laid down by a joint Order of the Ministers responsible for Health, Information, and Trade; packs must carry the health warning and indicate the level or degree of toxicity

No smoking on all flights of Air Afrique airline.
Source: www.ostpweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

Cambodia***

Sub-decree issued by the Council of Ministers in 1994 to ban smoking in government offices
Source: www.globalink.org/gt/ap-docs/cb-jmk1.htm

Cabinet Decree, 28 August 1995
Source: Marshall Smith, ADRA Cambodia
Comment: Bans smoking in public places; increases the tax on foreign cigarettes; calls for health warnings to be aired following every cigarette advertisement on television and radio

• Ban on tobacco advertising on public broadcast media (does not apply to private stations), in effect since 1993
• Partial smoke-free areas in hospitals/health facilities, government offices, workplaces, public transport, restaurants
• Ban on smoking on international flights in and out of Cambodia and regulations restricting smoking on domestic flights
Source: Marshall Smith and Yel Daravuth, ADRA Cambodia

Partial bans on radio, print, and billboard advertising
Source: Takeita Kienove (WPRO Questionnaire on Tobacco or Health 1994)

No smoking on all flights of Royal Air Cambodge airlines
Source: Marshall Smith, ADRA Cambodia

Requirement for health warnings on cigarette packs
Source: Yel Daravuth, ADRA Cambodia

Cameroon

Legislation banning smoking in public transport vehicles
Source: WHOTCH/CLH/90.1
Comment: Minister of Health and the Minister of Transportation decided in 1988 to enforce the legislation

Tobacco Law introduced by the Ministry of Health, 1988
Source: WHOTCH/CLH/90.3
Comment: Public health, sanitary, and educational establishments must be smoke-free areas

Voluntary Advertising Code For Cigarettes (approval date: 1 January 1989, effective date: 1 March 1989)
Source: TMA (1999)
Comment: Bans cigarette advertising in all media that specifically targets establishments for learning attended by minors and means of mass transportation for school children; no advertising for tobacco will make it seem that tobacco is the only factor for success in life or imply, either directly or indirectly, that the consumption or use of such products is good for one's health; no celebrity, in whatever domain, used in film, radio, or press ads, is allowed to directly express a preference for a particular brand of cigarette; no article of advertising or promotion will be given to minors by the signatories or their representatives; bans cigarette advertising on television; restricts cigarette advertising on radio to a maximum time of exhibition by brand and by station of 300 minutes per year; the maximum length of a radio ad is 60 seconds; restricts cigarette advertising in the press, including the maximum number and size of ads per year; restricts cigarette advertising in cinemas; maximum time given to each brand is 150 minutes per brand, year, and theater; the maximum length of an ad is 60 seconds; African Football Federation prohibits posters for cigarettes inside football stadiums; all forms of cigarette sponsorship (sports, cultural and artistic festivals) are authorized, except events (and participants) specifically aiming at minors, and all activity directly related to political or religious events

Canada

An Act respecting the protection of non-smokers in certain public places. (dated 18 June 1986)
Source: WHO (1991)
Comment: Stringent restrictions on smoking in premises occupied by Government agencies and municipal bodies; prohibits smoking in premises occupied by a health and social services establishment, in ambulances, subway cars and buses used for urban transportation or transport to and from airports.

Source: IDHL 1988, 39(1): 86
Comment: Prohibits smoking on commercial flights of Canadian aircraft that carry passengers on a unit toll basis and last two hours or less; requires air carriers to post signs that smoking is prohibited

Food and Drugs Act: Regulations amending the Food and Drug Regulations (1084) [nicotine patches]. SOR/98-294. (dated 14 May 1998)
Comment: Deregulatory initiative permits nicotine in transdermal patches to be made available without a prescription for delivery rates of 22 mg per day or less; nicotine 2 mg and 4 mg gums received non-prescription drug status in 1993 and 1997, respectively
The Tobacco Products Control Act 1988 (struck down on 21 September 1995)
Comment: Prohibits advertising any tobacco product offered for sale in Canada; frees the amount of a tobacco manufacturer's or importer's contributions to cultural or sporting events where brand names of tobacco products are used to the level of contributions to such events in 1987; health warnings must appear on signs at a retailer's place of business and on vending machines; print media prohibited as of 1989; signs as of January 1991, and point of sale ads as of 1993; restrictions on sponsorship prohibit the use of brand names, but not corporate names; foreign media is outside of the law

Tobacco Restraint Act of 1988
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Sets a minimum age of 16 years for tobacco sales nationally

The Non-smokers' Health Act (came into force at the end of 1989)
Comment: Bans smoking on commercial airlines and buses, and restricts smoking on trains and ships; prohibits smoking in all federally regulated workplaces unless there is an enclosed smoking room which is separately ventilated to the outdoors; ban includes industries like banking or telecommunications, workers under the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Senate, the Parliamentary library and the Parliament

The Non-smokers' Health Regulations, 1989
Comment: Detailed provisions for designating smoking rooms/areas and placing notices of smoking restrictions; provisions dealing with smoking on trains, ships, aircraft and in terminals and stations

An Act (Chapter 7) to amend the Non-smokers' Health Act
Comment: Every employer, and any person acting on behalf of an employer, shall ensure that persons refrain from smoking in any work space under the control of the employer; imposes restrictions on smoking on aircraft and on trains

Food and Drugs Act: Food and Drug Regulations, amendment, Schedule No. 853, SCR/92:724 (dated 10 December 1992) (provisions on products used to help people stop smoking)

The Tobacco Products Control Regulations
Comment: Health warnings and ingredient disclosure required; advertising restrictions; smokeless tobacco

The Tobacco Sales to Young Persons Act, 1993
Source: IDHL, 1994, 45 (2): 187
Comment: Vending machine restriction; minimum age to purchase

Tobacco Products Control Act: Tobacco Products Control Regulations, amendment
Comment: Every packet that contains cigarettes or cigarette tobacco and that is sold or offered for sale by a manufacturer or importer must display one of eight different health messages in English and French on a rotational basis; specifies size and placement of warnings

The Tobacco Sales to Young Persons Regulations, 1994
Source: IDHL, 1994, 45 (2): 187
Comment: Minimum age to purchase

Non-Smokers' Health Act: Non-Smokers' Health Regulations, amendment
Source: IDHL, 1995, 46 (4): 491
Comment: Smoking aboard aircraft

Voluntary Packaging and Advertising Code, December 1995
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Consistent with the Supreme Court decisions to allow manufactures to communicate with adult customers; all company advertising to be pre-cleared by an independent authority; advertising may not show people, be placed on radio and television, or appear in publications aimed at primarily non-adult audiences; outdoor advertising may not be placed within a designated distance of primary or secondary schools; sponsorship can carry tobacco trademarks, but not show packs, tobacco products or examples of products in use, and must promote the sponsored event or activity; health messages must appear on packaging and advertising in a legible manner and be attributed to Health Canada

The General Amending Regulations (Controls on Tobacco Products)
Source: IDHL, 1996, 47 (1): 40
Comment: Minimum age to purchase; smuggling of tobacco products

The Tobacco Act (25 April 1997) [Repeals the Tobacco Products Control Act and the Tobacco Sales to Persons Act]
Comment: Gives the Federal government authority to regulate the manufacture, sale, labeling, advertising and promotion of tobacco products; restricts access to tobacco products by young persons; requires health messages on packs of tobacco products, as well as detailed information concerning their emissions; prohibits advertising of tobacco products, except for product information and brand preference advertising in publications with adult readership, materials mailed to adults, and places where young persons are not permitted by law; prohibition of any product advertising that evokes an image or emotion about a lifestyle, or any that could on reasonable grounds be construed to be appealing to people younger than 18; severe restrictions on sponsorship promotions containing tobacco brand elements; stern enforcement scheme; mandates retail signs to warn that tobacco will not be sold to minors; requires that cigarette packs contain no fewer than twenty cigarettes; restricts the placement of vending machines; restricts the sale of tobacco by mail

Food and Drugs Act: Regulations amending the Food and Drug Regulation (1030) (update to Schedule For regulatory status of nicotine 4 mg chewing gum (dated 28 August 1997)

Tobacco (Seizure and Restoration) Regulations JUS-97-297-03 (SOR/97)
Source: www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ehp/ehd/tobacco/legislat/access_regs.htm

Tobacco Access Regulations JUS-97-296-02 (GC-1)
Source: www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ehp/ehd/tobacco/legislat/access_regs.htm

Comment: Lists documentation that may be used to verify age of a purchaser

Amendment to the Tobacco Act of 1997 (dated 3 June 1998)
Comment: Toughens the Act; bans tobacco sponsorship after a five-year transition period; requires reporting of tobacco sales; confirms restrictions on sales to minors; reaffirms government's commitment to initiatives to reduce tobacco use

Workers' Compensation Board Regulation (effective 1 January 2000)
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Ban on smoking in health care facilities, on public transportation and in public places; aims to protect workers from passive smoking

No smoking on all flights of Canadian airlines.
Source: www.ostrpweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

Cape Verde

Law No. 119/IV/95 defining the conditions for dissuading and restricting tobacco consumption (passed on 10 February 1995, effective 27 February 1995)
Comment: Prohibits tobacco use in health establishments, pharmacies, libraries, gyms and places for minors under 16 years; areas designated for smoking can not include places where youth or pregnant/nursing women have access; prohibits smoking in public transportation, including domestic airlines; signs must be posted to indicate smoking zones; prohibition of advertising in public media; health warnings required on tobacco products
Central African Republic
No smoking on all flights of Air Afrique airlines
Source: www.ostpweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

Restrictions on smoking in health and school establishments
Source: WHO/TOH/CLH/90.3

Chad
No smoking on all flights of Air Afrique airlines
Source: www.ostpweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

Restrictions on smoking in school and health establishments
Source: WHO/TOH/CLH/90.3

Chile
Decree Law No. 2763 of 11 July 1979 and Supreme decree No. 395 of the Ministry of Health creating a National Commission for the Control of Smoking

Decree No. 106 of 8 April 1981 prescribing a warning in connection with the marketing and advertising of tobacco
Comment: Classification of tobacco as a hazardous substance; health warning required on advertisements for tobacco products in print media, on television and radio, and in cinemas; no direct or indirect reference to minors may be made, and young people may not be depicted in the ads; advertising permitted on television between 2200 and 0600; all national brands of cigarettes must carry a health warning and tar and nicotine levels
Comment: Requires professors to refrain from smoking in class and while complying with their obligations to students; restricts smoking in health establishments, meeting rooms and theaters
Circular No. 3H/95 of 23 June 1982 of the Ministry of Health prohibiting smoking by professionals, officials, and the general public in hospital rooms, clinics, waiting rooms, administrative offices serving the public, elevators, auditoriums and waiting rooms of the National Health Service
Law No. 18290 of February 1985 concerning the public transportation of passengers and prohibiting smoking in the interior of public vehicles (buses and trains)

Decree No. 1 of 2 January 1986 establishing the National Commission for the Control of Smoking
Comment: Registration of tobacco-related deaths; charges the National Committee on Smoking Control (Ministry of Health) with designing and evaluating a program for smoking control in the medium and long term in the fields of education, information, regulation, and evaluation; requires commission to identify resources in the public and private sectors for informational, educational, and cessation activities
Decree No. 01 of 2 January 1986 establishing a National Commission for Smoking Control
Comment: Information programs; evaluation of smoking control programs
Decree No. 164 of 4 June 1986 prescribing a new warning for use in the marketing and advertising of tobacco
Comment: Replaces the words in the health warning referred to in Supreme Decree No. 106 of 8 April 1981; mandates that the warning appears on screen for 5 seconds with a soundtrack provided by the Ministry of Health
Circular No. 3F123 of 13 August 1986 of the Ministry of Health restricting smoking in the health facilities of the National Health Service

Circular No. 1-27 of the Ministry of Health of July 1989 concerning promotion of the anti-tobacco campaign in the community and in the schools of the municipal education system
Circular No. 27 of 4 July 1989 of the Ministry of the Interior recommending restrictions on smoking in government services and on the sale of tobacco products in kiosks and other places of the government services
Ley 19419 (Fecha de Publicacion 09.10.1995, Fecha de Promulgacion 22.09.1995) Ministerio de Salud
Source: Text of law translated by American Cancer Society
Comment: Prohibition of tobacco advertising in publications designated for minors under 18 years; advertising on television is permitted at the hours designated by the National Council of Television as adult programming time; advertising in cinemas only when they are showing movies for adults; it is prohibited to offer, distribute, or give free of charge tobacco products to children under 16 years of age (in public places); anti-smoking education plans and programs in all levels of school; Minister of Health supports and enforces tobacco control and prevention efforts; forbids the use of additives and treatments that increase the risk to health imposed by tobacco products; prohibits smoking in public transportation and schools; designated smoking areas in hospitals, theaters, cinemas; no smoking in office areas where services are given to clients; absolutely prohibited to smoke in factories where there are flammable materials; separate accommodations for smokers in restaurants, bars, hotels; penalties and responsibility for enforcing the law
No smoking on domestic flights and segments within U.S. of Lan Chile airlines

 Requirement for a tobacco product excise tax
Source: Cecilia Supulveda, Ministry of Health
Comment: Represents 70% of retail price

Smoke-free Indoor Air Restrictions
Source: Cecilia Supulveda, Ministry of Health
Comment: Smoking is prohibited in government offices where the public is allowed; some private worksites have restrictions on smoking indoors through administrative orders; no smoking in some parts of health care facilities such as elevators; smoking prohibited in buses and taxis by law; in trains, smokers are separated from non-smokers; administrative orders from the national airlines ban smoking on domestic flights

Sale of cigarettes
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Sales of single sticks are prohibited

China
Regulations for Students of Middle Schools (26 August 1981)
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Regulations for Students of Primary Schools (11 March 1994)
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Administration for Industry and Commerce: Regulations on Control of Advertisements (Promulgated by the State Council on 26 October 1987) and published in Volume II of Laws and Regulations of the People's Republic of China Governing Foreign-Related Matters
Source: Text of law read by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Comment: It is forbidden to advertise cigarettes through broadcast, television, newspapers, or periodicals; sets fines and penalties

Law of 29 June 1991 on the exclusive sale of tobacco of the People's Republic of China
Comment: Requires the printing of the health warnings and tar levels on cigarette packs; requires reduction in the levels of tar and other harmful substances in tobacco products; prohibits smoking on public transport and in public places; prohibits smoking by elementary and secondary school students
Presidential Decree No. 50 promulgating the Law of the People's Republic of China on the protection of minors (Section 10 of Chapter II and Section 27 of Chapter IV) (dated 4 September 1991)
Source: IDHL, 1996 46 (3): 331-332
Comment: Bans smoking in schools and any other areas where minors are staying together

Law of the People's Republic of China on Tobacco Monopoly (implementation date 01 January 1992)
Source: Text of law read by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, ERC (1999), USDA
Comment: State shall strengthen the scientific research and technological development of tobacco monopoly commodities, so as to improve the quality of tobacco products and reduce the content of tar and other hazardous ingredients in such products; State and society shall intensify the publicity of and education in the fact that smoking is hazardous to health, forbid or restrict smoking on public traffic vehicles and in public places, dissuade teenagers and youngsters from smoking, and forbid primary school pupils and middle school students from smoking; State shall lay down the tar content grading standards for cigarettes and cigars; packs of cigarettes and cigars shall indicate the grade of tar content and a health warning; advertising for tobacco products shall be banned on broadcasting stations, television stations, and in newspapers or periodicals; other advertising should also be strictly controlled; regulates many aspects of the State national tobacco monopoly—growth, distribution, licensing, manufacture and sales, import and export of tobacco products and machinery, and measures against smuggling

Source: Text of law read by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Comment: The following advertisements concerning tobacco are prohibited to make use of radio, television, newspapers and journals: ads in the form of special columns or programs as well as notices on forthcoming entertainment and sports events headed by tobacco trade marks

Provincial Regulations of the People’s Rep[Republic of China on Consumption Tax (13 December 1993)]
Source: www.qis.net/chinalaw/prclaw103.htm
Comment: Grade A cigarettes, including imported cigarettes taxed at 45%; grade B cigarettes taxed at 40%; cigars taxed at 40%; cut tobacco taxed at 30%

Air China ban on smoking on all flights, 1993 & 1995 (international flights)
Source: ERC (1999)

Advertising Law of the People's Republic of China (Passed on 27 October 1994 and effective on 1 February 1995)
Source: Text of law read by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, ERC (1999)
Comment: Use of radio, movies, television, newspaper an magazines to disseminate tobacco advertisements in public places, including all kinds of waiting rooms, cinemas and theaters, meeting rooms and halls is banned; tobacco advertisements must carry a notice that “smoking is harmful to health”; ads using media other than those mentioned above should also be strictly controlled; contracts signed with domestic and foreign enterprises (radio, television, newspapers and journals) are null and void and must be terminated immediately

Law passed by the Chinese Administration of Industry and commerce, February 1996 (now superseded)
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: All advertisements for tobacco products must first be screened by the Provincial Governments or the relevant Municipal authorities; advertising must not encourage young people to smoke and must not imply that smoking is good for health; mandatory health warnings must cover at least 10% of the total advertising space; any public events, including sports events, sponsored by tobacco companies must not carry the company name or the name of a brand in the title of the event; electronic or printed media coverage of such events cannot promote the sponsor or brand, directly or indirectly; the name of the advertiser or sponsor may be used at the beginning and end of a broadcast and in printed matter for public distribution

Ban imposed on cigarette and tobacco advertising by the Deputy Chinese Public Health Minister, December 1996
Source: ERC (1999)

Requirement for cigarette packs to be labeled with contents and STMA mark, effective 1 July 1998
Source: ERC (1999)

• No smoking on segments within U.S. flights of Air China airlines.
• No smoking on all flights of China Southern Airlines.
• No smoking on all flights except Hong Kong-Taipei and Hong Kong-Tokyo of Cathay Pacific Airlines.

Source: www.ostpweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

Requirement for industry license
Source: Yan Zhonshu, Xiang Ya Hospital

Ban on smoking during all domestic flights by the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC)
Source: WHO/TCH/Q/CH/90.3

Ban on smoking in certain public places
Source: WHO/TCH/Q/CH/90.3

Comment: Smoking is not permitted by administrative measures in some public places including hospitals, places of entertainment and certain Government agencies and workplaces

Hong Kong (special administrative region of China)
Source: IDHL, 1982, 33(4): 736-738, text of law read by American Cancer Society
Comment: Strengthened and formalized the display of health warnings and information about tar and nicotine yields; prohibits smoking in certain designated areas and in public transport carriers; display of signs were smoking was prohibited; offences against the law and penalties; prohibits the sale of cigarettes with tar content exceeding 20 mg and cigarettes from a vending machine; restricts tobacco advertisement in printed publications; prohibits broadcast of tobacco advertisement by radio or visual images, including film and Internet; prohibits selling or giving tobacco products to minors under 18 or as gifts or incentives

The Smoking (Public Health) (Notices) Order 1982
Source: IDHL, 1982, 33(4): 736-738, text of law read by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Comment: Smoke free areas should be set aside in public entertainment areas like cinemas and theatres; health warning and tar group designation on packs of cigarettes

The Smoking (Public Health) (Notices) (Amendment) Order 1983 (dated 22 February 1983)
Comment: Addresses problems created by advertisements lacking a written message other than the brand name, advertisements on more than one plane, and neon signs; introduces an alternative form of health warning and tar group designation for use on packs containing 20 or more cigarettes; sets levels of toxic constituents

The Smoking (Public Health) (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 (dated 18 May 1984)
Comment: Cigarette advertisements in a locally printed newspaper need not bear a health warning or tar group designation if not less than 80% of the newspaper's circulation is outside of Hong Kong; cigarette advertisements are required to bear a health warning, unless the advertisements are in a category specifically exempted
Source: IDHL, 1984, 35 (4): 772
Comment: Amends principal regulations for two categories of tobacco advertisements that are exempt from carrying a health warning

The Public Health and Municipal Services (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance 1984 (dated 14 November 1984)
Comment: Extends definition of "food" to include smokeless tobacco

The Smoking (Public Health) (Amendment) Regulations 1984 (dated 12 June 1984)
Source: IDHL, 1984, 35 (4): 772
Comment: Protects and improves the health of the community by disseminating information concerning the causes, prevention and cure of tobacco dependence and its adverse effects and related diseases; advances the education of the public concerning the effects of smoking

Extension of smoke-free areas by the Hong Kong Council on Smoking and Health-March 1990
Source: WHO/TOC/CLH/90.3
Comment: Smoke-free areas extended in public places including cinemas, theatres and other places; action will be taken as far as possible to ban smoking in public places in Government premises, including conference rooms

Comment: Restrictions on advertising and sales; restrictions on smoking in public places and on public transportation

Source: IDHL, 1992, 43 (3): 539
Comment: Restrictions on advertising and sales; restrictions on smoking in public places and on public transportation

Source: IDHL, 1993, 44 (3): 450
Comment: Health warnings required; tar content prescribed; advertising restrictions

The Smoking (Public Health) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 1993 (dated 9 December 1993)
Source: IDHL, 1994, 45 (2): 187-188
Comment: Health warnings

The Smoking (Public Health) (Amendment) Ordinance 1994 (dated 20 October 1994)
Source: IDHL, 1995, 46 (2): 190-191
Comment: Minimum age to purchase; health warnings; advertising and sales restrictions; smoking in public places

The Smoking (Public Health) (Amendment) Ordinance 1994 (dated 24 October 1994)
Source: IDHL, 1995, 46 (2): 190-191
Comment: Health warnings; smoking in public places

The Smoking (Public Health) (Amendment) Ordinance 1997 (dated 26 June 1997)
Source: IDHL, 1998, 49 (2): 337, text of law read by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Comment: Smokeless tobacco products cannot be sold to anyone

The Smoking (Public Health) (Amendment) Ordinance 2000
Source: Hong Kong Council on Smoking & Health (GLOBALink, February 2000)
Comment: Outlaws tobacco advertisement in local newspapers or other material distributed in Hong Kong; no advertisements permitted except at point of sale; outlaws promotions by tobacco companies; no radio or visual transmissions intended for the general public, film or Internet audiences; requires health warning and tar group designation on tobacco products, cigarette advertising in all local publications, written or other permanent or semi-permanent forms, airline or shipping company publications, in house trade magazines and newspapers with less than 20% circulation within Hong Kong; Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing health warning and tar/nicotine yields; bans vending machine sales; bans smoking on buses, ferries, taxis, railroad, domestic airlines, cinemas, theaters, concert halls, amusement game centers, indoor supermarkets, department stores, and shopping malls; banks may be designated as non-smoking; restaurants with seating for more than 200 must designate at least 1/3 of the area as no smoking; mandates tar content less than 20 mg per cigarette; fines or product confiscation for breaking the law

New regulations regarding health warnings, ingredient disclosure, and tar levels, effective 16 July 1999
Source: Marcus Yu, Hong Kong Council on Smoking and Health
Comment: Rotating warnings in English and Chinese; tar and nicotine disclosure on packs; maximum permissible tar level decreased to 17 mg; new tar group designations

No smoking on all flights except Hong Kong-Taipei and Hong Kong-Tokyo of Cathay Pacific airlines.
Source: www.ostpxweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

Taiwan (province of China)
The Tobacco Hazards Control Law (dated 4 March 1997)
Comment: Prohibits automatic vending machines, mail orders, electronic shopping or any other channels through which the age of the tobacco purchaser cannot be verified; all tobacco product containers shall carry a health warning and the amount of nicotine and tar contained in the tobacco products on the container in Chinese; nicotine and tar shall not exceed the maximum amount prescribed by the competent authority at the central government level in consultation with the relevant organizations; prohibits advertising or promotion of tobacco products through radio, television, film, video, newspaper, billboard, poster, leaflet, notice, announcement, sample, sign, display, or in any written or illustrated form or article; completely prohibits tobacco
company sponsorship of sporting and cultural activities; prohibits discounts as a form of promotion, using other articles as a gift or prize for selling tobacco products, selling tobacco products wrapped together with any other product, distributing products individually or sponsoring sports or any other event under the brand name of tobacco products; manufacturers, retailers, or importers using magazines for the promotion of tobacco products are restricted to 120 items per year (not in magazines with primarily youth readership); manufacturers, importers, or retailers may sponsor or organize activities under the name of the company, however, no testing, selling, or promotion of tobacco products may be conducted at the site; tobacco dealers shall not supply tobacco products to minors under 18 years; prohibits smoking in libraries, classrooms, labs, performance halls, auditoriums, exhibition and conference rooms, indoor gyms and pools, civil aircraft, buses, cable cars, taxis, ferry boats, elevators, closed trains, stations and carriages of rapid transit systems, day car centers, kindergartens, medical care institutions, nursing care institutions, welfare institutions for the disabled, banks, post offices, telecommunication offices, places for the manufacture, storage or sale of flammable and explosive items, and other places designated and publicly announced by the Competent Authority; these places shall display distinct signs; smoking is permitted in designated smoking areas in schools, social education halls, memorial halls, libraries, museums, art galleries, culture centers, opera houses, movie theaters, other places of performance, tourist hotels, department stores, super-markets, shopping centers, restaurants, open trains and steamships, ticket offices of public transport, government offices, social welfare institutions; these areas should be distinctly segregated; all organizations and schools shall actively conduct education and publicity on the hazards of tobacco; incentives for cessation counseling

- No smoking on all flights of China Airlines.
- No smoking on all flights of Eva Airways airlines.

Source: www.ostpxweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

**Colombia**

Decree No. 1188 of 25 June 1974 promulgating the National Statute on narcotics in which Section 20 restricts tobacco advertising in cinemas and the broadcast media

**Resolution No. 001974 of 7 May 1975 prescribing Regulations for the implementation of Sections 10 and 20 of Decree No. 1188 of 1974**

Comment: General advertising restrictions

Decree No. 3430 of 26 November 1982 concerning restrictions of advertising of tobacco

Resolution No. 4063 of 1982 regulating Decree No. 3430 of 26 November concerning restrictions on advertising

- Advertising restricted to the presentation of brand, quality, price, and system of marketing; depicting minors and the act of smoking is prohibited; advertising allowed on television between 2300 and 0600 and is limited to 30 seconds for each brand; commercial advertising must devote 20% of transmission time to the warning “tobacco is harmful to health”; advertising is permitted only for domestic and legally imported international brands

Resolution No. 07559 of 12 June 1984 creating the National Board on Tobacco and Health

Law No. 100 of 23 December 1993 establishing the Integrated Social Security System, and promulgating other provisions (Chapter II)

Comment: Information programs

Resolution 3027 issued by the Ministry of Health

Comment: Invites civil aeronautics authority to study the prohibition of smoking on domestic airline flights; as a result of the study, smoking was prohibited on all domestic flights in Colombia

**Cook Islands**

Tobacco Products Control Act (1987)

Source: Text of law read by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Comment: Health warnings required on advertisements for tobacco products and tobacco products; Minister may prescribe warnings and grant exemptions from warning requirements; Queen’s Representative, through the Executive Council, may make regulations as contemplated by the Act; prohibition on sales and distribution to minors under 15 years; signs with minimum age of purchase are required; vending machine sales to minors; Queen’s representative may designate any public place or part thereof as a non-smoking area; all smoked products are banned on buses, taxis, and domestic air transport; restaurants must have designated smoking areas as determined by the Minister by notice in Gazette; fines set for breaking the law

**Costa Rica***

Decree No. 1520-SPPS of 24 February 1971 requiring warnings on cigarette packs

Source: IDHL, 1974, 24: 61

Executive Decree 11,016-SPPS, 1980

Source: Rou Hammond, San Francisco Tobacco Free Project

Comment: All cigarette advertising and promotions require approval by the Ministry of Health; cigarette companies prohibited from using minors or famous personalities in their ads; ads banned from sports and children's
sections of newspapers and magazines; ads on radio, television and cinema limited to certain times; selling cigarettes to minors is prohibited; smoking on public transportation and in public buildings is prohibited; excise taxes comprise 75% of retail price of cigarettes

Executive Decree No. 12,069-SPPS, 1980
Comment: Advertising is required to be objective and factual; commercials may not be broadcast during programs for children and young people; the Ministry of Health must approve all commercials

Decree of 4 February 1983
Comment: Prohibits the sale of cigarettes to minors in all commercial establishments; managers of the establishments must assure compliance; violators sentenced under the General Health Law

Decree No. 17,398-SJ of 1987
Comment: Civil servants are not allowed to smoke at work

Decree No. 17,994-S of 1987
Comment: Smoking is prohibited in cinemas and theaters

Prohibitions on smoking in public places, 1987
Comment: Smoking is prohibited in places for public entertainment, cinemas and theaters throughout the country; owners of facilities are responsible for enforcement

Decree No. 17,969-S of 4 February 1988
Comment: Urges that campaigns and activities should be undertaken to mark No-Smoking Day, with emphasis on the injury to health caused by smoking

Decree No. 17,967-S of 4 February 1988
Comment: Sale of cigarettes to minors (younger than age 18 years) is prohibited

Decree No. 18,216-S-TSS of 23 June 1988
Comment: Imposes a formal ban on smoking in workplaces; requires the director of the workplace to ensure strict compliance with this prohibition; includes mandatory display of no smoking signs in visible locations, the provision of special smoking areas, and penalties for noncompliance

Decree No. 18,248-MOPT S of 23 June 1988
Comment: Public transport drivers are responsible for enforcement of no smoking rules and may refuse to continue service and seek help from authorities; bans smoking in workplaces and requires the director of the workplace to ensure compliance; an area may be reserved at the workplace for smokers, to the extent that this is possible

Decree No. 20,196-S of 13 December 1990 promulgating Regulations on the control of the advertising and smoking of cigarettes
Source: IDHL, 1991, 42 (4): 666, text of law translated by American Cancer Society
Comment: Prohibits advertising of cigarettes to children; health warning required on cigarette packs and advertisements; prohibits smoking in working establishments (private and government), movie theaters and in public transportation; forbidden to use minors in ads, suggest stimulative effects of smoking, represent sports or scientific models, and to employ testimony from famous personalities; no advertising in schools or during academic, cultural, sport, or social programs; no advertising via papers, radio or television on Sundays and holidays, in cinemas before 1700, and on radio and television before 1900; signs must be posted in no smoking areas

Decree No. 7501, La Asamblea Legislativa de la Republica de Costa Rica, Decreto: Regulacion del Fumado
Source: Text of law translated by American Cancer Society
Comment: Prohibits smoking in cinemas, museums, auditoriums, clinics, hospitals, sports facilities, youth centers, public transportation, public and private teaching centers (where there are adult students, smoking areas can be established away from the classrooms), offices in the private sector; designated smoking areas in entertainment centers dedicated to adults, trains, restaurants and cafes; prohibits sales to minors (tobacco in any form); no smoking signs must be posted; health warnings on tobacco products must be legible; it is prohibited to use minors under 18 in ads, target ads to minors, suggest stimulant effects of tobacco, employ sports, scientific or other professionals (or models to represent them) in ads, use testimony from famous figures or show people smoking; no advertising will be installed in sports or youth facilities, schools, colleges, centers used for academic, sports, or social activities; no television, radio or print ads on Sundays or holidays; restrictions on television and cinema broadcast times; no sponsorship of events for minors

No smoking on all flights of LACSA airlines
Source: www.ostpxweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

Restriction on smoking in public buildings
Comment: Smoking by employees and visitors is prohibited in public buildings, with the exception of persons incarcerated in buildings of the National Penitentiary System; each public institution must provide a smoking area

Cote D'Ivoire
Decree No. 79-477 of 6 June 1979 prohibiting smoking in certain public places
Comment: Smoking is restricted in certain public places, including health establishments (public and private), schools, places of entertainment, and lifts; requires no-smoking signs to be posted

1981 Law reserving seats for non-smokers in all commercial passenger aircraft (national airline)
Source: WHO/TOH/HLH/90.1
Legislation requiring that a certain number of seats must be reserved for non-smokers in all road and rail vehicles
Source: WHO/TOH/HLH/90.1

Advertising Restrictions
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Advertising is prohibited on television, but allowed on radio, on billboards, and in magazines

Cigarette packaging requirements
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Packaging has to carry details of country of origin

No smoking on all flights of Air Afrique airlines
Source: www.ostpxweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html
Croatia***

1998 Law prohibiting smoking in public places
Source: 2000 Agence France Presse

Legislation to control smoking in public places
Source: Vlasta Hrabak, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire 1996/1997
Comment: Complete prohibition of smoking in domestic and international air transport by all carriers; partial restriction on smoking in health care and educational buildings, government offices, public transport, and workplaces; voluntary agreements for restaurants

Legislation to include tar and nicotine content and health warnings on cigarette packs
Source: Vlasta Hrabak, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire 1996/1997

Restrictions on advertising, sponsorship, and brand identification
Source: Vlasta Hrabak, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire 1996/1997
Comment: Complete prohibition of advertising via national television, national radio, printed newspapers, magazines, billboards, and cinemas; partial restriction on points of sale and kiosk advertising; voluntary agreement for sponsored events identified with brand name

Cuba***

Anti-smoking actions undertaken in the 1960s
Source: PAHO (1992)
Comment: Ban on advertising of tobacco products; inclusion of a health warning on cigarette packs; various educational initiatives on the part of health professionals

Ministerial Resolution No. 165 of 17 August 1981
Comment: Smoking by the staff, patients, and visitors of the National Health System is prohibited; staff must take advantage of all opportunities to provide information on the harmfulness of tobacco and persuade the public of this; smoking is not permitted in educational and social establishments, and at political, scientific, and other similar public gatherings; designated areas for smokers are mandated in public places for entertainment, waiting rooms, cafeterias, canteens within the National Health System, and other government agencies; smoking is prohibited in certain industries and in places where food is prepared

Ministerial Resolution of 1981
Source: Roemer, R. (1993), WHO/TCH/CLH/90.1
Comment: Prohibits smoking on all means of public transport

Law No. 60 of 1987
Source: PAHO (1992)
Comment: Forbids smoking on urban public transportation and other public spaces

Resolution DJ 26.88 of 1988
Source: PAHO (1992)
Comment: Forbids smoking in airplanes

Decree No. 41 of 1988
Source: PAHO (1992)
Comment: Bans smoking in the vicinity of flammable or explosive substances

- Prohibition on the sale of cigarettes in health centers, schools, and other places where children and youth are found in groups
- Ministry of Commerce Resolution banning the sale of cigarettes to persons under the age of 16

Source: PAHO (1992)

Requirement for industry license
Source: Nery Suarez Lugo, Ministry of Public Health

Smoke-free indoor air restrictions in government worksites
Source: Nery Suarez Lugo, Ministry of Public Health

Resolution No. P-12-84, No. Aprobacion 891, Codigo 01.20.05.01, Industria del tabaco
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Cyprus

The Health Protection (Smoking Control) Law of 1980
Comment: It is an offence to supply tobacco to persons under 18 years of age; the Tobacco Advertising Control Commission is responsible for examining all tobacco advertisements; prohibits all radio or television advertising of tobacco; restricts advertisements in printed media and on billboards; requires a warning to appear on every pack of tobacco offered for sale; makes it an offence for any person to have under his supervision or in his possession any automatic tobacco vending machine; prohibits smoking in public places; levels of nicotine, tar, and other potentially harmful constituents present in tobacco products may not exceed the limits to be laid down in the regulations

The Protection of Health (Control of Smoking) Regulations of 1988 (dated 27 May 1988)
Comment: Information programs; smoking in public places; “CAUTION. Smoking is seriously harmful to your health: Ministry of Health” must be posted in cafes and restaurants; bans smoking in public transport; notices of the ban on smoking must be posted in public places and public vehicles; a legend carrying the same warning must appear on tobacco packs and on advertisements for tobacco products

Directive 89/622/EEC
Source: WHO/EMRO Conference on Tobacco, July 1999
Comment: Labeling of cigarettes; law will be amended in order to cover types of tobacco other than cigarettes by 2001

Directive 90/239/EEC
Source: WHO/EMRO Conference on Tobacco, July 1999
Comment: Maximum tar yields of cigarettes; the necessary infrastructure to measure tar yields and monitor implementation of the Directive will be put in place by 2001; bans smoking in public places

The Protection of Health (Control of Smoking) Law (Latest update 1995)
Source: Republic of Cyprus official Gazette, 1998, text of law read by American Cancer Society
Comment: Selling tobacco products and advertising to minors under 18 is prohibited; the advertising of tobacco products on radio, television, and cinema is prohibited; advertising through print media is allowed only after inspection and approval by the commission of tobacco advertising; tobacco ads and packaging must bear the health warning; tar levels of cigarettes must not exceed 15 mg per cigarette from 1 January 98 and 12 mg from 1 January 01; levels of tar and nicotine must be printed on the pack; smoking at all public places is prohibited, including movie halls, theaters, discos, hospitals, external clinics, waiting rooms and patient wards of private clinics, rural sanitary centers, cultural centers, public libraries, factories or other buildings for the manufacturing or packaging of food products, food preparation rooms, classrooms or other public school areas, elevators, public and private work areas and enclosed athletic centers; non-smoking signs must be posted in public places; in all restaurants, cafes, and coffee shops, a “Smoking severely damages your health” sign must be posted; smoking in buses, taxis and other public transport is prohibited

No Smoking on Cyprus Airways, March 1999
Source: WHO/EMRO Conference on Tobacco, July 1999
Comment: Smoking banned on all international flights of Cyprus Airways (except the flights to Moscow)

Voluntary Agreement on sponsorship
Source: TMA (1999)
Comment: Sponsorship of some (unspecified) events is forbidden, by voluntary agreement

Czech Republic

Instructions No. 12 of 1972 of the Ministry of Health of the Czech Socialist Republic (subsection 3 of Section 21)
In full effect for 2 months and replaced in April 1995 by a new law

Complete ban on advertising January, 1995

In full effect for 2 months and replaced in April 1995 by a new law
Law No. 314 of 16 May 1990 on the Council on Preventive Policy and the Council on Tobacco-Induced Damage to Health


Comment: Authorizes the Ministry of Health to issue provisions to implement the Directives of the European Communities on the labeling of tobacco products and the tar content of cigarettes and supervise compliance with these requirements.

Order No. 507 of 28 June 1990 on the labeling of tobacco products and on the tar content of cigarettes


Comment: Requires all packs of tobacco products to carry the general warning, “Extremely harmful to health. National Board of Health” and also a specific warning; tar and nicotine contents, measured according to the ISO methods indicated, must be stated on the pack.

Law No. 1086 of 23 December 1992 amending the Law on the labeling of tobacco products and the tar content of cigarettes

Source: IDHL, 1993, 44 (3): 449

Comment: Tar content prescribed; restriction on sales and smokeless tobacco.

Order No. 1213 of 23 December 1992 on the labeling of tobacco products and the tar content of cigarettes, and prohibiting sales

Source: IDHL, 1993, 44 (3): 449-450

Comment: Health warnings required; tar and nicotine content prescribed; restriction on sales; smokeless tobacco.

Code of practice between the tobacco industry and the government (latest update in 1992)


Comment: Agreement applies to all tobacco products, including cigarette paper and tubes; bans all television and radio advertising and advertising in food outlets and restaurants; bans the use of models, actresses or actors appearing to be under 30 years, celebrities, health personnel, and sports personalities in ads; press advertising is restricted to a single page not exceeding 2000 mm of a single column; ads must not appear in the proximity of articles or pictures related to youth or sports; health warning must cover 10% of the total area of the advertisement; advertising is prohibited in cinemas; restrictions apply to indirect advertising.

Order No. 101 of 5 March 1993 on advertisements and sponsorship on radio and television

Source: IDHL, 1993, 44 (4): 625-626

Order No. 108 of 8 February 1994 on advertisements and sponsorship on radio and television

Source: IDHL, 1994, 45 (4): 489-490

Law No. 436 of 14 June 1995 on smoke-free areas in public premises, means of transport

Source: IDHL, 1998, 49 (4): 000

Comment: Obliges every local authority and every county council to establish regulations on smoke-free environments in public sector workplaces, institutions and means of transport.
No smoking on domestic flights of Egyptair airlines
Source: www.ostpxweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

El Salvador
Decree No. 955 of 11 May 1988 promulgating the Health Code (Division 41 - (Secs. 196-190))
Source: IDHL, 1990, 41 (1): 12, text of law translated by American Cancer Society
Comment: Requires the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare to draw up programs on the effects of the consumption of drugs and tobacco and encourage cultural and sports activities to prevent such consumption; health warnings required on cigarette packs; radio, television and cinemas may only feature advertising for tobacco products in programs not intended for children; ban on cigarette sales to minors; ban on smoking in public places; government excise taxes represent 42.5% of the retail price of a pack of cigarettes
Initiative of the Department of Mental Health, Resolution 451 (enacted in 1991)
Source: PAHO (1992)
Comment: Forbids smoking in Ministry of Health buildings

Estonia***
Law on Labor Protection (RT 1992, 25,343)
Source: Andrus Lipand, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire 1996/1997
Comment: Prohibits smoking in work environments

Law on Protection of Consumers (passed on 15 December 1993, effective 1 January 1994)
Source: Legal Acts of Estonia, No. 4, March 8, 1994
Comment: Basic rights of consumers to be protected from goods or services that might endanger life; compensation for material and moral damage caused by the vendor; prohibitions and restrictions concerning the advertising, sale, and manufacture of tobacco products shall be enacted by separate laws

Mandatory Requirements of Marking the Tobacco Products, Estonian Government Decree, 29 November 1994
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (not translated)
Broadcasting Act 1994
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (not translated)

Tobacco Excise Duty Act 1994
Source: Andrus Lipand, Ministry of Social Affairs
Comment: Imposes an excise duty on products manufactured in Estonia and conveyed into the customs territory of Estonia, except quantities which natural persons are permitted to import duty-free; the circulation of tobacco products which are not marked with a revenue stamp is prohibited; the sale of tobacco products by the piece (except cigars), the sale of unpacked tobacco products by weight and the sale of tobacco products without consumer packaging is prohibited

Governmental Decree 1996
Source: Andrus Lipand, Ministry of Social Affairs, ERC (1999)
Comment: Requires display of health warning; minimum age to purchase tobacco set at 16 years

Advertising Act (June 1997)
Source: Andrus Lipand, Ministry of Social Affairs, ERC (1999)
Comment: Bans tobacco advertising on radio and television, in cinemas, theaters, hospitals, museums and sports stadiums; restricts point of sale advertising; advertising can not use scientific claims; advertising should not exploit the natural credulity or children's lack of experience

Order No. 955 of 13 January 1989 of the Minister of Public Health
Source: IDHL, 1994, 45 (2):187, text of law translated by American Cancer Society
Comment: Jurisdiction and entity in charge of programs for the control of smoking
Law No. 2369 of the Ministry of Education and Culture
Source: Text of law translated by American Cancer Society
Comment: Prohibits the consumption of cigarettes and alcohol inside and around all schools (at all educational levels) by staff and students
Requirement for health warnings stating that smoking tobacco is harmful to health on every cigarette and cigar pack
Source: Maxwell Report, USDA
Prohibition on smoking in public areas and aboard aircraft
Source: USDA
Requirement for designated smoking areas in public places (restaurants)
Source: USDA
Law prohibiting sale of cigarettes to minors
Source: USDA
Ban on the use of coupons as advertising media
Source: Maxwell Report

Egypt***
The Alexandria Municipal Ordinance of 20 July 1904
Comment: Prohibits smoking in theaters
Law No. 372 of 29 October 1956 to amend the Alexandria Municipal Ordinance of 20 July 1904
Comment: Bans smoking in public places and advertising
Order No. 386 of 1977 of the Ministry of Communications and Culture prohibiting the advertising of cigarettes on radio and television
Law No. 52 of 20 June 1981 on protection against the harmful effects of smoking
Comment: All tobacco packs and advertisements shall clearly notify nicotine, tar and other ingredients, as well as the health warning, “Smoking is very harmful to health”; smoking is prohibited in all public places, including public transportation; each cigarette may not contain more than 20 mg of tar, which could be reduced by a Ministerial decision; the Minister of Health must supervise the conformity of cigarettes to all kinds of tobacco regulations; organizations belonging to the State or persons with legal authority, as well as public sector’s units, cinemas, theaters, sporting clubs are prohibited from advertising or promoting the sale of cigarettes or other tobacco products; advertisements for cigarettes and tobacco products in other cases must be limited to the shape, contents, and price; fines and imprisonment for breaking the law

Tar and Nicotine Levels, 1989
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Prohibits cigarettes containing more than 12 mg of tar and 0.8 mg of nicotine
Restrictions on smoking in public places (Law issued in 1994)
Source: Fatma A. Hassan, Suez Canal University
Comment: Smoking restricted in workplaces, public places, schools, health care facilities and government buildings
Ministerial Decree (1997) to assemble a Steering Committee for the National Program for Tobacco Control
Source: WHO/BMRO Conference on Tobacco, July 1999
Recent bans of smoking in public places
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Bans smoking on public transportation, in cinemas, theaters, and most offices; no smoking areas are required on trains

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New Anti-Smoking Bill, 1998- pending
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Bans sale of non-filter cigarettes and bans smoking in public places (no official report that the bill has passed)

Content declarations on packs
Source: ERC (1999)

Legislation which prohibits the distribution of free samples
Source: Andrus Lipand, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire 1996/1997

Legislation to control smoking in public places
Source: Andrus Lipand, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire 1996/1997
Comment: Ban on smoking in public transportation and workplaces; partial restriction on smoking in domestic air transport; voluntary agreement on smoking in health care and educational buildings and restaurants; no restriction on smoking in government offices

Ban on smoking aboard both domestic and international flights
Source: TMA (1999)

Ethiopia
Restriction on smoking in public transport by administrative measures or on a voluntary basis
Source: WHO/TCH/CLH/90.1

Prohibition on smoking in some public enclosed places and during official meetings
Source: WHO/TCH/CLH/90.3

European Communities
Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, UK


Directive of 10 March 1989
Comment: Prohibits tobacco advertising on television

Resolution of 18 July 1989 of the Council and of the Ministers of Health of the Member States, meeting within the Council on banning smoking in places open to the public
Comment: Bans smoking in enclosed premises open to the public that form part of public or private establishments and extends the ban to all forms of public transport

Council Directive 89/552/EEC of 3 October 1989 on the coordination of certain provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in Member States concerning the pursuit of television broadcasting activities
Comment: Regulation or administrative action in Member States concerning the pursuit of television broadcasting activities

Comment: Imposes a community-wide ban on oral-moist snuff; requires all packs of tobacco products to carry, in the official language or languages of the country of final marketing, the general warning, “tobacco seriously damages health” on the most visible surface, and alternating specific warnings; requires tar and nicotine yields to be indicated on packs; yields must be measured and their accuracy verified


Comment: Tar yield of cigarettes marketed in the Member States shall not be greater than: 15 mg per cigarette from 31 December 1992, and 12 mg per cigarette from 31 December 1997; for the Hellenic Republic, as a temporary derogation, the values and dates or implementation shall be as follows: 20 mg until 31 December 1992, 18 mg until 31 December 1998, 15 mg until 31 December 2000 and 12 mg until 31 December 2006


Comment: Health warnings; restriction on sales (general); smokeless tobacco


Comment: Not later than 1 January 1993, Member States shall impose minimum consumption taxes that comprise a specific excise duty per unit of the product, a proportional excise duty calculated on the basis of the maximum retail selling price, and a VAT proportional to the retail selling price; not later than 1 January 1993, each Member State shall apply an overall minimum excise duty (specific duty plus ad valorem duty excluding VAT) the incidence of which shall be set at 57% of the retail selling price (inclusive of all taxes) for cigarettes of the price category most in demand

Directive 92/28/EEC covers advertising relating to medicinal products for human use
Comment: Advertising relating to products intended for use in overcoming addiction to tobacco does not fall within the scope of this Directive

Conclusions 93/C 174/02 of 27 May 1993 of the Council and the Ministers for Health, meeting within the Council, on the response to the Resolution on banning smoking in places open to the public
Source: IDHL, 1993, 44 (4): 746

Comment: Covers all forms of advertising apart from television advertising already covered by Council Directive 89/552/EEC; existing sponsorship of events or activities may continue for a period of eight years after this Directive, ending no later than 1 October 2006 and subject to voluntary-restraint measures and decrease of expenditure levels during the transitional period

Proposal for a Directive on the manufacture, presentation and sale of tobacco products (draft adopted 16 November 1999)
Source: Andrew Hayes, UICC/ECL EU Liaison Office
Comment: Lowers maximum permitted tar yields; increases size of health warnings; disclosure of all ingredients to Member States’ authorities; prohibits words such as light, mild and ultra

Federal Republic of Germany
First Ordinance of October 1982 amending the Tobacco Ordinance (dated 26 October 1982)
Comment: Tobacco packs must bear the health warning: ‘The Federal Minister of Health: smoking endangers your health’; cigarettes sold only if the nicotine and condensate levels are indicated on packs

Ban on advertising via television and radio
Source: Maxwell Report
Fiji***
Source: Text of law read by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Comment: Only advertisements allowed are company/brand name and trademark at place of manufacture or distributors’ businesses; points of sale ads must carry a health warning covering 20% of the total ad area; sponsorships only allowed if not clearly visible or audible outside of the event and is removed at the end of the event; product name can not be included in the name of the event; no sponsorship of community festivals or events targeted primarily at persons under 18 years; prohibition on sales/distribution to minors under 18 years; tobacco sales prohibited in locations where minors are allowed; Health Minister can prescribe warnings to be displayed on vending machines and otherwise regulate vending machines; free distribution of tobacco products is prohibited; bans smoking in hospitals and clinics; designated smoking areas required on international aircraft; bans smoking in buses, terminals of airports, amusement centers, theaters, sports stands, restaurants and on ferries, taxis, railroads, domestic air transport; Ministry of Health may prescribe “no smoking” signs for smoking areas in eating houses and any class of specific building or part thereof as non-smoking; ingredient control on nicotine (1.5 mg) and tar (15 mg); health warning required on cigarette packs, but Minister may make exceptions for imported brands if they account for less than 3% of sales in Fiji or if they carry substantially similar warnings; tar and nicotine content per cigarette required on the pack; fines apply for breaking law
National Tobacco Act, 9 November 1999
Source: Pacific Islands Broadcasting Association News Service, October 1999
Comment: Bans smoking in confined public places (buses and sports stadiums included); restricts advertising and promotion of cigarettes and other tobacco products; restricts the nicotine and tar content of cigarettes; makes health warnings and ingredient disclosure compulsory on all packaging; restricts sale of tobacco products to children under 18 years of age; sets fines; prohibits smoking in hospitals or clinics, lifts, public transportation (except in certain areas in an international flight or ship where smoking may be allowed), and airport terminal buildings; restaurants must demarcate a non-smoking area with good ventilation; sports sponsorship by tobacco companies have a one-year grace period to conformed to the new laws; No smoking on all flights of Air Pacific airlines.
Source: www.ostpweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

Finland
Occupational Safety Act, June 28, 1958/299, Section 10.4
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Law No. 693 of 13 August 1976 on measures to restrict smoking
Source: Text of law read by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Comment: 8.45% of estimated annual tax revenues from tobacco tax to be appropriated for tobacco control; ban on direct and indirect advertising, except for foreign printed publications whose main purpose is not advertising tobacco; ban on sponsorship; brand stretching ban; no sales of tobacco products or accessories to minors under 18 years; signs reading “tobacco may not be sold to persons under the age of 18: tobacco is addictive and damages the health” must be posted; vending machines allowed in places licensed to sell alcohol; designated smoking areas provided in government buildings (employees may smoke in offices where no clients and where other workers are not involuntarily exposed); designated smoking areas in private worksites, health care facilities, educational facilities, buses, ferries, taxis, railroads, places of entertainment, shopping centers/service centers and restaurants; ban on smoking in bars and nightclubs; testing methods for tar and nicotine per ISO standards; ingredient disclosure to Ministry of Social Affairs and Health once a year; health message and nicotine amounts included; restricts advertising and promotion of cigarettes and other tobacco products; restricts the nicotine and tar content of cigarettes; makes health warnings; tar content prescribed
Law No. 1147 of 31 December 1976 concerning allocation of revenue from tobacco taxes to anti-smoking activities
Decree No. 227 of 25 February 1977 of the Council on the maximum permitted limits for substances dangerous or harmful to health that are released when such products are smoked
Source: IDHL, 1977, 28 (3): 491
Ordinance No. 225 of 25 February 1977 on measures to restrict smoking
Source: IDHL, 1977, 28 (3): 489-49, text of law read by Centers For Disease Control and Prevention
Comment: License required for vending machines other than in restaurants licensed to sell alcohol; signs reading “tobacco may not be sold to persons under the age of 18; “tobacco is addictive and damages the health” must be posted; no harmful additives or accessories; oral tobacco is not allowed to be commercially imported, sold or otherwise assigned; nicotine and tar testing methods prescribed; nicotine levels disclosed on pack; health warning on packs (exception for exports and duty free shops)
Decree No. 254 of 25 February 1977 of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health on smokers’ accessories
Source: IDHL 1977, 28 (3): 491-492
General Directive on Health Education (1978) DNO 3113/02/78
Decree No. 747 of 26 September 1979 of the Council on the maximum levels of harmful substances in tobacco products approved for sale and the classification of self-burning factory-manufactured cigarettes
Ordinance No. 125 of 22 February 1980 amending the Ordinance on measures to restrict smoking
Source: IDHL, 1980, 31 (2):308
Decree No. 130 of 11 February 1982 of the Council on the maximum levels of harmful substances in tobacco products approved for sale and the classification of factory-manufactured cigarettes
Comment: Prescribes the maximum permitted level of nicotine in tobacco products (50 mg in 1 g of dry matter of the tobacco product); prescribes that the maximum permitted levels of harmful substances in factory-manufactured cigarettes
Decree No. 770 of 15 November 1984 of the Council of State on the maximum levels of harmful substances in tobacco products approved for sale and the classification of factory-manufactured cigarettes (R)
Source: IDHL, 1985, 36 (4): 992-993
Comment: Lays down maximum permissible levels of tar and nicotine per cigarette
Law No. 914 of 12 December 1986 on product safety
Law No. 1037 of 11 December 1987 concerning allocation of revenue from tobacco taxes to anti-smoking activities
Law No. 953 of 23 October 1992 amending the Law on measures to reduce smoking
Source: IDHL, 1993, 44 (2): 286-287
Comment: Tar content prescribed; restriction on sales (general)
Ordinance No. 1502 of 23 December 1992 amending the Ordinance on measures to reduce smoking
Source: IDHL, 1993, 44 (2): 287
Comment: Health warnings; tar content prescribed
Decree No. 1503 of 23 December 1992 of the Council on the maximum levels of harmful substances in tobacco products
Source: IDHL, 1993, 44 (2): 287, text of read by Centers For Disease Control and Prevention
Comment: Tar content limited to 15 mg in cigarettes
Decree No. 1504 of 23 December 1992 of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare on the legends to appear on packs of tobacco products for retail sale, and on the methods of measuring tar and nicotine

Source: IDHL, 1995, 46 (4): 288, text of read by Centers For Disease Control and Prevention

Comment: Health warnings required; tar content prescribed; smokeless tobacco; testing methods for tar prescribed per ISO standards; tar and nicotine levels disclosed on pack; ingredient levels reported to Ministry of Social Affairs and Health yearly

Law No. 765 of 19 August 1994 amending the Law on measures to reduce smoking


Comment: Advertising and sales restrictions; smokeless tobacco

Law No. 1148 amending the Law on measures to reduce smoking (dated 8 December 1994)

Source: IDHL, 1995, 46(2): 189 - 190

Comment: Restriction on sales (general)

Act on the National Product Control Agency for Welfare and Health, December 8, 1994/1146

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Restrictions on smoking to protect people in the workplace from ETS (effective March 1995)

Source: ERC (1999), USDA

Comment: Prohibits children under 18 from buying cigarettes; smoking is banned in the workplace and in public places, including night clubs, concert halls and theaters, although smoking is permitted in hotels and restaurants; bans can also be enforced in schools and youth clubs

Finnish Consumer Protection Act

Source: The Gale Group, GLOBALink, August 1999

Comment: Prohibits selling of tobacco via some means, for instance, the internet and sales without proper taxing

Finnish Tobacco Act, 1999 (effective March 2000)

Source: ASH Finland, ERC (1999)

Comment: Require restaurants to gradually increase no smoking areas, until in 2001, half of the restaurant must be smoke-free; if employees are still subjected to smoke, smoking will be banned in bars and game areas; as of July 2001, tobacco smoke will be labeled a carcinogen; companies are obliged to set aside specially ventilated smoking rooms, as smoking is banned from all offices with more than one employee; smoking is banned in all public areas, such as stairwells and corridors, and a single objector in a meeting can cause the room to be declared smoke-free for the duration of the meeting

National Tobacco Act, Amendments (effective 1 March 2000)

Source: Matti Paatolahti, Cancer Society of Finland

Comment: Renewal of the 1976 Tobacco Act; restaurants must reserve 30% of seats for non-smokers and the proportion must increase to 50% by July 2001; smoking at the bar is prohibited if bartender cannot be protected from smoke exposure; tobacco retailers must implement a plan to prevent sale of tobacco products and smoking accessories to persons under the age of 18

No smoking on all flights of Finnair airlines.

Source: www.ostpxweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

Total ban on smoking on flights up to two hours between Scandinavian cities by the Nordic Council of Ministers

Source: WHO/TCH/CLH/90.1

France**

Law No. 76-616 of 9 July 1976 concerning measures to combat smoking (Loi Veil)


Comment: Legal basis for restricting smoking in public places; bans advertising on radio, television, in cinemas, and on all billboards except in the tobacconist’s; free distribution of tobacco or other products bearing tobacco brand logos is forbidden; advertising allowed in newspapers and magazines, but the amount of space devoted annually to tobacco advertising in the media is not to exceed the average number of advertising pages published in 1974 to 1975; advertising banned in publications for children; sponsorship of sporting events banned except for a limited number of events involving motor vehicles; smoking prohibited in schools receiving children under 16, in hospitals, and in public transport

Decree No. 77-1042 of 12 September 1977 prohibiting smoking in certain places intended for use by groups of people where this practice may have harmful effects upon health


Decree No. 77-1273 of 17 November 1977 for the implementation of Law No. 76-616 concerning measures to combat smoking

Source: IDHL, 1978, 29 (2): 361

Order of 30 January 1978 establishing the list of substances which must be indicated on cigarette packaging units and the conditions for determining the presence of such substances

Source: IDHL, 1979, 30 (1): 44

Circular No. 519 of 1 March 1978 on the opening of tobacconists’ shops in hospital establishments

Source: IDHL, 1979, 30 (1): 44

Order of 9 March 1978 for the implementation of the third and fourth paragraphs of Section 10 of Law No. 76-616 of 9 July 1976 concerning measures to combat smoking

Source: IDHL, 1979, 30 (1): 44

Order of 2 October 1978 concerning conditions for the implementation of the prohibition of smoking in aircraft

Source: IDHL, 1979, 30 (1): 45

Comment: An effective device must be provided to prevent the spread of smoke into the non-smoking areas in aircraft

Decree No. 78-1108 of 23 November 1978 for the implementation of the Law of 1 August 1905 on fraudulent practices and misbranding with regard to products or services in respect to tobacco, tobacco products, and tobacco substitutes

Source: IDHL, 1979, 30 (4): 785-786

Order of 1 March 1979 on the limits of the space devoted to advertising of tobacco in the printed press

Source: IDHL, 1979, 30 (1): 44

Order of 5 June 1979 on the additives permitted in the manufacture of tobacco and tobacco products and their substances

Source: IDHL, 1979, 30 (4): 786

Law No. 83-25 of 19 January 1983 prescribing various measures relating to social security


Order of 4 March 1983 determining the form to be taken by distinctive mark to be opposed to the packaging of alcoholic beverages and tobacco


Order of 16 July 1984 on the additives permitted in the manufacture of tobacco products and their substitutes

Source: IDHL, 1985, 36 (3): 648

Comment: Specifies additives (flavoring agents, texture agents, preservatives, and coloring matters), the permitted levels, and the purity criteria for such additives in tobacco products

Circular of 1987

Source: WHO/TCH/CLH/90.3

Comment: Prohibits smoking in health and educational establishments, food production facilities, premises for young people under 16 years and some workplaces; prohibits sale of tobacco products in health establishments

Circular No. 231 of 13 January 1988 on the control of tobacco consumption in hospital establishments


Comment: Information programs; emphasizes the need to observe the provisions of the law in order to reduce the consumption of tobacco products in
hospital establishments, in particular; role of the medical profession in educating patients

Law No. 89-18 of 13 January 1989 amending the law of 9 July 1976 concerning the fight against smoking by requiring advertising of products bearing the name or emblem of tobacco products to comply with the restrictions on advertising of tobacco


Source: TMA (1999)

Comment: Forbids vending machines outside tobacco shops

Law No. 91-32 of 10 January 1991 on measures to combat tobacco use and alcoholism (implements the EC Directive 89/622 and EU Directive 90/239)


Comment: Free products or samples; Prohibits smoking in places intended for collective use, scholastic use, in collective means of transport, and workplaces except in areas specifically reserved for smokers; staff of public and private educational institutions shall be provided with information by the school physician concerning tobacco use and alcoholism; all cigarettes must conform to the content restrictions by the end of 1992 with infractions punishable by fines and brand suspension; written space for tobacco advertising in newspapers and magazines be reduced by 66% in 1992 from the average space for such publicity during 1974-1975; respects the maximum tar limits and labeling requirements set by the EU; it shall be prohibited to take into account the price of tobacco in calculating consumer price indexes; any advertising, whether direct or indirect, for tobacco or tobacco products, as well as any form of free distribution thereof, shall be prohibited; any form of sponsorship shall be prohibited if its objective or purpose is direct or indirect advertising for tobacco or tobacco products; all point of sale advertising shall be accompanied by a health message; the Government shall lay down, by decree, the date of an annual event entitled 'No-Tobacco Day' (Implementation of EU Directive 90/239)

Order of 26 April 1991 establishing the maximum tar content of cigarettes


Order of 26 April 1991 establishing the requirements governing health warnings to accompany any promotion or advertising for tobacco or tobacco products

Source: IDHL, 1992, 43 (1): 78

Order of 26 April 1991 determining the methods for analyzing nicotine and tar content and the methods for verifying the accuracy of the legends to be displayed on packs, and establishing the modalities for printing health warnings and compulsory legends on packaging units of tobacco and tobacco products

Source: IDHL, 1992, 43(1): 77-78

Circular DH/SD 9/9 C93 of 10 May 1991 on the prohibition of smoking in hospital establishments

Source: IDHL, 1992, 43 (2): 293

Decree No. 92-478 of 29 May 1992 establishing the conditions for the implementation of the ban on smoking in places intended for use by groups of people and amending the Public Health Code (Second Part: decrees made after consulting the Conseil d'Etat)


Comment: Prohibits smoking in all public places, including businesses, restaurants, schools, workplaces, and public transport, with areas reserved for smokers; smoking is totally prohibited in theatres, exhibition halls, sports arenas, places where food is prepared or presented for sale, lifts, taxis, aircraft on all internal flights of less than two hours operated by national carriers, and dining cars of trains

Order of 31 December 1992 determining the characteristics of small posters advertising tobacco in tobacco retail shops


The Evin Law (passed in November 1992, effective 1 January 1993)

Source: ERC (1999)

Comment: Bans the advertising of tobacco products-direct and indirect; restricts tobacco manufacturers to below-the-line promotional activities focusing on point of sale material; posters must carry a standard health warning; no exceptions to the ban which embraces sponsorship; ban on smoking tobacco in public places, including restaurants, offices, educational institutions and leisure centers except in designated areas, buses and Metro in Paris and Lyon; proportion of smoking areas in trains reduced to 30% with smoking banned in restaurant and buffet cars; ban on smoking on internal flights of less than two hours; restaurants must provide designated areas for smokers; children under 16 can not smoke in schools; non-profit groups (in existence at least five years) are allowed to sue in case of infringement; extends the smoking prohibition to workplace; individuals who break the ban risk fines

Decree No. 93-347 of 15 March 1993 amending certain provisions of the Code of Penal Procedures (Third Part: Decrees; Book V)

Source: IDHL, 1993, 44 (3): 450

Comment: Smoking in prisons

Law No. 94-43 of 18 January 1994 on public health and social welfare

Source: IDHL, 1994, 45 (3): 278-282

Comment: Restriction on sales (general); smokeless tobacco

Order of 4 July 1994 amending the Order of 26 April 1991 determining the methods for analyzing nicotine and tar contents and the methods for verifying the accuracy of the legends to be displayed on packs, and establishing the modalities for printing health warnings and compulsory legends on packaging units of tobacco and tobacco products

Source: IDHL, 1994, 45 (4): 491

Order of 12 September 1995 on the additives permitted in the manufacture of tobacco products and their substitutes

Source: IDHL, 1996, 47 (1): 40

Comment: Sets maximum permitted additive levels; establishes an advisory group on additives in tobacco products

No smoking on Transatlantic flights and flights within Europe on Air France airlines.

Source: www.ostpxweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

Amendment to Law No. 91/32 (end of 1992)

Source: BASP (1994)

Comment: Authorizes the television broadcast and publication of written press reports of mechanical sports competitions taking place in countries where tobacco advertising is authorized

Product standards: tar and nicotine

Source: TMA (1999)

Comment: Cigarette tar and nicotine levels must meet EU standards of not more than 15 mg ‘tar’ and 1.5 mg nicotine by 31 December 1992, and 12 mg tar and 1.2 mg nicotine by 31 December 1997

Gambia

The Tobacco Products (Control of Advertisements) Act, 1985 (effective 1 May 1986)

Source: IDHL, 1986, 37 (3): 570-571, law read by American Cancer Society

Comment: Prohibits advertisement of tobacco products over radio or television, by the exhibition of photographic or cinemato graphic films, by the display or distribution of notices, signs, posters, models, placards, leaflets, labels, or showcards, on any structure or apparatus erected, used or adapted for use, for the display of advertisements or by conducting a lottery or any other game; penalties for breaking the law

Georgia

Decree, September 1995

Source: ERC (1999)

Comment: Requires a state license for the production of tobacco products
The Tobacco Ordinance. Dated 20 December 1977
Comment: The terms of the unification of the two Germanys provide that the laws of the Federal Republic of Germany shall prevail; the German Tobacco Ordinance of 20 December 1977 contains a list of permitted and prohibited ingredients which was last updated in February 1998 following the introduction of further EU legislation on permitted additives in foodstuffs.

Ordinance of 29 October 1991 on the labeling of tobacco products and on the maximum tar content in cigarette smoke
Source: IDHL, 1992, 45 (4): 491
Comment: Health warnings; tar content prescribed

Law of 8 March 1996 amending the Tobacco Ordinance and other regulatory provisions concerning food
Comment: Bans oral smokeless tobacco (except traditional products)

High Court decision allowing companies to ban smoking on premises, 1999
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: German companies are allowed to ban smoking completely if most employees agree with the measure; companies must offer acceptable smoking facilities outside the building

Voluntary Restrictions on Advertising
Source: BASP (1994)
Comment: Limits on the size of advertising panels, the size of printed ads, and the frequency of their appearance in magazines and newspapers; no ads on billboards or bus stops in close proximity to schools or youth centers; no advertising using health arguments, elements typical to the environment of young people, media stars, sports personalities, or models under 30 years; limits the use of the terms “mild” and “light”; no ads in magazines for young people, in sports centers, on public transportation vehicles, by airplane, on illuminated panels or distribution of free samples; ads must include a health warning and disclosure of tar and nicotine content

Ban on smoking on domestic flights
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Smoking is banned on all domestic flights

No smoking on all flights of Lufthansa airlines.
Source: www.ostpxweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

Product standards: tar and nicotine
Source: TMA (1999)
Comment: Cigarette tar and nicotine levels must meet EU standards of not more than 15 mg ‘tar’ and 1.5 mg nicotine by 31 December 1992, and 12 mg tar and 1.2 mg nicotine by 31 December 1997; cigarettes with a tar yield exceeding 12 mg and up to 15 mg manufactured before 31 December 1997 may continue to be marketed until 31 December 1999

Prohibition on selling tobacco to minors
Source: TMA (1999)
Comment: Sale of tobacco to persons under 16 is prohibited

Ghana

Government Direction banning advertising, 1982
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Bans tobacco advertising in newspapers and on radio and television through Government Directives

Smoking Control Action
Source: WHO/SMO/84.5, WHO/TOH/CLH/90.3
Comment: Smoking restrictions in enclosed public places, public transport, schools, hospitals and health establishments
Comment: Tobacco advertising is prohibited in the cinema (except in films not suited for minors), on health service premises, in public and private educational institutions at all levels, in youth centers, and in sports centers; advertising must carry the warning "The Ministry of Health issues the following warning: SMOKING SERIOUSLY DAMAGES HEALTH"; specifies the size (and duration) of the warning in ads

Public Health Regulations No. 4508 of 21 March 1990
Comment: Prohibits smoking on all domestic flights

Ministerial Decree No. A2c/2160 of 29 November 1990
Source: BASP (1994)
Comment: Implements EC Directive 89/622/EEC on the labeling of tobacco products

Ministerial Decree of 29 November 1990
Source: BASP (1994)
Comment: Bans the sale of oral moist snuff

Ban on tobacco advertising on radio and television
Source: Maxwell Report, USDA, ERC (1999)

Restrictions on smoking in buses, planes, trains, hospitals, and public offices
Source: Pantelis Vekios, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire 1996/1997, USDA
Comment: Complete ban on smoking in health care and school buildings, government offices, public transport and domestic air transport; partial restriction on international air transport

Partial restriction on advertising in print media, point of sale, billboards, kiosks, and cinema
Comment: Health warning required on advertisements

Product standards: tar and nicotine
Source: TMA (1999)
Comment: Cigarette tar and nicotine levels must meet EC standards of not more than 15mg ‘tar’ and 1.5mg nicotine by 31 December 2000, and 12mg ‘tar’ and 1.2mg nicotine by 31 December 2008; Greece was granted an extension of time to meet the ‘tar’ and nicotine standards

No smoking on flights within Europe of Olympic Airways.
Source: www.ostpxweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

Grenada***

Guatemala

Decree No. 80-74 of 13 September 1974 establishing a health warning on cigarette packs
Source: Roemer, R. (1993), USDA
Comment: All cigarette packs manufactured in Guatemala must display the warning “Use of this product is harmful to your health”

Government Order No. 681-90 of 3 August 1990 prohibiting smoking in closed places, vehicles, and establishments intended for the provision of care to the public, whether governmental or private, as well as in open places in which people assemble

Decree 90-97
Source: Ana Lucia Garces del Valle, National League Against Cancer
Comment: Restrictions on smoking in workplaces, public places, schools, health care facilities, on public transportation and in government buildings
Public Transportation Regulations
Source: PAHO (1992)
Comment: Bans smoking on buses

Labor Health and Safety Regulation Act
Source: PAHO (1992)
Comment: Prohibits smoking in places where there is a danger of explosion (including some government buildings and public assembly sites)

Tobacco Product Regulation
Source: Ana Lucia Garcia del Valle, National League Against Cancer
Comment: Health warnings and ingredient disclosure required on packs; tar and nicotine content prescribed

No smoking on all flights of Aviateca airlines.
Source: www.ostpxweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

Guinea
Ban on smoking in certain public places
Source: TMA (1999)
Comment: Includes public administration offices, schools, and theaters

Ban on advertising for tobacco products
Source: TMA (1999)

Guyana
Voluntary Agreement on health warnings
Source: TMA (1999)
Comment: Cigarette packages must display the following warning: "Cigarettes can be dangerous to your health"; the cigarette health warning must be framed and printed in red along one side of the pack

Honduras**
Voluntary agreement prohibiting cigarette advertisements before 1900 on television and in cinemas, 1979
Source: TMA (1999)

Comment: Prohibits smoking in public places, cinemas and theaters, collective ground, air, and sea transport, public and private hospitals, government offices and workplaces, sports centers, and sessions of the National Congress

Decree No. 85-91 of 14 June 1991 promulgating the Health Code (Section 49)
Source: IDHL, 1992, 43 (4): 701-704, USDA
Comment: Restricts smoking in public places; health warnings are required on cigarette packs and advertisements, including ads for cigarette-sponsored events carrying a company's brand name

Order No. 2213 of 20 September 1991 of the President of the Republic promulgating Regulations for the implementation of the Law on the Honduran Institute for the Prevention of Alcoholism, Drug Dependence, and Dependence on Medicaments (IHADFA)
Source: IDHL, 1995, 46 (1): 61, USDA
Comment: Advertising and sales restrictions; information programs

Minimum age to purchase tobacco products
Source: TMA (1999)
Comment: Prohibits the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products to persons under 18 years of age

Hungary
1998/88 Decree on producing, manufacturing, distribution, trade and taxation of tobacco
Source: www.globalink.org/gt/eu-docs/9901hu.shtml
Comment: Production, manufacture, distribution, sale, and export are all State monopolies

• Regulations No. 118244 of 1972 of the Minister of Posts and Transport concerning the transportation of passengers, baggage, and urgent goods, taking into account all subsequent amendments and regulations (Sections 7 and 8)
• Policy Statement No. 127128 of 1973 of the Minister of Culture concerning the internal regulations of schools
• Policy Statement No. 4 of 1976 of the Ministry of Internal Trade concerning smoking in commercial and hotel establishments
• Instructions No. 500551 of 1976 introducing provisions intended to restrict smoking in buses
• Instructions No. 10 of 1977 of the Minister of Agriculture and Food concerning the warning notices that must appear on confectionery products and on tobacco products
• Ordinance No. 10 of 14 May 1977 of the Minister of Internal Trade amending Ordinance No. 13 of 12 March 1968 concerning the marketing of tobacco products for purposes of consumption
• Recommendation of the Ministry of Internal Trade of 1979 concerning abstention from smoking during children's mealtimes

Domestic Trading Act, 1978
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Bans all advertising of tobacco products that encourages consumption

Policy Statement No. 31 of 1980 of the Ministry of Health on measures to control smoking
Comment: Restricts smoking in health and social establishments

4/1980 Decree of the Minister of Internal Affairs
Source: www.globalink.org/gt/eu-docs/9901hu.shtml
Comment: Bans smoking in public places where it could provoke fire or explosion

Ban on smoking during domestic flights, 1986
Source: WHO/TCH/CLH/90.1

Ministry of Transport order to introduce an international smoke-free flight by Malev (the Hungarian national airline), 1987
Source: WHO/TCH/CLH/90.1
Comment: Smoking aboard aircraft

Act No. XI/1991 on the organization of the National Public Health and Medical Officer Service
Source: www.globalink.org/gt/eu-docs/9901hu.shtml
Comment: Makes an agency responsible for monitoring and publishing data on the health of the population and lifestyle-related factors influencing health

36/1996 Decree of the Minister of Welfare, Education and Agriculture on the production, distribution, warning labeling and quality control of tobacco products
Source: www.globalink.org/gt/eu-docs/9901hu.shtml
Comment: Licenses for tobacco manufacturers; criteria for raw tobacco to be manufactured; permitted aggregates and other constituents; tar content of cigarettes must not exceed 20 mg until 1999, 18 mg until 2000, 15 mg until 2001, and 12 mg until 2007; nicotine and tar content of cigarettes must be published on the pack with a health warning; tobacco products can only be sold in their original packs

Tobacco Advertising Act (passed on 24 June 1997, effective September 1997)
Source: www.globalink.org/gt/eu-docs/9901hu.shtml, ERC (1999)
Comment: Permits advertising in print media, provided it does not target juveniles, carries a health warning and tar and nicotine levels, and does not use personalities or make health claims; permits billboard and poster advertising provided they are not placed near educational or health care establishments; allows cinemathater advertising after 2000, subject to the target audience being over 18; bans advertising on radio, television and other broadcast media
Health Program

Source: Tibor Demjen, National Institute for Health Promotion, Tobacco or

expected to be in place by 2006 at the latest

Source: ERC (1999)

Proposals by Ministry of Health to comply with EU requirements, mid 1999

shopkeepers should request proof of age

trains, but such compartments will not be required on trips less than 100 km;

urban trains and buses; smoking is allowed in designated compartments on

bans smoking in most public institutions, on city mass transport, and on sub-

care or outpatient services and rooms visited by patients, and in pharmacies;

schools and rooms used by students, in medical facilities providing primary

bans smoking at indoor sports and other public events; prohibits smoking in

non-smokers; smoking is allowed in places of public entertainment where takeaway snacks are served;

Comment: Requires restaurants, pubs, and cafes where food is served to

Control activities

100,000 HUF can be imposed; the “health promotion fine” must be paid to a

samples; tobacco products can only be distributed if a general warning, a

media, provided it is not targeted at juveniles, carries health warnings and tar

advertisements


No smoking on all flights of Icelandair-Flugleidir airlines.

Source: www.cdc.gov/tobacco/who/iceland.html

State trade in alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and medicaments


Comment: A total ban on advertising and promotion of tobacco

Law No. 27 of 11 May 1977 prescribing measures to reduce smoking

Source: IDHL, 1979, 30 (3): 570

Law No. 74 of 28 May 1984 on the prevention of the use of tobacco


Comment: Management of the Act rests with the Minister of Health and

Social Security; appoints a committee for the prevention of tobacco use;

tobacco may be sold or distributed only if a warning of the harmful effect is

printed on the pack; any kind of advertising of tobacco and smokers’ requi-

sites is prohibited (not applicable to foreign publications); it is prohibited to

show consumption or display tobacco in advertisement or information about

other kinds of goods or services; no sales to minors under 16; ban on vend-

ing machines; no tobacco sales in schools or institutions for minors; pro-

hibits smoking in the parts of institutions which are accessible to the public;

signs posted to signal smoking areas; prohibits smoking in schools, day

nurseries, in buildings intended for social and leisure activities of children

under 16, and health centers; permits smoking in designated areas of hospi-

tals; allows smoking in workplaces if it does not inconvenience non-smokers;

no smoking in public transport; allows smoking in part of the passenger sec-

tion during international flights; health education and information programs;

profits from tobacco sales spent on anti-smoking activities

Regulations No. 499 of 28 December 1984 concerning warnings on tobacco

products


Comment: Tobacco may be sold or distributed by the State Wine, Spirit, and

Tobacco Monopoly only if a warning of the harmful effects of the product is

on each pack

Ban on smoking in cinemas, 1994

Source: www.cdc.gov/tobacco/who/ iceland.html

No smoking on all flights of Icelandair-Flugleidir airlines.

Source: www.ostpweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html, WHO/TOH/CLH/90.1

India

Delhi Act 1953

Source: WHOTCH/CLH/90.3

Comment: Smoking is prohibited in the State Secretariat, in government and

local government buildings all over the country, and in state-run public sec-

tor premises, such as auditoriums, by various administrative measures intro-

duced mainly because of fire hazards

The Cigarettes (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1975 (effective on 1 April 1976)


Comment: Requires manufacturers or persons trading in cigarettes to dis-

play prominently the statutory warning “Cigarette Smoking is Injurious to

Health” on all cartons or packs of cigarettes; requires a similar warning on

advertisements

The Cigarettes (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Rules, 1976

Source: IDHL, 1977, 28 (4): 999

Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution Act), 1981

Source: Sharad Vaidya, NOTE India

Comment: Smoking is contained in the definition of air pollution in the

statutes dealing with the protection and preservation of the environment
Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Central Act 59 of 1988)
Source: Sharad Vaidya, NOTE India
Comment: No person shall smoke or spit while traveling in or using a public service vehicle

Prohibition of Tobacco Smoking in public places. Office Memorandum No. 27/1/3/90 Cab. Government of India, Cabinet Secretariat, New Delhi, 7 May 1990 (Mantrimandal Sachi-valaya)
Comment: Orders the removal of all cigarette shops from government buildings or compounds where smoking is prohibited; prohibits tobacco smoking in hospitals, dispensaries, other health care establishments, educational institutions, conference rooms, domestic air flights, air-conditioned chair cars, air-conditioned sleeper coaches in trains, suburban trains and air-conditioned buses; “No Smoking” signs are to be displayed in Hindi and English
Order to protect the non-smoking public from the hazards of passive smoking (1990)
Source: WHO/TOH/CLH/90.3
Comment: Prohibits smoking in public places such as the Government-owned health and educational establishments
Circular of May 1990 (Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals)
Source: WHO/TOH/CLH/90.3
Comment: Prohibits smoking in meeting halls, conference rooms, photo-copying rooms and other parts of buildings
The Anti-smoking and Anti-spitting Bill No. 22 of 30 July 1997
Source: Sharad Vaidya, NOTE India
Comment: Act passed by the Goa Government
Voluntary Code of Conduct for Tobacco Advertising, effective 1 October 1998
Source: Ross Hammond, San Francisco Tobacco Free Project
Comment: Bans ads that use public personalities to promote tobacco or claim that tobacco use leads to a better life
Indian Airlines and Air India ban on smoking during domestic flights of up to one hour, 1998
Source: WHO/TOH/CLH/90.1
Railway Ministry, Tobacco Sales Ban (5 June 1999)
Source: Times of India, June 2, 1999
Comment: Bans cigarette and bidi sales on railway premises throughout India; other tobacco-based products can be sold
Constitution Article 21 (12 July 1999)
Source: Sharad Vaidya, NOTE India
Comment: Does not allow smoking in public places according to a declaration of a Division Bench of the Kerala High Court
Order promulgated under Sec. 133 (a) of the Criminal Procedure Code (12 August 1999)
Source: Sharad Vaidya, NOTE India
Comment: Empowers executive magistrates (collectors) to issue orders against nuisance or obstruction in public places
Smoking and Spitting Act No. 5, 1999 (Dated 2 October 1999)
Source: Sharad Vaidya, NOTE India
Comment: Legal age for sale of tobacco is 21
Ban on sale, consumption and advertisement of gutkha near schools and government buildings (Mumbai) (dated 9 February 2000)
Source: Sharad Vaidya, NOTE India
Comment: Bans sale, consumption and advertisement of gutkha within 100 meters of educational institutions, government and semi-government offices, government-run corporations and state undertakings; violators will be prosecuted under Section 7 and 10 of the Food Adulteration Act
Indian Penal Code, Section 268
Source: Sharad Vaidya, NOTE India
Comment: Tobacco smoking in public places (cigarettes, cigars, bidis or otherwise) falls within the provisions relating to public nuisance as contained in the Indian Penal Code; public places include educational institutions, hospitals, shops, restaurants, commercial establishments, bars, factories, cinema theaters, parks, walkways, stadium, places of amusement, bus stops, bus stations, railway stations, railway compartments, buses, and other public transport vehicles, highways or any other places where people congregate

Ban on advertising
Source: Maxwell Report, ERC (1999)
Comment: Advertising of cigarettes is banned on television and commercial radio stations and in government owned premises; use of billboards is restricted to certain areas
Requirement for ingredient disclosure (tar and nicotine yields) on cigarette packs
Source: Surya Kumar Debnath, Assam Cancer Society and Rural Based Preventive Oncology Center
No smoking on all flights to Europe and North America of Air India airlines.
Source: www.ostpxweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html
Executive Order (not considered legislation)
Source: Dr. Surya Kumar Debnath, Assam Cancer Society and Rural Based Preventive Oncology Center
Comment: Bans smoking in hospitals, government offices, schools and on domestic transport; requires health warnings on cigarette packs

Indonesia***
Legislation requiring health warnings on all packaging, October 1991
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: All packaging must carry a health warning on one side of the pack to a specified dimension, stating “Smoking can harm your health”
Minister of Health Decree 1995
Source: Soewarta Kosen, National Institute of Health Research and Development, ERC (1999)
Comment: Smoking in health care facilities
Decree of Minister of Education and Culture
Source: Soewarta Kosen, National Institute of Health Research and Development
Comment: Smoking in schools

Indonesia New Excise Tax
Source: Soewarta Kosen, National Institute of Health Research and Development
Comment: Tax calculated by volume for all types of cigarettes; gradual implementation of minimal limit price control; implementation of new tax based on production volume; for non kretek cigarettes, selling tariff for the first year of new scheme is about 45% of the total production capacity
Advertising ban on government controlled television and radio broadcasts
Source: ERC (1999)
No smoking on all flights of Garuda Indonesian airlines.
Source: www.ostpxweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iran Air (the Iranian national airline) ban on smoking during domestic flights less than two hours, 1987
Source: WHOTCH/CLH/90.1
Regulation to ban the use of tobacco on all domestic flights and international flights less than 150 minutes (20 December 1992)
Source: Zarrin Ahmadzadeh Rezvani, Tobacco Control Program
Comment: Recently, limit for no smoking has increased to 4.5 hours
Decree of the Council of Ministers in the Session 1376.8.7 (28 October 1997) “The Prohibition of Smoking and Cigarette Use in Public Places”
Source: Negin Massoudi Alavi, Kashan Medical University
Comment: Every kind of tobacco use, including cigarette smoking, is prohibited in closed public places, including sacred places, mosques, factories, hospitals, clinics, theaters, exhibitions, cinemas, hotels, restaurants, museums, terminals, shopping centers, cultural places, public libraries, gymnastic places, schools, universities, educational and research centers, public transportation, public and government institutes, Islamic Republic institutes,
banks, governmental companies and municipalities; it is the responsibility of public places to install no-smoking signs; Ministry of Health and Medicine, Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance, all the media services, cultural institutes and municipalities should prohibit every action that encourages people to smoke and they should have orderly cultural programs for the prevention of smoking; the Council of Ministers will review programs and action regarding this rule every 6 months; tobacco companies should write the precautions regarding the dangers of their products on the packs; any advertisement that encourages people to use tobacco products is prohibited; direct or indirect actions that encourage smoking are prohibited in movies and publications; all media services, including television, should consider this rule; the positive characters of movies should not smoke

Regulation to ban the use and distribution of cigarettes and other kinds of tobacco products in public places (approved by the Council of Ministers on 27 November 1997)

Source: Zarin Ahmadzadeh Rezvani, Tobacco Control Program Act on tobacco taxing in Note No. 58 (paragraph 2, line B) in Legal Project of Civil Budget for 1999

Source: Sarraf-Zadagan, Fahan University of Medicine

Comment: Tax per an imported cigarette is increased from 10rls to 60rls based on the 3rd article of Permission Act for indirect collection of taxes on some goods and services

Iraq**

Resolution 24 of the Health Ministers of the Arab Gulf States, January 1980


Comment: Iraq requests that airlines not sell any tobacco on board their aircraft

Administrative measures for the limitation of smoking in public transport

Source: WHO/TCH/CLH/80.1

An administrative measure to restrict smoking in health establishments, some workplaces, lifts and places of entertainment

Source: WHO/TCH/CLH/90.3

Requirement for health warnings on cigarette packs

Source: TMA (1999)

Comment: Each cigarette pack must display the following health warning in Arabic: "HEALTH WARNING: Smoking Is a Main Cause of Lung Cancer, Lung Diseases, and of Heart and Arteries Diseases"

Product standards: tar and nicotine

Source: TMA (1999)

Comment: Maximum constituent levels per cigarette are 0.8 mg nicotine and 12 mg condensate

Ireland

The Tobacco Products (Control of Advertising, Sponsorship and Sales Promotion) Act, 1978

Source: IDHL, 1979, 30 (4): 806-807, text of law read by American Cancer Society

Comment: Act gives the Minister for Health wide-ranging powers to control and/or prohibit all aspects of advertising, sponsorship and promotion of tobacco products, including the frequency of advertising, expenditure on advertising and sponsorship, requiring health warnings, and prohibiting low-cost selling of tobacco products

The Tobacco Products (Control of Advertising, Sponsorship and Sales Promotion) Regulations, 1979 [S.I. No. 350 of 1979] Revoked

Source: IDHL, 1980, 31 (3): 537-538

The Health (Restricted Article) Order, 1985 (dated 20 December 1985)


Comment: Restricts tobacco in the form of finely-cut, moist tobacco contained in sachets or pouches and intended for use by being placed in the mouth under Sec. 66 of Health Act, 1947

The Tobacco Products (Control of Advertising, Sponsorship and Sales Promotion) Regulations, 1986 [S.I. No. 7 of 1986] Revoked

Source: IDHL, 1986, 37 (1): 48-49, text of law read by American Cancer Society

Comment: Revokes the 1979 regulations S.I. No. 350; tobacco industry must report expenditure, advertising, and sponsorship activities to the Minister; tobacco products may only be advertised in newspapers, magazines or other publications directed to adults over 18 years; allows point of sale advertising provided that it is not by means of sound or electronics; signs allowed in windows of point of sale; limits ads to brand name, emblem, corporate name, representation of the product, place of manufacture, type, size, quantity and price; ads must not imply that smoking is free from risk that one brand is less harmful than another or include personal testimonial for a particular brand by any group or class of people; no smoking in ads; health warnings on ads; no discounting, coupons, gifts of tobacco products; control on advertising expenditure; no payment for product placement or point of sale ads; no sponsorship of events for minors under 18 years

The Tobacco Products (Control of Advertising, Sponsorship and Sales Promotion) (No.2) Regulations, 1986 [S.I. No. 107 of 1986] (effective 1 December 1986)

Source: IDHL, 1986, 37 (3): 571

Comment: Revokes 1979 regulations and S.I. No. 7 of 1986; tobacco industry must report expenditure, advertising, and sponsorship to the Minister; regulations should not interfere with the import of newspapers, magazines or other publications whose advertisements will not significantly increase the consumption of tobacco products; no ads in publications for minors under 18 years; sound ads allowed at point of sale as long as they are not louder than 60 decibels; other provisions are similar to No. 7

The Tobacco (Health Promotion and Protection) Act, 1988

Source: IDHL, 1989, 40 (1): 103-104 , text of law read by American Cancer Society

Comment: Advertising is only allowed in the print media and at points of sale; content of advertisements is restricted to the brand name, emblem, representation of the product, and health warning; rotating health warnings on packs and advertisements is compulsory; an event that was not sponsored prior to 1 May 1986 cannot now be sponsored; events in which participants are 18 or under can not be sponsored; events can only be advertised in newspapers and magazines, at the place where the event is taking place, and internally in the premises which are points of retail sale; requires manufacturers of tobacco to notify the Minister of Health of constituents of tobacco products, and authorizes the Minister to prohibit the use of certain constituents or to prohibit the importation of tobacco products containing such constituents; bans sale of tobacco to children under 16; cigarettes must be packs of 10 or more; bans the import, sale or distribution of oral smokeless tobacco; the Minister for Health may prohibit or restrict the consumption of tobacco products in a designated area or a designated facility, including aircraft, trains, public service vehicles, health premises, schools, buildings to which the public has access and which belong to or are occupied by the State, cinemas, theatres, concert halls and places for indoor public entertainment

The Tobacco (Health Promotion and Protection) Regulations, 1990 (effective 1 May 1990)

Source: IDHL, 1990, 41 (3): 452, text of law read by American Cancer Society

Comment: Regulations do not apply to prisons; tobacco consumption prohibited in stairways, escalators, lifts, corridors, landings and concourse areas, in offices to which the public has access, in any part of a primary or secondary school (except designated smoking areas for staff), kitchens, supermarkets, waiting rooms in railway stations and bus stations, indoor sports centers, cinemas, theaters, concert halls, museums and libraries other than staff rooms, public service vehicles, privately owned paid transport for 8+ people and Dublin Area Rapid Transport system; no smoking areas in health premises, hospitals, nursing homes, maternity homes, homes for the mentally and physically handicapped, restaurants, canteens, cafes, snack bars, seating areas in airports and harbors and aboard aircraft
The law and sets fines for first time offenders and repeaters

Statutory Instrument No. 1326 of 1991
Source: BASP (1994)
Comment: Mandates health warnings on cigarette packs and advertisements, selected from a list of 8 warnings to be displayed in rotation

Voluntary Code of Practice on Smoking in the Workplace, published in 1992, strengthened and reviewed in 1994
Source: BASP (1994)
Comment: The Minister of Health will introduce legislation if sufficient voluntary measures are not taken to restrict smoking

The Tobacco (Control of Advertising, Sponsorship & Sales Promotion) Regulations, 1 March 1994
Comment: Requires packs of tobacco products, other than cigarettes, to display a number of health warnings in rotation

Tobacco (Health Promotion and Protection) Regulations 1995
Comment: Prohibits smoking in services which cater to pre-school children, classrooms, lecture theatres or recreation rooms in third-level colleges, kitchens and food preparation/storage areas in retail premises, studios in television stations, premises used for playing snooker, Bridge and Bingo halls, amusement arcades, hospitals (subject to facilities for staff and patients to smoke), long-stay geriatric homes (subject to facilities for staff and patients to smoke), maternity homes (subject to facilities for staff and patients to smoke), mental handicap centers (subject to facilities for staff and patients to smoke), other health premises, including Health Centers and pharmacies, public areas in banks, Building Societies and other retail financial agencies, public areas in hairdressing salons/barber shops, taxis and hackney cabs, aircraft and passenger ferries (a minimum of two-thirds of the seating)

Advertising Ban (Newspapers) 1999
Comment: Bans all tobacco advertising in Irish newspapers from June 2000 by the Department of Health; Ireland will comply with the EU advertising directives which will prohibit most forms of advertising from the year 2000 with a complete ban (including sponsorship) by October 2006

No smoking on all flights of Aer Lingus airlines.
Source: www.cstpxweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

Ban on tobacco advertising in cinemas
Source: TMA (1999)
Product standards: tar and nicotine
Source: TMA (1999)
Comment: Cigarette tar and nicotine levels must meet EU standards of not more than 15 mg "tar" and 1.5 mg nicotine by 31 December 1992, and 12 mg tar and 1.2 mg nicotine by 31 December 1997

Israel

Criminal procedure Order (Fine Violations-Restriction of Smoking in Public Places) enacted pursuant to the Criminal Procedure (Consolidated Version)-1982
Source: Text of law read by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Comment: Establishes a procedure whereby tickets are given to violators of the law and sets fines for first time offenders and repeaters
Order restricting smoking in public places (Amendments to the Schedule to the Law), 1994, (dated 11 July 1994)
Comment: Bans smoking in the workplace, with the exception of specially ventilated smoking rooms
Ban on smoking aboard aircraft, April 1998
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Bans smoking on all flights to and from Israel, with the exception of destinations in Africa and the Far East

Tobacco Product Regulation—Tar and Nicotine Content Prescribed
Source: Shosh Gan-Noy, Israel Cancer Association
No smoking on all flights of El Al airlines.
Source: www.ostpxweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

Italy
Law No. 165 of 10 April 1962 prohibiting advertisements for tobacco products
Comment: Prohibits all advertising of tobacco products, irrespective of the medium employed; ban includes point of sale, sampling, sponsorship, television, radio, cinema, press and outdoor advertising; permits a limited amount of trade advertising by the Federazione Italiana Tabaccai (FIT)
Law No. 584 of 11 November 1975 prohibiting smoking in specified premises and on means of public transportation
Comment: Bans smoking in hospital wards, school classrooms, closed premises used for public meetings, cinemas and theaters, dance halls, betting shops; academic lecture theaters, museums and libraries; reading rooms open to the public; private and public art galleries; sets fines for owners or managers of the premises not respecting the law; severely restricts smoking on public transport with a ban on smoking in buses in place
Ministerial Decree of 18 May 1976 laying down provisions governing air conditioning or ventilation systems as referred to in Law No. 584 of 11 November 1975 prohibiting smoking in specified premises and in means of public transportation
Source: IDHL, 1977, 28 (4): 1018
Comment: An exception to the ban on smoking for premises in which an air-conditioning or ventilation system meeting prescribed conditions has been installed

Law of 22 February 1983
Source: BASP (1994)
Comment: Raises fines for breaking advertising prohibitions laid down in Law of 10 April 1962
1989 law on on-pack warnings and advertising
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Health warnings required; bans the promotion of products or services named after tobacco goods

Decree of 31 July 1990
Comment: Implements the EC Directive on maximum tar yields
Interministerial Decrees from the Ministers of Finance and Health (31 July 1991 and 11 November 1991)
Source: ERC (1999), BASP (1994)
Comment: Implements the EC Directives on labeling (health warnings and ingredient disclosure)
Decree of the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications (Decree No. 425 of 30 November 1991)
Source: BASP (1994)
Comment: Implements the EC Directive 89/552/EEC and prohibits both direct and indirect advertising of tobacco products on television

Directive of the President of the Council of Ministers of 14 December 1995 prohibiting smoking on certain premises of the public administration or of administrators of public services
Comment: Smoking is prohibited in all premises used, for whatever purpose, by the public administration and public bodies in carrying out their institutional functions, as well as by persons in the private sector providing public services, if, in both cases, the premises concerned are open to the public by reason of the functions involved; premises subject to such prohibition are to display a notice to this effect, indicating the regulation in question, the sanctions incurred, and the authorities empowered to assure compliance with the prohibition and record infringements

Article 730 of the Penal Code
Source: BASP (1994)
Comment: It is illegal to sell or give tobacco products to children under the age of 16

No smoking on domestic flights and 80% of flights between U.S. and Europe of Alitalia airlines.
Vending machine restrictions
Source: TMA (1999)
Comment: Cigarette vending machines may only be installed in the immediate surroundings of the relevant retailer; vending machines may not be installed in buildings linked to “supervision of the arts”; vending machines must be supervised by the retailer; advertising on cigarette vending machines is prohibited
Product standards: tar and nicotine
Source: TMA (1999)
Comment: Cigarette tar and nicotine levels must meet EU standards of not more than 15 mg ‘tar’ and 1.5 mg nicotine by 31 December 1992, and 12 mg tar and 1.2 mg nicotine by 31 December 1997

Jamaica***
Voluntary ban on tobacco advertising via television and cinema films by Carreras Ltd., 1989
No smoking on all flights of Air Jamaica Limited airlines.
Source: www.ostpxweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html
Voluntary printing of health warnings on cigarette packs by Carreras Ltd
Source: PAHO (1992)

Japan***
Law No. 33 of 7 March 1900 prohibiting smoking by minors, as amended by Law No. 251 of 18 December 1948
Source: Masakazu Nakamura, Osaka Cancer Prevention and Detection Center
Comment: A minor is an individual under 20 years of age
Tobacco Growers’ Organization Law (Law No. 135 of 1948) Tobacco Tax Law (Law No. 72 of 1984)
Source: Mark A. Leven, William S. Richardson School of Law
Japan’s Tobacco Industry Law (Law No. 618 of 1984, enacted 10 August 1984 with 11 subsequent revisions)
Source: Mark A. Leven, William S. Richardson School of Law
Comment: Efforts to avoid excessive advertising and adhere to the prohibition on sales to minors; price setting; advisory warning on packs
Restrictions on advertising, effective 1985
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Advertising must not encourage adolescents and or women to smoke; prohibits the use of teenage idols, pop stars or models appearing to be under 25 years old, and personalities; women appearing in commercials can not be depicted smoking

No smoking on all flights of El Al airlines.
Source: Shosh Gan-Noy, Israel Cancer Association

Tobacco Product Regulation—Tar and Nicotine Content Prescribed
Source: ERC (1999)
Voluntary ban on tobacco advertising via television and cinema films by Carreras Ltd., 1989

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No smoking in urban buses and trams by administrative order
Source: WHO/TCH/CLH/90.1

Maximum tar and nicotine deliveries prescribed (effective July 1990)
Source: ERC (1999)

1995 Code under the Ministry of Health and Welfare in response to WHO requests for anti-smoking programs
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Reduces television advertising, sets controls on operating times for vending machines, increases cigarette prices and restricts smoking in various places; television advertising must carry warnings

Voluntary Agreement the Tobacco Institute of Japan and its members (agreement date October 1997, effective April 1998)
Source: Maxwell Report, ERC (1999)
Comment: Stops all television and radio advertising of tobacco products; prohibits advertising via other electronic broadcast media, including cinema and the Internet; prohibits street sampling campaigns and restricts sales promotion to event sites, tobacco retailers, and bars where minors are not permitted; allows newspaper, magazine, and billboard advertising, subject to the restrictions already laid down

Guideline by the National Personnel Authority
Source: Masakazu Nakamura, Osaka Cancer Prevention and Detection Center
Comment: Restrictions on smoking in government buildings and worksites
Guideline by the Ministry of Labor
Source: Masakazu Nakamura, Osaka Cancer Prevention and Detection Center
Comment: Restrictions on smoking in private buildings and worksites

Guideline by the Ministry of Health and Welfare
Source: Masakazu Nakamura, Osaka Cancer Prevention and Detection Center
Comment: Restrictions on smoking in public places, schools, health care facilities and on public transportation

Restrictions on printed advertisements
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Restricts printed advertisements in magazines to one insertion per spread; restricts advertisements in newspapers to a maximum area of one third of a page; printed advertisements must carry health warnings

Voluntary Restrictions by the Cigarette Industry
Source: USDA
Comment: Increases the size of non-smoking section or areas on domestic airline flights, with a total ban on smoking on flights of one hour or less; prohibits smoking on subway platforms in all metropolitan areas including Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya; bans smoking in all public transportation, unless specified otherwise, including trains, buses, cabs and ships; allows vending machine sales between 2300 and 0700

Requirement for health warnings on cigarette packs
Source: Maxwell Report

No smoking on all flights of All Nippon Airways and Japan Airlines.
Source: www.ostpxweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

Jordan***

Public Health Law #21/1971
Source: IJATLD News Bulletin on Tobacco and Health

Rules No. 64 of 10 August 1977 on the protection of public health against the hazards of smoking
Source: IDHL, 1982, 33(2): 283, M. Bassam Qasem, Jordanian Anti-Smoking Society
Comment: Bans smoking on public transportation; prohibits the promotion of smoking in all official and non-official mass media or printed materials; bans the sale of individual cigarettes; bans the sale of toys and sweets that imitate cigarettes and encourage smoking; bans smoking on short airplane flights; prohibits smoking in all public places during the hours in which such places are used by the public (however, a special smoking area may be designated in a public place in accordance with conditions laid down by the Minister); requires manufacturers or importers of tobacco to affix a label containing such particulars as specified by the Minister

Ordinance No. 1 of 1980 of the Ministry of Health
Comment: Health warning must appear in red in a conspicuous part of the pack or container of any domestic or imported tobacco product

Legislation of 1987
Source: WHO/TCH/CLH/90.3
Comment: Smoking is prohibited in public places, including cinemas, theaters and public libraries; special smoking areas may be designated in public places in accordance with conditions laid down by the Ministry of Health

Order of the Prime Minister banning civil servants from smoking in Government buildings (approval date 21 April 1994, effective date 1 July 1994)
Source: TMA (1999)

Jordanian Cigarettes Standards, #446/1997
Source: Basima Isteitieh, Ministry of Health
Comment: Reduces nicotine, tar and carbon monoxide levels; ingredients and health warning printed on packs

No smoking on transatlantic flights and flights within Middle East on Royal Jordanian Airlines.
Source: www.ostpxweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

Kazakhstan

Regulation restricting tobacco advertising, July 1995
Source: ERC (1999)

Presidential Order banning advertising of tobacco products, October 1997
Source: ERC (1999), USDA
Comment: Nationwide ban on advertising of tobacco products

Government prohibition on smoking inside of government and public buildings
Source: USDA

Requirement for on-pack health warnings
Source: ERC (1999)

Kenya

Voluntary Industry Agreement, 1962
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Ends the advertising of cigarettes on television

Legislation passed in 1980
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Introduces health warnings on cigarette packs; prohibits smoking on public transportation and in all public places

The Public Health (Warning on Cigarette Smoking) Rules, 1984 (dated 31 July 1984)
Source: IDHL, 1985, 36 (4): 993, Text of law read by American Cancer Society
Comment: No person may import or sell any cigarettes in Kenya unless a health warning in English and Swahili is printed on the pack

Ban on cinema advertising by the Kenyan government, January 1990
Source: ERC (1999)

Revised Tobacco Act 1994
Source: Standard Correspondent (GLOBALink, 17 September 1999)
Comment: Prohibits farmers from selling tobacco to any person other than his sponsoring company or at prices and buying points different from those specified in the sponsorship agreement or as directed in writing by the sponsor; prohibits the transportation of tobacco on Sunday and public holidays; stops any exportation of unprocessed, undried tobacco
The Tobacco Smoking (Control) Bill, 1995
Source: Dr. Rufaro Chatora in a report to the Ministry of Health, 1999
Comment: A bill to monitor and regulate the presence of harmful constituents in tobacco products, to prohibit smoking in cinemas, theaters, public transport and hospitals

Anti-tobacco Bill/Tobacco Control Bill (1999-20007)
Source: David Mageria, “Kenya to crack down on smoking,” Reuters 23 August 1999
Comment: Tobacco Products (Regulatory) Board will oversee product quality, including maximum levels of tar and nicotine and carbon monoxide yields; all tobacco products must be kept behind the counter at retail outlets; no sales on the streets; cigarettes only sold in packs, with 20 cigarettes minimum per pack; prohibits sales to individuals under 18; retailers must post signs in English and Kiswahili stating minimum age to purchase; bans cigarette distribution by mail; only products displaying details about emissions and health hazards can be sold; bans free products and branded merchandise; bans promotion or sponsorship of sporting, cultural, artistic, recreational or entertainment programs; bans billboards in any area accessible to minors; bans television and radio advertising

Ban on smoking in public places made under the Public Health Act Section 118(s)
Source: WHO/WHO/CLH/90.3
Comment: Section is ambiguous, defining a nuisance as an “act, omission or thing which is or may be dangerous to life or injurious to health”; bans smoking in some public places

Rules by the Marketing Society of Kenya
Source: Dr. Rufaro Chatora in a report to the Ministry of Health, 1999
Comment: Advertising should only be broadcast after 21:00; health warnings should be positioned on all advertising

Cigarette Standard and Specifications by the Kenya Bureau of Standards
Source: Dr. Rufaro Chatora in a report to the Ministry of Health, 1999
Comment: Allows 2.2 mg of nicotine per cigarette; standards for low tar, medium tar, and high tar; major tobacco manufacturers serve on the technical committee that sets standards

Ban on tobacco advertisements on television and radio (electronic media)
Source: Dr. W.K. Mwinzi, Ministry of Labor and Employment

Ban on smoking in hospitals, public service vehicles, and places of worship
Source: Dr. W.K. Mwinzi, Ministry of Labor and Employment

Ban on smoking aboard aircraft
Source: TMA (1999)
Comment: Kenya Airways bans smoking on all its flights; Royal Brunei airline bans smoking on all but its Brunei-Ceapa route

Kiribati
Ban on smoking in all health premises
Source: Judith Mackay, Asian Consultancy on Tobacco Control
Comment: Smoking was banned in all health premises throughout Kiribati; the Minister of Health requested that all stores and shops refrain from selling tobacco on 31 May 1999, World No-Tobacco Day.

Pacific Harmonized Customs and Tariff Schedule
Source: Text of law read by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Comment: Sets taxes at $.06 per stick or $20 per kg

Restrictions on smoking in hospitals and health facilities and domestic flights
Source: Judith Mackay, Asian Consultancy on Tobacco Control
Comment: Some restrictions on smoking in hospitals, health care facilities, and on domestic airline flights

Kuwait
Resolution No. 981 of 1980 of the Mayor of the Municipality of Kuwait (canceling all licenses for advertisements for tobacco products within the municipality as of 1 May 1980)
Source: IDHL, 1981, 32 (2): 258, Digest of AL Kuwait Alyoum (The Official Gazette)

Kuwait Cabinet Regulations of 1980 regarding the adoption of the GCC Health Ministers’ Regulations to control the smoking epidemic in member states
Source: Husain Al Moumen, Health Education Department

Regulations issued by the GCC Health Ministers and adopted by the Ministry of Health regarding smoking control programs
Source: Husain Al Moumen, Health Education Department

Ministerial Resolution No. 25 of 1980 on the particulars to be stated on cigarette packs
Source: IDHL, 1981, 32 (2): 258, Digest of AL Kuwait Alyoum (The Official Gazette)
Comment: Requires “Smoking is a leading cause of lung cancer and of pulmonary and cardiovascular disease” to be shown on all cigarette and cigar packs imported into Kuwait

Regulation No. 44 of 1987 by the Ministry of Commerce regarding tar and nicotine content and labeling of imported tobacco products (ingredient disclosure & health warnings)
Source: Husain Al Moumen, Health Education Department

Ministerial Decree No. 180 of 28 April 1998 laying down detailed provisions on the analysis of the components of imported cigarettes
Source: IDHL, 1988, 39 (4): 861, Husain Al Moumen, Health Education Department
Comment: Reduces the maximum permitted levels of tar and nicotine in cigarettes offered for sale on the Kuwaiti market and modifies the health warning carried on packaging

Law No. 15 of 17 May 1995 on the control of tobacco consumption
Source: IDHL, 1995, 46 (4): 492, Anjum Memon, Kuwait University
Comment: Prohibits planting tobacco and/or importing its seeds or plants into Kuwait, save for scientific purposes; prohibits local manufacturing of all types of cigarettes and import of all types of manufactured cigarettes into Kuwait, including the elements of cigarettes and raw tobacco, with its derivatives and smoking papers unless they satisfy the conditions prescribed by the Ministry of Public Health; prohibits selling or offering cigarettes and all types of tobacco to any person below 21 years of age; prohibits smoking in public places (defined under a resolution issued by the Minister of Public Health); prohibits smoking by those providing catering services or working at foodstuff shops or cafeterias; prohibits smoking while driving a motor car or any other means of public or private transport; bans publicity and advertising for the promotion of all types of tobacco; every contravention against the law shall hold the defaulter liable to pay a penalty

Ministerial Regulations No. 221 of 29 July 1995 on the standards for manufactured cigarettes of all types, their ingredients, raw tobacco, raw tobacco derivatives or leaves, and smokers’ accessories, as specified
Source: IDHL, 1995, 46 (4): 492, Husain Al Moumen, Health Education Department

Ministerial Regulations No. 222 of 29 July 1995
Source: IDHL, 1995, 46 (4): 492, Husain Al Moumen, Health Education Department
Comment: Restriction on sales (general)

Ministerial Regulations No. 223 of 30 July 1995 specifying the public places in which it is prohibited to smoke
Comment: Prohibits smoking in public places, schools and health care facilities, lounges of Ministries and other government buildings, on State-owned Kuwait Airways and in airports and land and sea ports of entry

Law to increase the taxation on all forms of tobacco products to 100% of the landed value by the year 1997
Source: Husain Al Moumen, Health Education Department
Voluntary restriction on workplace smoking
Source: WHO/WHO/CLH/90.3

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Kyrgyzstan

Advertising Restrictions, February 1998
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Limits radio, television, press and billboard advertising, subject to restrictions on targets and location; bans poster/billboard advertising from December 1998

Requirement for on-pack health warnings
Source: ERC (1999)

Lao People’s Democratic Republic

- Regulation banning free distribution of gifts by tobacco companies, 1994
- Restriction on the import of foreign cigarettes and limits on the production of cigarettes in Laos, 1994
- Ban on advertising, 1995
- Ban on sale to minors under 18 years of age
Source: Judith Mackay, Asian Consultancy on Tobacco Control

Latvia

Draft Tobacco Bill, (presented in December 1994)
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Contains provisions to ban the sale of non-filtered cigarettes, snuff, and chewing tobacco; ban on cigarette vending machines also proposed

Communications Regulatory Act, November 1995
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Bans the advertisement of tobacco and alcoholic beverages on television; encompasses the mass media, cinemas, cultural, and sporting events

On Tobacco Products Manufacture, Sales, Advertising And Smoking Restrictions (approval date 18 December 1996, effective date 1 January 1997)
Source: TMA (1999)
Comment: Bans cigarette vending machines; prohibits the sale of tobacco products to persons under the age of 18; a proper warning containing this provision must be placed at locations where tobacco products are sold; in a case of uncertainty, customer, at the request of a sales person or police officer, must present proof of his age by producing his ID; vendors must display a sign warning that smoking is harmful to human health; prohibits tobacco sales in store departments that sell goods for children and teenagers, at child-care institutions, schools and other care and educational institutions, at medical facilities, and at cultural and sports institutions; prohibits smoking at workstations and common-use places of working facilities, health facilities, child care and educational establishments and other indoor public places, with the exception of places specifically designated for smoking; prohibits smoking in all means of public transportation, with the exception of long-distance trains, boats and aircraft which are supposed to have cars, cabins or state rooms that are designated for smoking passengers; tobacco products can be sold only in sealed packages and bear the following warning in the official state language: “Smoking can cause substantial harm to your health”; packaging of tobacco products being marketed in Latvia must contain information about the nicotine and tar content in milligrams; it is prohibited in Latvia to depict a smoking person in tobacco product advertisements; prohibits advertisements in mass media registered in Latvia with the exception of information about the negative effects of smoking that is incorporated in the advertisement and provided that this information amounts to no less than 10% of the total volume of a given advertisement; prohibits, for the sake of promotion, to distribute tobacco products for free; prohibits advertising tobacco products during cultural and sports events, except when companies (or corporations) that manufacture or distribute tobacco products are general sponsors of the event; beginning 1 January 1999, the amount of tar in tobacco products should not exceed 18 mg, and beginning 1 January 2001, 15 mg; 5% of tobacco products tax proceeds will be used to finance state medical and drug addiction prevention institutions, health education, and holistic life promotional activities, as well as financing for state and regional smoking prevention, smoking-related disease research and treatment programs; it is the responsibility of the Ministry of Education and Science and the Ministry of Social Welfare to develop and introduce, in educational institutions, a smoking prevention program and to make anti-smoking treatment available to persons who wish to undergo this treatment; the Cabinet of Ministers will establish a State Commission for Smoking Restrictions and approve its statutes

Restrictions and bans effective 1 January 1997
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Bans the production, import, and sale of snuff and chewing tobacco

Voluntary agreement between government and manufacturers/distributors, 1 September 1997
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Outlaws the use of television and radio for promotional purposes

No smoking on all flights of Air Baltic Corp. airlines.
Source: www.ostpxweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

Lebanon***

Decree-Law No. 101 of 16 September 1993 on the warning of citizens of the harmful effects of smoking
Source: IDHL, 1985, 36(1): 63-64, Youssef Bassim, National Program for Tobacco Control
Comment: Prohibits the importation, manufacture, and sale of all kinds of cigarettes, cigars, tobacco, pipe tobacco unless the following legend has been clearly opposed on the pack in a conspicuous and legible manner: ‘The Minister of Public Health warns you of the harmful effects of smoking’

Law of Republic Of Lebanon Office Of The President (approval date 12 January 1995, effective date 19 April 1995)
Source: TMA (1999)
Comment: It is prohibited to distribute free samples of any smoking articles or other advertising materials for smoking to any person under the age of 18 years especially during performances, social events, sports activities or educational and professional conferences at any place; all tobacco advertisements in local newspapers, magazines, movies, and on TV and billboards must allocate 15% of the advertisement area to the warning text; advertisements for tobacco products are prohibited from using women in such advertisements or from referring to women; any tobacco pack, including cigarettes, cigars, roll-your-own and water-pipe, that does not display a health warning on each single package in adequate size letters that can be easily read with the naked eye will be prohibited

Federal Law No. 394 of 1995
Source: Youssef Bassim, National Program for Tobacco Control
Comment: Amends the Decree-Law. No. 101; health warnings should appear on 10% of space on all billboards and television commercials

Smoke-free indoor air restrictions
Source: Michel Daher, Lebanese Cancer Society
Comment: Smoking restricted in public places, schools, health care facilities and government buildings; workplace smoking restrictions upon request of employees

Restrictions on vending machine sales
Source: Michel Daher, Lebanese Cancer Society

Lesotho

Restrictions on smoking in public transport by administrative measures or voluntary agreement
Source: WHO/TCH/CLH/90.1
Comment: ‘Taxi Drivers’ Association in Lesotho favors a policy of smoke-free cabs

Restrictions on smoking in school and health establishments
Source: WHO/TCH/CLH/90.3

Liberia

Restriction on smoking in educational and health establishments
Source: WHO/TCH/CLH/90.3
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Administrative Order of 1989
Comment: Bans smoking in designated public places
Resolution by the General Secretary (Prime Minister), 1989
Source: WHO/EMRO Conference on Tobacco, July 1999
Comment: Bans smoking in public places, theaters, cinemas, public transport facilities, and schools; prohibits advertising for tobacco anywhere; prohibits imported materials and media that advertise tobacco from entering the country
Resolution developed by the Secretary of Health banning smoking in hospitals and all health service facilities, including waiting rooms
Source: WHO/EMRO Conference on Tobacco, July 1999
Ban on smoking during domestic flights of Libyan Arab Airlines
Source: WHO/EMRO Conference on Tobacco, July 1999
Prohibition on smoking in public transport vehicles
Source: WHO/EMRO Conference on Tobacco, July 1999
Administrative provisioned issued by the Government prohibiting smoking in mosques, entertainment areas, health and school facilities
Source: WHO/EMRO Conference on Tobacco, July 1999
Ban on smoking in government buildings, educational facilities, and buses
Source: TMA (1999)

Lithuania**
Decree No. 446 of 16 June 1993 on the presentation of information on tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
Comment: Prohibits all advertising for cigarettes in major media, including radio, television, press, billboards, and sampling
Decree No. 443 of 16 June 1993 on the importation of tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
Source: IDHL, 1993, 44 (4): 618
Comment: Health warnings required
The Order of Import of Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Drinks, confirmed by Resolution No. 446, 16 June 1993
Source: Text of law read by American Cancer Society
Comment: All imported products have to be checked for quality; all importers must be registered at the Customs Department of the Ministry of Finance; “The Ministry of Health warns you that smoking is harmful to your health” and “Tobacco products intended to be sold in the Republic of Lithuania” must appear on all packs
Order of Presentation of Information on Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Drinks, confirmed by Resolution No. 446, 16 June 1993
Source: Text of law read by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Comment: Forbids tobacco advertising through radio, television, movies, periodicals printed in the Republic of Lithuania and other methods of audio and visual presentation; prohibits using foods and other material information carriers which are not directly connected with tobacco products and their use, using verbal propaganda in public and giving out free products to the public; permits only the name, address and license of the maker or trading enterprise, the name of goods and their sort, the amount and price of traded goods, and the content of tar, nicotine, and carbon monoxide in the product to be presented in relation to tobacco products; Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce will establish a health warning for advertising
Source: www.irs.lt/c-bin/eng/preps2?Condition1=75993&Condition2=tobacco
Comment: Regulates the imposition of excise duty on tobacco products
Law of the Republic of Lithuania (Text No. I-1143) on tobacco control (dated 20 December 1995)
Source: IDHL, 1996, 47(2): 184-186, text of law read by American Cancer Society
Comment: Citizens can grow tobacco in plot of land up to 100 square meters without a license and the government decides the maximum size of land for use in tobacco growing; prohibits manufacture of snuff and chewing tobacco in Lithuania; license required for cigarette manufacturing; government sets standards for tobacco product quality and levels of harmful substances contained therein; all importers must have a license issued by the government, certifies attesting to the quality of each shipment and inscriptions in Lithuanian indicating the amounts of the maximum allowed levels of tar and nicotine (not to exceed the limits already established); the following are prohibited: single-stick sales, packs without warnings, sales to minors under 18, tobacco sales in pharmacies, health care and educational institutions, markets dealing in children’s and teens’ goods only and vending machines; place of sale must post warning signs about health risks; it is prohibited to circulate free samples, apply discounts by way of coupons, supply products to lotteries, contests, sports competitions, and games as prizes, organize competitions that would promote sales, sponsor events for minors under 18 years and advertise tobacco; procedure for taxes; prohibits tobacco from inclusion in the minimum food product list used to calculate standard of living; prohibits smoking in educational, development, and health care institutions, halls where sports and other events take place, workplaces in enclosed areas (except specially designed areas), common living areas and other common use areas where non-smokers may be forced to breathe smoke-polluted air, all types of public transport (except long distance trains and planes) and public places for uniformed officials (except specially designed areas); hotels, restaurants and cafes must have non-smoking areas; mandates health education programs in all educational institutions, tobacco control programs and statistics on tobacco product manufacture, trade, import, export, consumption and damage inflicted upon health and economy
Source: IDHL, 1996, 47 (2): 186, text of law read by American Cancer Society
Comment: By 1 September 1996, the government must establish procedures to govern trade and import of tobacco products based on the Law on Tobacco Control, establish principles and conditions for issuance of licenses for tobacco growing, products manufacture, import and trade, confirm State program for tobacco control and establish the content of warning inscriptions on tobacco product packs; the government should establish the norms of permissible levels of tar per cigarette for products sold in Lithuania; requirements for warning labels shall come into effect on 1 January 1997; Government shall carry out functions of the National Health Council within the sphere of tobacco control until provisions are made by the council
Luxembourg
Law of 24 March 1989 restricting the advertising of tobacco and tobacco products and prohibiting smoking in certain places
Comment: Prohibits tobacco advertising products on television, radio, in theaters and other places open to the public, by means of boats and aircraft, by distribution of free samples, by using the emblem or name of the brand of tobacco products on non-tobacco products, in magazines and periodicals designed for minors and in stadiums and public and private sports arenas (although the name of the product on a billboard or vehicle not surrounded by text or graphic is allowed); advertising may not be addressed to minors, make use of arguments based on health or contain any representation of public figures; prohibits industry from sponsoring events for children; prohibits smoking in hospitals, waiting rooms of physicians and dentists, pharmacies, educational establishments, places that receive or house persons under 16 years of age, indoor sports halls, cinemas and theatres, museums, art galleries, libraries, and reading rooms open to the public, all halls and rooms of public buildings where a sign prohibits smoking, buses, and non-smoking
railroad cars, non-smoking sections of airports, all regular bus routes, all
national trains and on all flights of the national airline (LUXAIR) of less than
one hour duration; smoking carriages provided on international trains and
flights more than one hour; products intended to be smoked, taken as snuff,
or chewed are considered to be tobacco products for the purposes of the
implementation of this Law

Regulations of the Grand Duke of 19 June 1990 for the enforcement of the
Law of 24 March 1989 restricting the advertising of tobacco and tobacco
products and prohibiting smoking in certain places
Union: An Overview,
Comment: Restricts smoking in public places, schools, health care facilities,
on public transportation and aboard aircraft; implements the EU Directives on
the labeling of tobacco products and maximum tar content

Law of 6 January 1995 amending the Law of 24 March 1989 restricting the
advertising of tobacco and tobacco products and prohibiting smoking in
certain places
Source: IDHL, 1995, 46 (2): 191, Marie-Paule Prost, Luxembourgish
Foundation against Cancer
Comment: Smoking is restricted or banned in some public and private facil-
ities

Restrictions on smoking in public places
Source: TMA (1999)
Comment: Sales by vending machines prohibited, except where the tobacco
may be purchased and consumed on the premises, i.e. cafes, bars, restaurants

Product standards: tar and nicotine
Source: TMA (1999)
Comment: Cigarette tar and nicotine levels must meet EU standards of not
more than 15 mg 'tar' and 1.5 mg nicotine by 31 December 1992, and 12 mg
tar and 1.2 mg nicotine by 31 December 1997

Madagascar
Ministerial Order No. 6858/97 of 31 July 1997
Source: IDHL, 1998, 49(4): 000
Comment: Requires all cigarette packs, of local or foreign manufacture
intended for use on Madagascar, to display a health warning about the health
hazards of excessive tobacco consumption

Restrictions on smoking in school establishments
Source: WHO/TOH/CLH/90.3

Malawi
Restrictions on smoking in public places
Source: TMA (1999)
Comment: Smoking is restricted or banned in some public and private facili-
ties

Ban on smoking during all Air Malawi domestic flights
Source: TMA (1999)

Ban on tobacco advertising by Malawian radio
Source: TMA (1999)

Malaysia

Prohibition of smoking by administrative measures, 1973
Source: WHO/TOH/CLH/90.3
Comment: Smoking is prohibited in places of entertainment

Prime Minister's Directive, 1982
Source: WHO/TOH/CLH/90.3
Comment: Prohibits smoking by government officers while dealing with the
public and at work, in meeting rooms and waiting rooms of government
offices, in schools except in staff rest-rooms, in wards, clinics and waiting
rooms of government hospitals, in public transport (buses, trains, planes,
ferries except in specified areas), by government and public vehicle drivers
and workers while on duty, in lifts, theatres, indoor stadiums and other pub-
lc halls and in public eating places; no advertisements on radio, television or
in government or sports publications

Smoking Ban 1989
Source: WHO/TOH/CLH/90.3
Comment: Bans smoking and selling tobacco in hospitals

Guidelines for the advertising and promotion of cigarettes issued by the
Information Ministry of the Malaysian Government, April 1990
Source: ERIC (1999)
Comment: Prohibits all advertising on television, radio and in cinemas;
prompted ads can only show the pack, must not depict "undesirable Western
lifestyles or foreign culture"

The Control of Tobacco Product Regulations 1993 (dated 21 October 1993)
Source: IDHL, 1995, 46 (2): 191, text of law read by Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention
Comment: Prohibits all direct advertising in the local media, including publi-
cations; bans smoking in all public buildings and places, including restaur-
ants, hotel lobbies and air conditioned buses and taxis; prohibits free
samples; restricts advertising in any film, video, leaflet, handbill, document,
book, magazine, or newspaper published in Malaysia; bans sponsorship; pro-
hibits sales to minors under 18 years; bans vending machines; bans smoking
on any government premise, in hospitals or clinics, on any public vehicle car-
rying fare-paying passengers on scheduled or regular routes (does not
include airlines); bans smoking in amusement centers, theatre and sports
complexes; requires designated smoking areas in open air sports stadiums
and air-conditioned eating houses with one room; Minister can specify addi-
tional non-smoking areas; ingredient control of nicotine to 1.5 mg and tar to
20 mg per cigarette; requires health message and ingredient disclosure on
packs; fines and jail terms for breaking the law

Control of Tobacco Product (Amendment) Regulations 1994
Source: Text of law read by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Comment: Penalties against manufacturers for breaking advertising and
sponsorship laws

Control of Tobacco Product (Amendment) Regulations 1997
Source: Text of law read by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Comment: Raises the legal age for tobacco consumption to 18; sets a fine for
underage use; bans smoking in educational facilities, amusement centers,
shopping complexes; requires designated smoking areas in open air stadiums
and on board passenger aircraft; waiting rooms, and reception

Maldives

Mali

Law No. 96-041 of 29 June 1996 restricting the advertising and use of
tobacco
Comment: Prohibits advertising on television, radio, in cinemas, and on cer-
tain hoardings; prohibits smoking in rooms used for meeting, conferences, or
entertainment, rooms used for practical or theoretical classes, canteens, dor-
mitories, public transportation, cinemas, public stations, public, private, and
community health establishments and hospitals, public and private pharma-
cies, public service offices, kindergartens and premises accommodating chil-
dren, airports and on board passenger aircraft, waiting rooms, and reception
rooms; areas reserved for smokers may be set aside in certain places; requires health warnings and ingredient disclosure on cigarette packs; penalties for breaking the law

Law No. 97-162 of 07 May 1997 restricting the advertising and use of tobacco

No smoking on all flights of Air Afrique airlines.

Source: www.ostpweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/stone2.html

Malta

The Tobacco (Control of Advertisements) Act, 1970


Comment: Advertising restrictions; repealed without prejudice by the Tobacco (Smoking Control) Act, 1986

The Prohibition of Advertisements of Tobacco on Television and in Cinemas Regulations, 1970


The Tobacco (Smoking Control) Act, 1986 [Act No. XLII of 1986]

Source: IDHL, 1987, 38 (3): 544-547, text of law read by American Cancer Society

Comment: Prohibits advertising on television, radio, other broadcasting medium and in cinemas; health warnings must be shown before any film or broadcast in which smoking is mentioned; advertising in newspapers, magazines, publications, posters, canopies, illuminated signs, billboards must contain a health warning; imported newspapers/magazines are exempt from the law; advertising includes any direct or indirect promotion of the sale of any item; requires health warnings on packs in clear and legible writing (does not apply to exports); the Minister may make further regulations to prohibit advertising in print media, prescribe the content and format of health warnings, health warnings inside public transport, maximum permissible tar, nicotine and other content levels, the conditions under which the sale or distribution of tobacco shall be prohibited or restricted inside hospitals, clinics, and other health institutions, the number of cigarettes offered for sale in a single pack, or prohibit the sale of single cigarettes; health warnings must be displayed in shops; tar and nicotine content declared on packs and labels; no sales to minors under 16; permits vending machines only in establishments with a liquor license or in places in which sales from machines are kept under supervision; no smoking in any public transportation, cinema, theater, hospital, clinic, television studio during any program broadcast locally for public viewing, school, day home or premises used by children under 16; designated smoking areas for hospital patients and employees working in a hospital, clinic, school, or day home; signs posted to mark no-smoking areas; no sales of sweets in cigarette form; establishes a Committee on Smoking and Health

The Health Warnings (On Smoking) Regulations, 1987

Source: IDHL, 1989, 40 (2): 408, text of law read by American Cancer Society

Comment: Information programs; requires rotating warnings on cigarette packs, in cinemas, and in advertisements; declaration of tar and nicotine included with health warning

Smokeless Tobacco (Ban) Regulations 1988, to prohibit the importation, manufacture, preparation, storage, sale or supply of smokeless tobacco


Marshall Islands

Mauritania

No smoking on all flights of Air Afrique airlines.

Source: www.ostpweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/stone2.html

Mauritius

Occupational Safety Health Welfare Act No. 34 of 1988

Source: Dr. Ameenah Soresfan, Mental Health and Substance Abuse Unit

Comment: Smoking in public places

The Public Health (Prohibition of Smoking) Regulations 1990 (dated 15 March 1990)

Source: IDHL, 1991, 42(1): 51, text of law read by American Cancer Society

Comment: Requires health warnings; prohibits sales of cigarettes to minors; prohibits smoking in any ward or room earmarked for treatment or examination of patients, including a casualty room and waiting room for patients in a public health institution, any preprimary, primary, secondary, or tertiary educational institution, and in any sports hall; gymnasium and swimming pool to which the public has access; no person may smoke when engaged in the preparation, serving, or sale of food in a public place; sets fines and penalties


Source: IDHL, 1995, 46 (4): 492-493, text of law read by American Cancer Society

Comment: No person shall sell cigarettes in packs unless they bear a health warning; no person shall import or sell tobacco or snuff meant for chewing; forbids advertising the sale or consumption of cigarettes or any brand name associated with tobacco on radio or television, by way of sponsorship of any events prescribed as Olympic Sport Disciplines, or by way of sponsorship of social activities and publications designed for minors; no person shall smoke in any ward or room earmarked for the treatment or examination of patients, including a casualty room and a waiting room for patients within a public health institution, any preprimary, primary, secondary or tertiary educational institution, any sports hall, gymnasium and swimming pool to which the public have access, pharmacies, drug stores, lifts, museums, nurseries, post offices and police stations

Regulations of 31 May 1999

Source: Information Access Company, 1 June 1999

Comment: Bans smoking in all passenger transport vehicles, schools, museums, post offices, lifts, hospitals and public premises with offenders being fined US$40 -80; bans all advertising and sponsorship by the tobacco industry

Restrictions on Tobacco Products Regulations, 1999 (Public Health Act, Section 139)

Source: Dr. Ameenah Soresfan, Mental Health and Substance Abuse Unit

Comment: Advertising and promotion bans or restrictions; Health warning required

Public Health Act of June 1999

Source: Dr. Ameenah Soresfan, Mental Health and Substance Abuse Unit

Comment: Ban on smoking in schools, health care facilities, on public transport, in government buildings, and work sites where the public has access

Minimum Age to Purchase

Source: Dr. Ameenah Soresfan, Mental Health and Substance Abuse Unit

Comment: Must be 18 years old to purchase cigarettes

No smoking on all flights of Air Mauritius airlines.

Source: www.ostpweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/stone2.html

Mauritius Code of Advertising Practice

Source: TMA (1999)

Comment: No tobacco sampling to persons younger than 17

Mexico

Decree of 26 February 1973 promulgating the Health Code of the United Mexican States (Sections 249-252)


Reglamento de la Ley General de Radiodifusión, Televisión y Cinematografía y de la Ley de la Industria Cinematográfica (D.O.F. 4 de abril de 1973)

Source: Mayra Gálindo de Mares, Asociacion Mexicana de Lucha Contra el Cancer

Comment: Advertising restrictions

Regulations of 16 December 1974 on advertising for foodstuffs, beverages, and medicaments

Decree of 11 June 1991 amending and repealing various provisions of the Regulations made for the implementation of the General Law on health, with regard to the health control of advertising
Comment: Cigarette companies cannot advertise on television until after 2100; radio and cinema advertising are subject to restrictions; tobacco advertising must not feature or be directed towards children, must not suggest that smoking tobacco is necessary or conducive to personal advancement or social prestige, or masculinity or femininity; no tobacco advertising is allowed at State or religious events; smoking must not be conveyed as a healthy, stimulating, sedative, or nutritional activity; ideas or images must not associate smoking with places of work, the home, educational establishments or sports; television commercials must not depict cigarettes being smoked or handled by any characters; health warnings are required on all advertisements.

Source: Mayra Galindo de Mares, Asociacion Mexicana de Lucha Contra el Cancer
Comment: Advertising restrictions

Reglamento de Control Sanitario de Productos y Servicios (D.O.F. 9 de agosto de 1999)
Source: Mayra Galindo de Mares, Asociacion Mexicana de Lucha Contra el Cancer
Comment: Industry license required

Reglamento para la proteccion de los no fumadores del Distrito Federal (D.O.F. 6 de agosto de 1990)
Source: WHO/TCH/LH/90.3, Mayra Galindo de Mares, Asociacion Mexicana de Lucha Contra el Cancer
Comment: Smoking is restricted on buses and on trains; ban on smoking in cinemas and theatres, schools and government worksites

Reglamento sobre Promociones y Ofertas (D.O.F. 26 de septiembre de 1990), Art. 6
Convenio de Concertacion de Acciones que celebro el Ejecutivo Federal a 22 de septiembre de 1995) (Sections 275 - 277 and 308 - 309)
Comment: Sets objectives of the Program Against Smoking, including education about the effects of tobacco through individual methods and mass communication; coordination agreements between the Secretariat for Health and Welfare and the States for implementing smoking-control programs in higher educational institutions and for preventing smoking by children and adolescents; minimum age to purchase cigarettes is 18; labels on packs and containers in which tobacco is sold or supplied must bear a health warning; sales of cigarettes prohibited at parks, stadiums, sports centers, theaters and near schools

Coordination Agreement of 10 November 1986 between the Federal Executive and the Executive of the State of Tabasco, for the purpose of supporting the Smoking Control Program (dated 10 November 1986)
Comment: Coordination between Government of State of Tobacco and Secretariat for Health to support revisions to legislation to implement the General Law on Health for smoking, treatment and rehabilitation, cooperation between public, social and private sectors to implement these provisions and integration of joint committees of Federal, State, social, and private sectors; establishes a center for information dissemination, public services for those suffering from smoking-related diseases, smoking control programs in higher education institutions, research in the field of smoking control, and studies of risk factors and early identification of persons having problems related to smoking

Decree of the Secretary of Health of 17 April 1990 restricting smoking in medical facilities of the Secretary of Health and in the National Institutes of Health / Acuerdo No. 88 (D.O.F. 17 de abril de 1990)
Comment: Includes areas for preventive, curative, and rehabilitative care, places for group meetings, lectures and teaching

Source: Mayra Galindo de Mares, Asociacion Mexicana de Lucha Contra el Cancer
Comment: Minimum age to purchase; advertising restrictions; smoking in health care facilities; health warnings

Decree of 6 June 1993 amending, supplementing, and repealing various provisions of the Regulations made for the implementation of the General Law on health, with regard to the health control of advertising
Comment: Cigarette companies cannot advertise on television until after 2100; radio and cinema advertising are subject to restrictions; tobacco advertising must not feature or be directed towards children, must not suggest that smoking tobacco is necessary or conducive to personal advancement or social prestige, or masculinity or femininity; no tobacco advertising is allowed at State or religious events; smoking must not be conveyed as a healthy, stimulating, sedative, or nutritional activity; ideas or images must not associate smoking with places of work, the home, educational establishments or sports; television commercials must not depict cigarettes being smoked or handled by any characters; health warnings are required on all advertisements.

Source: Mayra Galindo de Mares, Asociacion Mexicana de Lucha Contra el Cancer
Comment: Advertising restrictions

Coordination Agreement of 10 November 1986 between the Federal Executive and the Executive of the State of Tabasco, for the purpose of supporting the Smoking Control Program (dated 10 November 1986)
Comment: Coordination between Government of State of Tobacco and Secretariat for Health to support revisions to legislation to implement the General Law on Health for smoking, treatment and rehabilitation, cooperation between public, social and private sectors to implement these provisions and integration of joint committees of Federal, State, social, and private sectors; establishes a center for information dissemination, public services for those suffering from smoking-related diseases, smoking control programs in higher education institutions, research in the field of smoking control, and studies of risk factors and early identification of persons having problems related to smoking

Decrease of 11 June 1991 amending and repealing various provisions of the General Law on health (Sections 276, 277 bis, 286, 301, etc.)
Comment: Advertising restrictions; smoking in public places; cigarette packs are required to display one of three rotational warnings which are changed which are changed every six months

Micronesia (Federated States of)***
• Advertising and promotion bans or restrictions
• Industry license required
• Tobacco product excise tax in place
Source: Joshua C. Phillip, FSM SAMH Program

Smoke-free Indoor Air Restrictions
Source: Joshua C. Phillip, FSM SAMH Program
Comment: Smoking restricted in workplaces, public places, schools, health care facilities, on public transportation and in government buildings
Sales and Distribution Restrictions
Source: Joshua C. Phillip, FSM SAMH Program
Comment: Minimum age to purchase; free products or samples restricted

Tobacco Product Regulation
Source: Joshua C. Phillip, FSM SAMH Program
Comment: Health warnings required

Mongolia
Law of 27 December 1993 on the control of the hazardous effects of tobacco
Source: IDHL, 1994, 45(4): 492, text of law read by American Cancer Society
Comment: Tobacco product taxes; bans direct advertising in print media, posters, cinema, television, radio, billboards, ads, and free designs; no direct advertising; bans sponsorship and brand stretching; prohibits sales to minors under 16 years; no sales of single or loose cigarettes or provision of free samples; prohibits sale of tobacco products with a higher amount of tar and nicotine than the accepted standard; prohibits sale and import of tobacco products without health warnings; tobacco cultivation and manufacture requires government permission; bans advertising directed at children; bans smoking (except in designated areas) in buses, trolleys, trains, airplanes, ships, public transport stations and terminals, shopping and business areas, cultural and places for entertainment, offices of all levels of government and administrative units of cities, towns, and villages, offices of economic entities and organizations, schools of all levels, childcare establishments, and premises of health, physical culture and sports; no smoking signs must be displayed; penalties and remedies for violations

Decree No. 33 of 9 February 1994 implementing the Law on the control of the hazardous effects of tobacco
Source: IDHL, 1994, 45(4): 492, text of law read by American Cancer Society
Comment: Entrusts the Ministry of Health to implement these actions prior to 1 March 1994: establish maximum tar and nicotine levels and health warnings, develop signs to designate smoking and non-smoking areas, develop recommendations for banning direct or indirect advertising and promotion; entrusts the Ministry of Infrastructure to organize measures to ban smoking in all transport vehicles without individual air conditioning or ventilation for passengers and trains, airplanes and ships traveling less than 4 hours, to separate the seats in public transportation with ventilation for smokers and non-smokers, and to mark smoking or non-smoking on tickets; entrusts the State Customs General Department to implement bans on the entry of items for tobacco and smoking promotion and goods with any picture, name or trademark of tobacco over the state borders, bans on the entry of products with tar and nicotine levels above the standard and packs without warnings, and to legislate the quantity of products allowed for each person to bring across state borders; entrusts the Ministry of Science and Education and the Ministry of Health to implement education about the dangers of tobacco and prevention in secondary school curricula recommends to the Department of Radio Broadcasting and Television and to the editorial boards of newspapers/public media that they broadcast propaganda materials concerning this law and education on smoking cessation

Order of the Minister of Health No. A/15 of 17 February 1994 on the strengthening of measures to control the hazardous effects of tobacco
Source: IDHL, 1994, 45(4): 492, text of law read by American Cancer Society
Comment: Implements accepted maximum levels of tar and nicotine and health warnings; entrusts the State Inspectorate of Hygiene and Epidemiology to establish labs for testing tar and nicotine levels; entrust the Department of Manpower and Medical Research Policy, the Public Health Department and others to conduct detailed research on the spread of smoking among the population and its adverse effects of health; entrust the Public Health Department and the Health Education Center to include special interaction on the dangers and prevention of tobacco smoking in the curricula of secondary schools; cancels the previous order A/64 of 1993 on “Anti-tobacco activities”

Recommendation on the implementation of the Law on the Struggle against the Dangers of Tobacco in organizations and economic entities
Source: Text of law read by American Cancer Society
Comment: Specific signs forbidding smoking will be used in the territory of Mongolia; all economic entities and organizations must display the signs in places where it is forbidden to smoke by law or internal labor regulations; all entities must provide a designated smoking room located far from the working rooms, with sufficient ventilation and air stream to ensure that the smoke does not move outside the room; prohibits direct or indirect advertising and promotion of tobacco, including brand names and trademarks for tobacco printed on other goods and sponsorship of physical culture, sports events, and entertainment

Law on Labor, provision 1, article 66
Source: Text of law read by American Cancer Society
Comment: All economic entities and organizations must provide staff with healthy labor and safety conditions

Morocco
Dahir No. 1-91-112 of 26 June 1995 promulgating Law No. 15-91 prohibiting smoking and advertising or publicity for tobacco in certain places
Comment: Prescribes tar content; bans tobacco advertising as of February 1996, including advertisements in the printed media, billboards, cinemas, cultural centers and at sporting events; any pack or box of tobacco products is required to carry an indication of its tar and nicotine content; a health warning should be printed clearly on the back of any pack of cigarettes or box of tobacco products; bans smoking in public places intended for collective use, as well as administrative offices; bans smoking in hospitals, clinics, public transport vehicles except where smoking areas are designated, theaters, cinemas and public and private educational establishments; fines set for smoking in public places between Dh 10 and Dh 50; government shall organize prevention and information campaigns, in collaboration with non-governmental organizations, on the dangers of smoking

No smoking on domestic and transatlantic to North America flights of Royal Air Maroc airlines.
Source: www.ostpweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

Mozambique
Ban on advertising for cigarettes
Source: TMA (1999)

Myanmar
Advertising ban on Myanmar Television and Radio Department Television (effective 01 April 1998)
Source: USDA
Comment: Alternative station, Myawaddy, is allowed to advertise via commercials with health warnings

Ban on smoking in buses by administrative measures
Source: WHO/TC/HJ/99.1

Restrictions on smoking
Source: WHO/TC/HJ/99.3
Comment: Smoking is restricted in places of entertainment and health establishments because of fire hazard

Namibia***

Nepal
Smoke-free indoor air restrictions
Source: Mrigendra Raj Pandey, Mrigendra-Samjhana Medical Trust
Comment: Smoking restricted in workplaces, public places, schools, health care facilities, on public transportation, and in government buildings

Requirement for a health warning on cigarette packs
Source: Mrigendra Raj Pandey, Mrigendra-Samjhana Medical Trust

Ban on smoking in buses according to administrative rules
Source: WHO/TC/HJ/99.0
Comment: Buses must also display no smoking signs
Ban on radio advertising for tobacco products  
Source: TMA (1999)

Netherlands  
Decree of 29 April 1981 prescribing rules governing cigarettes and cigarette tobacco  
Comment: ‘Smoking is a threat to health. The Minister of Health and Environmental Protection’ and the nicotine and tar content must appear on cigarette packs  
Decree of 9 December 1986 (Stb. 642) amending the Cigarette and Cigarette Tobacco Labeling Decree (Commodities Law)  
Comment: Requires tar and nicotine contents to be shown on cigarette packaging with official health warnings on front and back of packs; system of four rotational health warnings is in operation; tar and nicotine levels shall be determined in accordance with a method designated by the Ministers of Welfare, Health and Cultural Affairs, of Agriculture and Fisheries, and Economic Affairs  
Source: IDHL, 1989, 40 (2): 408-410, Trudy Prins, Dutch Foundation on Tobacco (STIVORO)  
Comment: Tar content prescribed; ingredient disclosure; prohibits the sale and use of tobacco products in health care, social welfare, sports, sociocultural and educational establishments administered by the State; forbids advertising for tobacco products on radio and television; bans oral tobacco advertising  
Decree of 28 December 1989 (Stb. 612) for the implementation of Section 9, Section 10, subsection 1 of Section 11, and Section 12 of the Tobacco Law (Stb. 342) of 1988 (Decree on restrictions on sales and consumption of tobacco products)  
Comment: Bans smoking in some areas of buildings belonging to or run by the state, including all places to which the public has access and all communal areas (except offices), specifically rooms containing counters, waiting rooms, halls, corridors, stairways, elevators, meeting rooms, classrooms, toilets, canteens, rest and leisure rooms; smoking ban may be suspended in waiting rooms, canteens and leisure rooms where permission may be given to smoke either on a third of the surface area or for a period limited to one-third of the operating hours if this does not bother non-smokers  
Decree of 1992  
Source: BASP (1994)  
Comment: Restrictions on smoking in workplaces, public places, schools, government buildings; sets penalties for breaking the Decree of 29 December 1989  
No smoking on all flights of KLM Royal Dutch Airlines  
Comment: Smoking in government buildings; requires each tobacco pack to carry a health warning, a list of the harmful constituents in the product and their respective quantities; a leaflet containing information relating to the effects of the product on health must be placed inside the pack; every manufacturer and importer of tobacco products is required to conduct annual tests for and report the constituents of each brand of tobacco product sold and the respective quantities of those constituents; a manufacturer, importer, or distributor who publishes tobacco advertisements without reasonable excuse is liable to a fine; restricts smoking in hospitals, rest homes, and prisons; prohibits smoking on international flights of airlines; restricts smoking in passenger service vehicles, ships, and trains, in passenger lounges, waiting rooms and restaurants; area health boards are responsible for enforcement; requires employers to prepare a written policy on smoking in the workplace that prohibits smoking in lifts or in offices where two or more people work in a common air space, in at least half of any workplace lunchroom, and in any part of the workplace to which the public normally has access; establishes a Health Sponsorship Council; prohibits free distribution and rewards of tobacco; forbids sale of any tobacco product to person under 16; vending machines must display health warnings; tobacco manufacturers may not organize or promote any organized activity in New Zealand; places limits on harmful constituents  
The Smoke-free Environments Act 1990  
Comment: Smoking in government buildings; requires each tobacco pack to carry a health warning, a list of the harmful constituents in the product and their respective quantities; a leaflet containing information relating to the effects of the product on health must be placed inside the pack; every manufacturer and importer of tobacco products is required to conduct annual tests for and report the constituents of each brand of tobacco product sold and the respective quantities of those constituents; a manufacturer, importer, or distributor who publishes tobacco advertisements without reasonable excuse is liable to a fine; restricts smoking in hospitals, rest homes, and prisons; prohibits smoking on international flights of airlines; restricts smoking in passenger service vehicles, ships, and trains, in passenger lounges, waiting rooms and restaurants; area health boards are responsible for enforcement; requires employers to prepare a written policy on smoking in the workplace that prohibits smoking in lifts or in offices where two or more people work in a common air space, in at least half of any workplace lunchroom, and in any part of the workplace to which the public normally has access; establishes a Health Sponsorship Council; prohibits free distribution and rewards of tobacco; forbids sale of any tobacco product to person under 16; vending machines must display health warnings; tobacco manufacturers may not organize or promote any organized activity in New Zealand; places limits on harmful constituents  
The Smoke-free Environments Regulations (No. 2) 1990 (dated 14 December 1990)  
Source: IDHL, 1992, 43 (3): 540-541  
Comment: Health warnings; tar content prescribed; imposes a total ban on advertising for tobacco products; exceptions are publications printed outside New Zealand and films, radio or television transmissions originating outside New Zealand, unless their principal purpose is promoting tobacco use; retailers may display tobacco products inside their place of business provided no such product is visible from outside; prohibits the use of tobacco trade marks on goods other than tobacco products or in relation to sponsored events; prohibits the tobacco industry from organizing, promoting or making any financial contribution towards any organized activity (cultural, educational, sporting, or recreational) where the activity involves the use of a tobacco trade mark, except that the Minister of Health may grant an exception for international races under certain circumstances; prohibits free distribution of tobacco products and the offering of rewards to purchasers of tobacco products
The Tobacco Smoking (Control) Decree 1990, Decree 20 (dated 25 June 1990) (Revoked on 1 January 1996 and replaced)

Comment: Restricts sponsorship with other products and events; requires health messages and other information to be displayed on, or included with, packs containing tobacco products and on vending machines; regulates the presence of harmful substances in the products and in tobacco smoke; harmonizes the laws of New Zealand and Australia relating to the labeling of tobacco products and health warnings; no manufacturer, distributor, importer, or retailer of tobacco products may supply any tobacco product free of charge or offer any gift, cash rebate, reward or privilege to participate in a contest in relation to the purchase or sale of tobacco products; no tobacco sales to minors under 18; prohibits vending machines in places where minors have access; minimum age for sale signs must be posted; no single cigarette or partial pack sales; no manufacturer or importer may offer for sale or export any product that contains prohibited constituents or exceeds the maximum limits of harmful constituents.

No smoking on all flights of Air New Zealand airlines.
Source: www.ostpxweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

Nicaragua
Decree of 30 June 1976 (establishing a health warning on cigarette packs)

National Assembly Law, 1996
Source: Ross Hammond, San Francisco Tobacco Free Project
Comment: The owners of public establishments including cinemas, museums, restaurants and banks can be fined for allowing smoking on the premises; advertising ban includes newspapers, magazines, radio and television.

No smoking on all flights of Nicaraguanse de Aviacion airlines.
Source: www.ostpxweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

Bans on smoking in public places and on public transportation
Source: TMA (1999)
Comment: Includes trains and the Metro system of Managua, buses, indoors and in public places when more than three people are present.

Niger***

Restrictions on smoking in school and health establishments
Source: WHO/TCH/CLH/90.3

Ban on smoking in public places
Source: Tobacco or Health/AFROWHO cont. 1999

Nigeria

Tobacco Smoking Control and Allied Provision Decree 1998 (unpublished)
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The Tobacco Smoking (Control) Decree 1990, Decree 20 (dated 25 June 1990)
Source: IDHL, 1990, 41 (4): 640 - 641, text of law read by American Cancer Society
Comment: Requires health warning on tobacco packs and advertisements in newspapers, magazines, radio, television, cinemas, billboards, and handbills; prohibits sponsorship/promotion of sports events by industry; tar and nicotine content of the product must be stated on the pack; bans smoking in cinemas, theaters, stadiums, offices, public transportation, lifts, medical establishments, and nursery institutions; in practice, bans advertisement of all tobacco products via electronic media and lays restrictions in other media; advertisements must not be presented in a way that will encourage smoking.

The Code of Advertising Practice APCON 1993 (Group established by Decree 55 of 1988)
Source: Advertising Practitioners Council of Nigeria
Comment: All cigarette packs must carry the warnings “The Federal Ministry of Health warns that tobacco smoking is dangerous to health” and “Smokers are liable to die young” in English or vernacular; sets guidelines for radio, cinema, television and direct mail advertising including health warnings; only adults can be used in tobacco ads; pregnant women and sports figures should not be used as models; tobacco ads must not be broadcast or screened during religious and/or children’s programs; no tobacco commercials on radio before 1800 and on television before 2145; no tobacco commercials in theaters when children make up a majority of the audience; no billboards near stadium, schools, and/or hospitals.

No smoking on all flights of Air Afrique airlines.

Ban on the selling and displaying of tobacco products in government buildings
Source: TMA (1999)

Niue***

Norway

Law of 19 April 1899 for the protection of children against the use of tobacco

Law No. 14 of 9 March 1973 on restrictive measures in trade in tobacco products
Source: IDHL, 1975, 26 (3): 571-572, Rita Lindbaek, National Council on Tobacco and Health
Comment: Prohibits all forms of advertising of tobacco products (applies to pipes, cigarette paper and cigarette rollers); tobacco products must not be included in the advertising of other goods or services; all forms of free distribution of tobacco products are prohibited; it is prohibited to import, sell or distribute products which are not marked with health warnings and a declaration of contents; the Ministry may issue regulations concerning the content of tobacco products, including maximum level of ingredients, weight, filters, and packaging; it is prohibited to sell or hand over tobacco products or imitations to persons under 18 years or age; prohibits vending machine sales; premises and means of transport to which the public have access shall be smoke-free; no smoking in meeting rooms, work premises and institutions where two or more persons are gathered; if several premises are used for the same purpose, smoking may be permitted in half of these premises; bans smoking in restaurants and other establishments which serve food and drink and which open onto premises used for other purposes; owners and managers are responsible for compliance with the smoke free regulations; Municipal Council will undertake inspection and control responsibilities; non-compliance punishable by fines.

Law No. 13 of 17 January 1997 amending Law No. 14 of 9 March 1973 on protection against the harmful effects of tobacco
Comment: Restriction on sales (general); smokeless tobacco; smoking on ships.

Regulations of 25 October 1974 on the labeling of packs of cigarettes, packs of smoking tobacco, and packs of cigarette paper, as amended on 5 June 1975 (revoked on 1 January 1996 and replaced)

Regulations of 29 November 1977 on conditions governing exemptions from the prohibition on advertising in the Law on restrictive measures in trade in tobacco products, etc. (Revoked on 1 January 1996 and replaced)
Source: IDHL, 1979, 30 (1): 125-126

Regulations No. 830 of 25 March 1983 on the labeling of packs of cigarettes, packs of smoking tobacco, and packs of cigarette paper
Source: IDHL, 1984, 35 (2): 344-345
Comment: Provides guidelines for how tobacco products are to be labeled, including a health warning and a statement of ingredient composition.
Regulations No. 2145 of 14 December 1984 on asbestos
Source: IDHL, 1985, 36 (4): 1060

• Total ban on smoking during Wideroes Airline flights (domestic services), October 1986
• No smoking on all flights of the Scandinavian Airlines System, November 1989
• Total ban on smoking during Braathens Airlines flights (domestic services), Spring 1988

Source: www.ostpxweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html, WHOTCH/CHL90.1

Bans on smoking on inter-Nordic flights as of April 1988
Source: WHOTCH/CHL90.1, ERC (1999)
Comment: Ban extended from cigarette to pipe and cigar smoking on all inter-Nordic flights

Law No. 24 of 6 May 1988 amending Law No. 14 of 9 March 1973 on restrictive measures in trade in tobacco products
Source: IDHL, 1988, 39 (4): 862, WHOTCH/CHL90.3
Comment: Restricting smoking in premises and means of transport to which the public has access, in meeting rooms and work premises where two or more people are present; premises or means of transport may be divided into smoke-free premises and smoking areas, provided that it is not possible for the smoke to pass into the smoke-free area and that the smoke-free premises are not smaller or of lower standard than the premises where smoking is permitted; does not apply to restaurants, hotels, or other establishments which serve food and/or offer overnight accommodations

Regulations No. 563 of 8 July 1988 on protection against tobacco-induced injury
Comment: Ministry of Social Affairs urges restaurants and hotels to arrange for smoke-free environments as soon as possible; as of 1993, not less than one-third of the seats in restaurants and of hotel rooms are to be smoke-free

Regulations No. 925 of 4 September 1989 amending the Regulations concerning exceptions to the ban on advertising contained in Section 2 of the Law on the protection against tobacco-induced injury
Comment: Exceptions include foreign publications imported into Norway, product information for retailers, information in print concerning the sale of a new product less injurious to health, announcements of the opening of a new retail outlet for the product, indirect publicity in Norwegian television, radio, and films, signboards to disclose information on retail outlets and the display of tobacco products in retail premises

Regulations No. 1044 of 13 October 1989 on the prohibition of new products containing tobacco and nicotine
Comment: It is prohibited to manufacture, bring to Norway, sell or hand over to others new types of tobacco and nicotine-containing products; products containing tobacco or nicotine used for smoking cessation must be acquired under prescription

Regulations No. 1325 of 22 November 1989
Comment: Smokeless tobacco

Ministry of Health restrictions on tobacco trade journals and trade advertising (effective January 1990)
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Limits advertisements to straightforward product information in neutral typography with no illustrations

Law No. 10 of 17 February 1995 amending Law No. 14 of 9 March 1973 on protection against the harmful effects of tobacco
Comment: Prohibits all forms of advertising, including the use of brand names for non-tobacco products; smoking is not permitted in public transport or public buildings; smoking is prohibited in restaurants and eating places which are open areas used for other public purposes, such as malls and shopping centers; minimum age for smoking raised from 16 to 18 years; prohibits sales from vending machines

Regulations No. 928 of 1 December 1995 on the protection of environmental health in nurseries and schools.
Comment: Complete prohibition on smoking in schools

Regulation on prohibition of tobacco advertising, etc. (Laid down by Royal Decree of 15 December 1995 pursuant to section 2, sixth paragraph, section 4 and section 9 of Act. No. 14 of 9 March 1973 relating to Prevention of the Harmful Effects of Tobacco
Source: Rita Lindbak, National Council on Tobacco and Health
Comment: Prohibits all forms of advertising, including indirect advertising for cigarettes, pipes, cigarette paper, cigarette rollers and to packaging of cigarette products; advertising means mass communication for the purpose of marketing, including depictions of trade marks, posters, signs, displays, cut-price advertising, as well as distribution of printed matter and product samples to consumers; prohibits packaging of tobacco products which differs in shape or appearance from traditional designs and whose effect may be to promote a positive attitude toward smoking and tobacco packaging targeted at young people

Source: Rita Lindbak, National Council on Tobacco and Health
Comment: Regulation applies to all tobacco products and tobacco leaf intended for sale to consumers; labeling obligation does not apply to the quota of goods which travelers to Norway may legally import without paying customs or excise duty or small quantities for personal use or gifts; all unit packs of tobacco products shall carry general and specific warnings on the most conspicuous surfaces of the pack; cigarette packs must have printed on them a declaration of the tar and nicotine yield per cigarette; tar yield of cigarettes marketed in Norway shall not be greater than 15 mg per cigarette and no more than 12 mg after 31 December 1997

Regulation on smoking in restaurants and other establishments where food and beverages are served, internal control, etc. (Laid down by Royal Decree of 15 December 1995 pursuant to section 6, eighth paragraph, of Act No. 14 of 9 March 1973 on Prevention of the Harmful Effects of Tobacco and Section 4a-1 of Act no. 66 of 19 November 1982 on Municipal Health Services
Source: Rita Lindbak, National Council on Tobacco and Health
Comment: Applies to cafes, restaurants, and other establishments where the serving of food and/or beverages is the main activity, as well as to bars, discotheques and similar establishments, where the above establishments do not open onto premises used for another purpose (50% of revenue must come from food/beverages); owner or manager of facilities is responsible for compliance with ventilation and air quality standards; until 1 January 1998, smoking is allowed at up to two-thirds of the tables and seats; after 1 January 1998, smoking is allowed at up to one-half of the tables and seats; smoking zone will be placed so that the public is not required to pass through it in order to reach the non-smoking zone; smoking is not allowed at the counters where food and beverages are bought, sold or handed out

Ban on sponsored events identified with a brand name
Source: Anne Marie Muller, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire 1996/1997
Partial restrictions on smoking in public places
Source: Anne Marie Muller, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire 1996/1997
Comment: Partial restriction on smoking in health care buildings, government offices, restaurants, workplaces, international air transport (domestic is banned)
Ban on smoking in public transport and aviation
Source: WHO/EMRO Conference on Tobacco, July 1999
Comment: Bans smoking aboard buses, nationally run domestic flights, national flights within GCC states, GCC flights within GCC countries and designated smoking areas on national flights outside of GCC states

Pakistan
Law of 1977
Comment: Restrictions on smoking in public places and schools; advertising restrictions
The Cigarettes (Printing of Warning) Ordinance, 1979
Source: IDHL, 1984, 35 (1): 74-75, USDA
Comment: Cigarette packs are to bear, in English and Urdu, the following legend: "Warning: Smoking is injurious to health"; penalties for offenses against this law; gives Federal government power to make rules for enforcement
The Cigarettes (Printing of Warning) Rules, 1982
Source: IDHL, 1984, 35 (1): 75
Comment: Contains the dimensions of the health warning to be carried on cigarette packs
Pakistan International Airlines ban on smoking during domestic flights, 1988
Source: WHO/TCL/CLH/90.1
Comment: Airline also increased the number of non-smoking flights on international flights to 50%
Restrictions on television advertising
Source: EFC (1999), Tariq Parvez, Pakistan Society for Cancer Prevention
Comment: Tobacco advertisements on television must have a health warning; no television advertising before 2200; ads must not exaggerate the pleasures of smoking
Bans on smoking in public places
Source: EFC (1999), USDA, Muhammad Waheed Akhter, Tobacco Control Legal Forum of Pakistan and Tariq Parvez, Pakistan Society for Cancer Prevention
Comment: Bans smoking in public places/offices owned or controlled by government, semi-government and autonomous bodies, airplanes (domestic flights) and airport lounges, public transportation including buses and wagons, railway compartments, railway waiting rooms and railway restaurants, government hospitals, government educational institutions

Requirement for sales tax and excise duty
Source: Muhammad Waheed Akhter, Tobacco Control Legal Forum of Pakistan and Tariq Parvez, Pakistan Society for Cancer Prevention
Comment: 73% and 12.5 % sales tax
Minimum age to purchase tobacco self-imposed by distributors and retailers (18 years)
Source: Muhammad Waheed Akhter, Tobacco Control Legal Forum of Pakistan
Ban on free products or samples
Source: Muhammad Waheed Akhter, Tobacco Control Legal Forum of Pakistan

Palau
Senate Bill No. 3-163, SD3, HD1 (Introduced 9 January 1990, effective 11 November 1991)
Source: Annabel Lyman, Ministry of Health, text of law read by American Cancer Society
Comment: Prohibits smoking of tobacco products and regulates the use of betel nut in all government buildings; sets fines; gives the Bureau of Public Safety responsibility for enforcement; no-smoking notices must be posted near all public entrances and at all other places necessary to promote compliance with the Act
Senate Bill No. 4-137, HD4 (Introduced 26 October 1993, Senate final action 14 September 1994, House final action 8 September 1994)
Source: Annabel Lyman, Ministry of Health, text of law read by American Cancer Society
Comment: Amends Chapter 10 of Title 11 of the Palau National Code for the purpose of adding Tobacco Products Control to the duties and responsibilities of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board; qualifications of board members and their powers and duties; requires minimum age to purchase tobacco is 19 years; prohibits vending machine sales; criminal and civil penalties

Regulations Governing Sale or Distribution of Tobacco Products, November 1995
Source: Annabel Lyman, Ministry of Health, text of law read by American Cancer Society
Comment: No tobacco sales without a valid license; no sales outside of the licensed locations; signs posting minimum age to purchase must satisfy all requirements of regulations promulgated by the Minister of Health; no tobacco product may be replaced in a vending machine; government has the right to inspect premises
Amended Regulations Governing Signs for the Sale of Tobacco Products, June 1996
Source: Annabel Lyman, Ministry of Health, text of law read by American Cancer Society
Comment: Tobacco product license holders shall prepare and post signs which provide continuing notice to the public that tobacco products will not be sold to persons under 19 years of age; specifies size and characteristics of required signs
Senate Bill No. 5-162, SD10, HD10, CD1 (introduced 5 August 1997, House final action 1 October 1997, Senate final action 1 October 1997)
Source: Annabel Lyman, Ministry of Health, text of law read by American Cancer Society
Comment: The Bureau shall recommend to the Olibi Era Kelulau such legislation as the Bureau believes is necessary to enable it to exercise its powers duties, and such legislation related to the consumption and sale tobacco products which is in the public interest; the Bureau shall have the power to appoint Alcoholic Beverage and Tobacco Products Control Inspectors and delegate to them authority; no person may sell any tobacco products without a license
Panama
Cabinet Decree No. 56 of 17 March 1970 prescribing measures against cigarettes
Comment: Establishes a Commission on Advertising under the Ministry of Health to approve advertising content, verify the accuracy of advertisements and ensure that ads do not show anyone consuming cigarettes

Decree of 1978
Source: Roemer, R. (1993), WHO/TOH/CLH/90.1
Comment: Establishes the Alcoholic Beverage and Tobacco Products Control Board; requires a license to sell tobacco products; sets fees for licenses and procedures for issuing and revoking licenses; sets safety standards for licensed premises; all tobacco products license holders shall prepare and post signs which provide continuing notice to the public that tobacco products will not be sold to minors under 18 years; prohibits the use of vending machines to distribute tobacco products

Paraguay

Law No. 836/80 of 15 December 1980 promulgating the Health Code (Sections 202-203)
Comment: Establishes the National Commission for the Study of Tobacco Use and Social, the Ministry of Health, and the media to participate in educational campaigns against tobacco; tobacco product packaging must bear warnings

Paraguay

Law No. 30 of 26 December 1990 amending Sections 1 and 4 and repealing Section 3 of Law No. 36 of 25 November 1952
Source: IDHL, 1993, 44 (4): 619
Comment: Minimum age to purchase tobacco

Resolution by the Ministry of Health, 1991
Source: PAHO (1992)
Comment: Prohibits smoking in health facilities and vehicles of the Health Secretariat

Papua New Guinea

Executive Decree No. 299 of 29 April 1992 regulating the advertising and promotion of alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, and tobacco products
Comment: Requires health warning; advertising restrictions

No smoking on all flights of Qospa airlines.
Source: www.ostpweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

Papua New Guinea

The Tobacco Products (Health Control) Act 1987
Comment: Mandates health warning on imported cigarettes and in all periodicals, newspapers and television advertisements for tobacco

Papua New Guinea

House Bill No. 5-179, SD7, HD1, CD1 (Introduced 21 October 1997, Senate and House final readings 1 November 1997)
Source: Annabel Lyman, Ministry of Health, text of law read by American Cancer Society
Comment: Increases the import tax rate on tobacco products to $0.50 per 20 cigarettes and 150 % ad valorem on tobacco products other than cigarettes

Source: Annabel Lyman, Ministry of Health, text of law read by American Cancer Society
Comment: A bill for an Act to authorize the Republic of Palau to bring a direct legal action for recovery of damages for the costs and expenses incurred or as may be incurred for the health care needs of the People of Palau caused by wrongful conduct or a defective product

Palau National Code, Business and Business Regulation, Chapter 10: Alcoholic Beverage and Tobacco Control, Subchapter I: General Provisions (Alcoholic Beverage and Tobacco Products Control Act)
Source: Annabel Lyman, Ministry of Health, text of law read by American Cancer Society
Comment: Establishes the Alcoholic Beverage and Tobacco Products Control Board; requires a license to sell tobacco products; sets fees for licenses and procedures for issuing and revoking licenses; sets safety standards for licensed premises; all tobacco products license holders shall prepare and post signs which provide continuing notice to the public that tobacco products will not be sold to minors under 18 years; prohibits the use of vending machines to distribute tobacco products

Papua New Guinea

Resolution issued by the Ministry of Government and Justice, 1985
Source: PAHO (1992)
Comment: Orders advertising agencies to submit technical reports explaining the content of advertising prior to public display

Presidential Decree establishing National No-smoking day (Executive Decree 76, 1987)
Source: PAHO (1992)

Resolution No. 01561 of 8 November 1989 of the Ministry of Health establishing the National Commission for the Study of Tobacco Use
Source: IDHL, 1994, 45 (2): 188

Law banning smoking in offices open to the public (Official Gazette 1989)
Source: WHO/TOH/CLH/90.3, PAHO (1992)
Comment: Also instructs the Ministry of Education, the Caja del Seguro Social, the Ministry of Health, and the media to participate in educational campaigns against tobacco; tobacco product packaging must bear warnings

Law No. 30 of 26 December 1990 amending Sections 1 and 4 and repealing Section 3 of Law No. 36 of 25 November 1952
Source: IDHL, 1993, 44 (4): 619
Comment: Minimum age to purchase tobacco

Resolution by the Ministry of Health, 1991
Source: PAHO (1992)
Comment: Prohibits smoking in health facilities and vehicles of the Health Secretariat

Papua New Guinea

Paraguay

Law No. 836/80 of 15 December 1980 promulgating the Health Code (Sections 202-203)
Comment: Establishes a Commission on Advertising under the Ministry of Health to approve advertising content, verify the accuracy of advertisements and ensure that ads do not show anyone consuming cigarettes

Decree-Law No. 4012 regulating Articles 202-205 of the Sanitary Code on Advertising of Tobacco and Alcohol (December 12, 1989)
Comment: Mandates health warning on imported cigarettes and in all periodicals, newspapers and television advertisements for tobacco

Comment: Prohibits smoking in clinics, offices, and waiting rooms under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare; calls on the authorities; smoking in hospitals is restricted on a voluntary basis; it is prohibited to import tobacco products into Papua New Guinea and to manufacture, sell or distribute tobacco products which are not marked with a declaration stating the level of harmful substances contained in or released by the tobacco products; prescribes the conditions relating to the content, weight, filters and packaging of tobacco products; prohibits the advertisement of tobacco products on radio and television and in the advertisements of other goods or services; a person shall not sell or hand over tobacco products to a person who is or apparently is under the age of 18 years, including imitations of tobacco products; print, billboard, and poster advertisements for tobacco products are limited in content to brand or corporate name without the use of slogans, images of any kind, the words “cigarette” or “tobacco” or any description relating to the use of tobacco products

Decision of the Minister of Health and the Minister of Civil Aviation to ban smoking on all domestic flights
Source: WHO/TOH/CLH/90.1

Paraguay

Law No. 836/80 of 15 December 1980 promulgating the Health Code (Sections 202-203)
Comment: Tobacco ads may refer only to the quality and origin of the tobacco and must not encourage consumption; the use of figures or characters representing children or adolescents is prohibited, as is the association of tobacco with sports, work, study, or home; no televised promotion of tobacco may occur before 1900 except for presentations of international meetings, whether produced locally or abroad; allows the Ministry to order tobacco packaging to display a health warning

Decree-Law No. 4012 regulating Articles 202-205 of the Sanitary Code on Advertising of Tobacco and Alcohol (December 12, 1989)
Comment: Mandates health warning on imported cigarettes and in all periodicals, newspapers and television advertisements for tobacco

Comment: Prohibits smoking in clinics, offices, and waiting rooms under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare; calls on the authorities; smoking in hospitals is restricted on a voluntary basis; it is prohibited to import tobacco products into Papua New Guinea and to manufacture, sell or distribute tobacco products which are not marked with a declaration stating the level of harmful substances contained in or released by the tobacco products; prescribes the conditions relating to the content, weight, filters and packaging of tobacco products; prohibits the advertisement of tobacco products on radio and television and in the advertisements of other goods or services; a person shall not sell or hand over tobacco products to a person who is or apparently is under the age of 18 years, including imitations of tobacco products; print, billboard, and poster advertisements for tobacco products are limited in content to brand or corporate name without the use of slogans, images of any kind, the words “cigarette” or “tobacco” or any description relating to the use of tobacco products

Decision of the Minister of Health and the Minister of Civil Aviation to ban smoking on all domestic flights
Source: WHO/TOH/CLH/90.1
Peru

**Supreme Decree No. DS-0079-70-SA of April 1970 requiring health warnings on cigarette packs and advertising and restricting advertising**


Comment: Mandates a health warning be placed on packs; prohibits advertising on the radio and television before 2000 or at any public performance so that children would not be influenced; sets fines for non-compliance

**Law No. 23482 of 20 October 1982 on the selective consumption tax on cigarettes made from blond tobacco**


Comment: A tax increase of 9% on cigarettes made from blond tobacco is allocated to the construction and equipping of a cancer hospital, to the development of cancer detection centers throughout the country, and to research on neoplastic diseases

**Ministry of Health**

**Prohibition on smoking in all its facilities (administrative and health care), 1985**

Source: PAHO (1992)

**Republic of Peru Hygiene Regulation, 1987**

Source: PAHO (1992)

Comment: Prohibits the sale of cigarettes on school premises; provides punishments for non-compliant vendors

**Ministerial Resolution No. 04591-91-SA/DM of 29 May 1991 reiterating the ban on smoking in the administrative and health care departments and establishments of the Ministry of Health and decentralized public bodies**

Source: IDHL, 1993, 44 (1): 49

Comment: Text of the resolution must be posted at the entrance to, and in visible places in the buildings and offices of the Ministry of Health; requires managers and staff to ensure strict compliance with the ban

**Legislative Decree No. 691 of 5 November 1991 regulating advertising with a view to protecting the consumer**


Comment: Prohibits advertising on television and radio before 2200; bans brand advertisement without mention of cigarettes (indirect advertising)

**Law No. 25357 of 12 November 1991 prohibiting smoking in closed premises for public use, including premises inside public and private establishments and public transport vehicles**


Comment: Requires health warnings; restricts advertising on cigarette packs; bans smoking in offices and other places of work, public transportation, hospitals and clinics

**Supreme Decree No. 083-93-PCM of 25 November 1993 [approving Regulations for the implementation of the Law which established a prohibition on smoking in closed premises for public use]**

Source: IDHL, 1994, 45 (4): 493

Comment: Ban includes workplaces, public places, schools, health care facilities and public transportation

**Supreme Decree No. 195-93-PCM of 21 December 1993 amending the Regulations made for the implementation of the Law prohibiting smoking in closed premises for public use**

Source: IDHL, 1995, 46 (4): 493

**Law No. 26949 of July 1997**

Source: Luis Pinillos Ashton, CCLAT, ERC (1999)

Comment: Prescribes tar and nicotine content; restricts advertising; manufacturers must display the tar and nicotine content of cigarettes on packs

**Law No. 26739 of 1997**

Source: ERC (1999)

Comment: Allows radio and television advertising between 0100 and 0500

**Law No. 17235**

Source: PAHO (1992)

Comment: Bans smoking in public and private enclosed areas; local governments must enforce this law with monetary sanctions; bans smoking in all public transportation facilities

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**Philippines**

**Administrative Order by Department of Health, 1987**

Source: WHO/TOH/CLH/90.3

Comment: Prohibits smoking in all medical meetings and conventions and bans smoking in its offices (except in designated areas); terminates sale of tobacco products on Department of Health premises


Source: IDHL, 1994, 45(4): 514 - 515, Juan Ravier, Secretariat of Health

Comment: As of 1 July 1993, manufacturers must print health warnings on all cigarette advertisements; as of 1 July 1994, all cigarette packs must carry a health warning

**Ban on smoking in schools, 1995**


Comment: Mandates all public and private educational institutions become smoke-free

**Government-approved anti-smoking bill (anticipated to come into law), 1998**

Source: ERC (1999)

Comment: Seeks to ban advertisements for tobacco products in the media and smoking in public places; four year interim period would be allowed before the law was fully implemented, although some regulations would be in force during the interim period; after one year, all manufacturers and importers will be required to place warnings on packs in English and Filipino; at least 20% of airtime for cigarette ads would be devoted to a health warning; tobacco ads in print media would be required to have a warning covering at least 30% of the ad

**Bill 1110 (introduced by Miriam Santiago)**

Source: ERC (1999)

Comment: Seeks to prohibit sales to minors, ban vending machines in areas commonly used by minors, including sports arenas and cinemas

**Bill 1113 of August 1998 (introduced by Miriam Santiago)**

Source: ERC (1999)

Comment: Seeks to ban cigarette ads on public transport, in youth publications and in areas frequented by young people

**Bill 1114 of August 1998 (introduced by Miriam Santiago)**

Source: ERC (1999)

Comment: Seeks to broaden health warnings on advertisements

**Memorandum Circular No. 07, s. 1999 of the Civil Service Commission**

Source: Philippine Cancer Society, text of law read by American Cancer Society

Comment: Civil Service Commission adopts a “no smoking” policy in government premises to include state colleges and universities and during work hours whether the employee is in the office or in the field; all agencies will assign smoking areas within or outside office premises, conduct a study to identify smokers in the organization and adopt a program that will encourage and assist smokers in giving up smoking
**Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999, Section 24, Article 5**


Comment: Prohibits smoking inside a public building or an enclosed public place, including public vehicles and other means of transport, or in any enclosed area outside of one's private residence, private place of work or designated smoking area

**Senate Bill No. 1554, introduced in 1999**


Comment: Act would regulate the labeling, sale and advertising of cigarettes and other tobacco products and prohibit smoking in public conveyances and enclosed places

**House Bills No 1198 (lower house version of Senate Bill 1554), introduced 1999**


**House Bills 4244, introduced 1999**


Comment: Act would ban advertisements of tobacco products, prohibit sales to minors, regulate tobacco production and manufacture, and establish a trust fund to ensure a smoke-free Philippines

**No smoking on flights within Asia of Philippine Airlines, Inc.**

Source: www.ostpweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

**Ban on smoking in public urban public transport vehicles**

Source: WHO/TOC/CLH/90.1

"**STOP for Health Act** (Stop Tobacco and Other Products for Health)

Source: Senator Juan M. Flavier, law read by American Cancer Society

Comment: Requires health warnings on each pack or container of cigarettes or tobacco; prohibition of cigarette and tobacco sales to persons under 18 years of age; bans cigarette smoking, tobacco use, sales and promotion in elementary and secondary schools; mandates the inclusion of curricula of all elementary and secondary school studies on the health risks associated with cigarette smoking and tobacco use; bans smoking in public conveyances and enclosed public places; cigarettes or tobacco shall provide clear information about their toxic contents, specifically, tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide, including actual measurements of smoke yields; promotion and advertisement of cigarettes or any other tobacco product in any medium of electronic or print communication shall be strictly regulated; tobacco advertisements aired on radio will devote 20% of air time to the health warning; print media shall include a warning occupying at least 30% of total advertisement space; two years after the effective data of the Act, all tobacco advertisements and promotions shall be prohibited in all electronic media, including cable television operated locally; cigarette and tobacco companies will be prohibited from sponsoring any sports event; no person shall offer or distribute to the public free samples of cigarette or any other tobacco product for purposes of promotion or advertising; only cigarettes in minimum packs size of 20 cigarettes can be sold; vending machines allowed only in places where access by minors is restricted; Secretary of Health shall promulgate such rules and regulations necessary for the effective implementation of this Act

**Code of Ethics from the Advertising Content Regulation Committee (ACRC), administered by the Philippine Board of Advertising, on a self-regulatory basis**

Source: ERC (1999)

Comment: Cigarette advertisements should not: 1) suggest that smoking is essential to social success or acceptance, that smoking is a genuine symbol of adulthood or that refraining from smoking is a sign of weakness, 2) depict the act of putting, inhaling or exhaling smoke, or having a lit cigarette in the mouth, 3) feature or promote excessive smoking, 4) suggest that smoking brings about therapeutic, sedative, tranquilizing or stimulatory effects or that smoking enhances sex appeal, 5) be aimed at or directed at minors as the target audience; models and talents who are minors or appear to be minors and those who portray authority figures or roles meant to appeal to minors may not appear in ads

**Poland**

**Ordinance of 4 June 1974 of the Minister of Health and Social Welfare concerning restrictions on smoking based on health grounds**


Comment: Bans television and radio advertising; provides for a reduction in smoking on television programs and an increase in popular scientific broadcasts on the harmful effects of smoking; smoking is banned in all organizational units under the jurisdiction of the health and welfare services, and it is recommended that other ministries, central agencies, and local governments should prohibit smoking in cafeterias and canteens for workers and students, at meetings and conferences, and that a separate room should be designated for non-smokers in waiting-rooms and clubs with several rooms; bans smoking in all means of public transportation, railway stations, bus stations, and airports

**Law of 9 November 1995 on the protection of health against the effects of the consumption of tobacco and tobacco products**

Source: IDHL, 1996, 47 (4): 487 -488, text of law read by American Cancer Society

Comment: Permits transmission of sports events carrying incidental advertisements for tobacco products on racing cars, but not if the television station is a direct sponsor of the event; forbids smoking (with the exception of areas set aside for smokers) in health care establishments, schools and other educational facilities, closed space on the premises of institutions of employment and other public service buildings; physicians may exempt patients from the smoking ban in hospitals; Ministers of National Defense, Internal Affairs, and Justice shall issue ordinances stating the rules for tobacco use in the buildings under their charge; minors under 18 can not buy tobacco products; it is forbidden to sell tobacco products at health care establishments, schools and other teaching establishments and sports facilities; prohibits vending machines; it is forbidden to sell cigarettes in packs containing fewer than 20 cigarettes or single cigarettes; it is forbidden to produce or market smokeless tobacco products; prohibits advertising or promotion of tobacco products or accessories (or imitations) on television, radio, in the cinema, newspapers, magazines for children and teenagers, in health care establishments, cultural and educational facilities, institutions of higher learning and sports facilities; every pack of cigarettes should contain at least two different health warnings and information about the levels of tar and nicotine; the treatment of smoking dependence in public health facilities shall be free of charge; fines are set for breaking the law; the Council of Ministers shall develop a program outlining health, economic and social policies aimed at reducing tobacco use; from July 1998, maximum tar and nicotine levels are 15 mg and 1.5 mg; from July 2003, levels are 12 mg and 1.2 mg, respectively

**Polish Government Decree of December 1996 requiring health warnings to be displayed on packs**

Source: ERC (1999)

Comment: Health warnings must cover 30% of the surface of cigarette packs and 20% of the advertising space; requires a system of four health warnings

**Ordinance of the Minister for Health and Social Welfare, 5 December 1996**


Comment: Concerns the content, design and orientation of health warnings and tar and nicotine content labeling, as well as maximum permissible levels of harmful substances in tobacco products and methods of determining the levels


Source: IDHL, 1998, 46 (4): 000
Amendment to the Act on the Protection of Health Against the Effects of Tobacco Usage, 10 September 1999
Source: Witold Zatonski
Comment: Bans all tobacco advertisements and sponsorship by the end of 2001; bans cigarette advertisements at point of sale and on billboards; forbids sale of cigarettes in schools, state health service providers, and sporting facilities. 5% of the tobacco tax will be dedicated to tobacco control activities

Legislation prohibiting the distribution of free samples
Source: Martyna Kuptel, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire 1996/1997

No smoking on all flights of LOT-Polish Airlines (national airline).
Source: www.ostpxweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html, WHO/TOH/QLH/90.1

Portugal
Order No. 212 of 18 April 1978 prohibiting smoking in urban public transport as well as in inter-urban public transport on journeys lasting up to one hour
Source: IDHL, 1979, 30 (3): 638-639, USDA

Order No. 375/78 of 11 July 1978 prescribing Regulations for the implementation of Order No. 212/78 of 18 April 1978 concerning the prohibition of smoking in public transport, prescribing the manner in which the prohibition and, in certain cases, permission to smoke are to be indicated, and determining the right to carry out inspection and collect fines and then manner in which this is to be done
Source: IDHL, 1979, 30 (3): 639

Decree Law No. 421/80 of 30 September 1980 prescribing rules governing advertising
Source: IDHL, 1981, 32 (3): 481-482

Law No. 22/82 of 17 August 1982 on the control of smoking
Comment: Sets out general principles for smoking control, including an advertising prohibition, smoking prohibition, requirement for health warnings and ingredient disclosure, maximum nicotine and tar contents, and penalties; as of 1984, all tobacco advertising, with the exception of limited point of sale activities, are prohibited

Decree Law No. 226/83 of 27 May 1983 for the implementation of Law No. 22/82 of 17 August 1982 on the control of smoking, and establishing the Smoking Control Council

Comment: Prescribes tar content; evaluation of smoking control programs; bans smoking on public transport under 1 hour; restricts smoking in government offices, workplaces, domestic and international air transport; imposes a prohibition on smoking in the premises of health care units, in teaching establishments, and on premises intended for persons aged under 16 years; prohibits advertising for tobacco in national media; requires all cigarettes intended for inland consumption to carry a health warning and an indication of the nicotine and tar content on its pack

Prohibitions on advertising on television, radio, in print media and outdoors (effective 1983)
Source: Maxwell Report, ERC (1999), USDA
Comment: Prohibits tobacco advertising on television, radio, newspapers, magazines, coupons, cinemas, billboards, and at point of sale; health warnings required remaining advertising

Decree Law No. 253 of 4 August 1980
Source: IDHL, 1994, 45 (3): 330
Comment: Health warnings, ingredient disclosure and restrictions on advertising

Decree Law No. 393/88 of 8 November 1988, and Decree Law No. 287/89 of 30 August 1989
Source: BASP (1994), WHO/TOH/QLH/90.3
Comment: Prohibits smoking in all places where health care is dispensed, all premises used by minors under 16, educational establishments, enclosed sports facilities, theaters and other enclosed premises for entertainment and leisure activities, public waiting rooms and lifts; specific smoking areas may be provided on the condition that these are not used by sick people, minors, women who are pregnant or breast feeding or participants in sporting events; prohibits smoking on urban public transportation and on all means of transport for journeys less than one hour; establishes fines for individuals and organizations; the decree law of 1988 bans smoking in museums, libraries, restaurants (at owner's initiative) and workplaces (at non-smokers' initiative if there are areas where smoking can be permitted); bans smoking in the Parliament assembly hall and meeting rooms

Source: BASP (1994), USDA
Comment: Implements the EC Directive 89/622 on labeling and EC Directive 90/293 on maximum tar content and respects the minimum EC provisions

Derogation of the total sponsorship ban (Law No. 22/82 of 1982), Decree Law No. 5297 of 30 January 1987, Decree Law No. 242/91 of 5 July 1991
Comment: Allows the sponsorship of motor sports vehicles competing in organized events which are part of the European or World championship (extended until 31 of March 1996)

Order No. 432/91 of 24 May 1991 promulgating Regulations on the Council for the Prevention of Tobacco Consumption
Source: IDHL, 1994, 45 (2): 188

Decree-Law No. 294 of 13 August 1991 (Section 8 of Division I)
Source: IDHL, 1994, 45 (3): 330-331
Comment: Committees on tobacco control

Decree Law No. 386/93 of 18 November 1993 implements EU Directive 92/41 and respects the minimum provisions
Source: Manuela Santos Pardal, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire 1996/1997

Comment: Includes ban on oral smokeless tobacco and maximum nicotine content of 1.3 mg per cigarette

Law No. 9294/96
Source: Jose Elias Murad, ABRACO

Comment: Advertising restrictions

National Constitution, Article 240, Paragraph 4
Source: Jose Elias Murad, ABRACO

Comment: Health warnings

Ban on sampling
Source: Manuela Santos Pardal, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire 1996/1997

Comment: Allows the sponsorship of motor sports vehicles competing in organized events which are part of the European or World championship (extended until 31 of March 1996)

No smoking on all flights of TAP Air Portugal airlines (domestic and international)

Comment: Restrictions apply on domestic and international flights

Ban on vending machine distribution
Source: Jose Elias Murad, ABRACO

Minimum age of purchase
Source: ERC (1999)

Comment: Minimum age for purchase and consumption of tobacco is 18

Qatar***

Resolution 24 of the Health Ministers of the Arab Gulf States, January 1980
Comment: Requires "Health Warning: Smoking is a leading cause of lung cancer and of pulmonary and cardiovascular diseases" on cigarette packs

Ban on advertising on television and radio
Source: USDA
Ban on the import of promotional material carrying the brand name of tobacco products
Source: USDA

Republic of Korea
Ban on smoking aboard Korean aircraft on all domestic flights lasting less than two hours, 1988
Source: WHO/TCH/CLH/90.1

Law on Public Health (Act No. 28-Smoking in Public Places) (dated 1 January 1990)
Source: WHO/TCH/CLH/90.3
Comment: Smoking is restricted by legislative measures because of the fire hazards in some places of entertainment, government agencies and workplaces

Public Sanitation Law, May 1990
Source: WHO/TCH/CLH/90.3, ERC (1999), USDA
Comment: Requires the introduction of non-smoking areas in buildings open to the public, including theaters, department stores, and offices; public places that do not provide non-smoking areas face fines; sets fines for smoking outside of designated areas

Basic Law on Youth (effective 1 January 1993)
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Bans vending machines and cigarette sales within 50 meters of facilities used exclusively by minors

Health Promotion Law (Law No. 4914 of 5 January 1995)
Source: Il Soon Kim, Korean Association of Smoking and Health, ERC (1999), USDA
Comment: Tobacco product taxes; the Minister of Health and Welfare may modify or prohibit misleading advertisements, the scope of these measures to be determined by Presidential Decree; national and local self-governing bodies should educate people about the risks of smoking and support research to reduce smoking; tobacco manufacturers and persons who import and sell tobacco should print warnings on the front and back of tobacco wrapping paper; tobacco advertisements, according to Presidential Decree, should carry warnings that smoking is harmful to health; dedicated tobacco retailers and other tobacco sellers should not sell tobacco from vending machines beside places dedicated to the sale of tobacco; no tobacco seller should sell tobacco to persons under the age of 19; the owner, occupant or manager of public facilities should delineate smoking and non-smoking areas; city/provincial governors should organize “healthy life-style societies”; development and evaluation of health education programs

The Tobacco Business Law
Source: Il Soon Kim, Korean Association of Smoking and Health
Comment: Vending machine restriction; minimum age to purchase tobacco; advertising restrictions

Presidential Decree on Health Warnings
Source: Il Soon Kim, Korean Association of Smoking and Health, ERC (1999), USDA
Comment: Warnings are to be printed on both the front and back of packs, as well as on advertisements; textual content of warnings is set by presidential decree

Minister of Health and Welfare Law
Source: Il Soon Kim, Korean Association of Smoking and Health
Comment: Restricts smoking in public places

Advertising Restrictions
Source: ERC (1999), USDA
Comment: Bans all advertising on television, radio, and in newspapers; ads are not allowed in magazines for youth or women; ads in other magazines can only show the product and product specifications; persuasive messages are prohibited; all advertisements must carry a health warning; all point of sale advertising must be within 10 meters of the retail location; any sampling activity must be within 10 meters of the point of sale and samples may only be distributed one at a time

Restrictions on sponsorship
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Sponsorship of sports and other events is permitted and manufacturers can show the name of the brand sponsoring the event; no pictures of the product can be shown; sponsorship is prohibited from events where the majority of the audience is either female or young

• No smoking on all flights of Asiana Airlines
• No smoking on all flights except selected flights to Korea and Japan of Korean Air airlines

Source: www.ostpweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

Republic of Moldova***
Ministerial Order in the Medical Institutions
Source: Grigore Bulbuc, Cancer Prevention Society of Moldova
Comment: Smoking prohibited in health care facilities and government buildings

Restrictions on advertising, sponsorship, and brand identification
Source: Vasilev Teodor Trigore, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire 1996/1997
Comment: Complete prohibition on national television and radio tobacco advertising; partial restriction on international radio advertising; point of sale restriction by voluntary agreement; requirement for health warning on advertising

Bans on smoking in public places
Source: Vasilev Teodor Trigore, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire 1996/1997
Comment: Complete ban on smoking in health care buildings, educational buildings, government offices, public transport, and domestic air transport

Requirement for minimum age to purchase tobacco
Source: Grigore Bulbuc, Cancer Prevention Society of Moldova

Romania
Law of 6 July 1978 on the safeguarding of the health of the population (Section 84)
Comment: Bans smoking in all means of public transport, health, educational and entertainment establishments, conference rooms and retail shops

Governmental Ordinance No. 23 of 11 August 1995 establishing a labeling system for cigarettes, tobacco products, and alcoholic beverages
Source: IDHL, 1996, 47 (1): 38

Restrictions on smoking in restaurants, workplaces, domestic and international air transport, and trains
Source: Cristian Didilescu, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire 1996/1997

Voluntary agreement on television and cinema advertising
Comment: Covers national television, cable television, and cinema advertising; prohibits advertising of cigarettes on radio and television; permits press advertising, except on front and back covers of newspapers or magazines

Voluntary agreement regarding smoking in government buildings
Source: Cristian Didilescu, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire 1996/1997

Ban on sale of tobacco to minors (less than 18 years of age), 1999
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Obliges tobacconists to publicize minimum ages to purchase in their premises

Health warning requirements
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Health warnings are legally required and must occupy at least 10% of advertising space and 4% of the two largest pack surfaces

Ban on smoking aboard domestic air transport
Source: TMA (1999)
Russian Federation

Health Protection Law (“Tobacco or Health” Program), 1993
Source: Paul Nordgren and Alex Prokhorov
Comment: Ministry of Health Coordinating Council (created in October 1994) supports the “Tobacco or Health” program by promoting its implementation in all 89 regional health centers

Voluntary Code of Behavior (1 January 1995)
Source: ERC (1999), USDA, TMA (1999)
Comment: Limits advertising in an effort to avoid legislation banning advertising altogether; no advertising is permitted on television before 2200; no posters are permitted within 100 meters of schools and no advertising is permitted in publications targeted at minors; all advertising for tobacco products shall carry a warning as defined by the Ministry of Health; advertising for tobacco products shall not suggest that smoking is essential to social prominence, distinction, success or sexual attraction, nor shall it exaggerate the attractions of smoking; abstinence from smoking shall not be shown as a negative quality; in advertising showing a group of people, no more than 50% of the total number of individuals displayed may be viewed in the process of smoking; advertising for tobacco products shall not depict anyone who is or who obviously appears to be under 25 years of age or use celebrities who would have special appeal to persons under 18 years of age; cinema advertising for tobacco products shall not appear before 1900, nor at the start of, during, or after films which are clearly intended primarily for persons under 18 years of age; no payment shall be made by any cigarette manufacturer or any agent thereof for the placement of any cigarette, cigarette package, or cigarette advertisement as a prop in any movie produced in the Russian Federation for viewing by the general public; outdoor advertising for tobacco products shall be prohibited from consecutive outdoor advertising groupings located within 50 meters of each other and placement on outdoor advertising sites which obstruct historic cultural venues; tobacco companies shall not permit the use of their trademarks or brand names on any items or articles sold to children

Decree of the President of the Russian Federation on guarantees of citizens' rights to health protection in the dissemination of advertising (Section 1) (dated 17 February 1995)
Source: IDHL, 1995, 46 (2): 201, ERC (1999), USDA
Comment: Bans tobacco advertising on television, radio, newspapers, and magazines; any media failing to comply will be required to remit any revenue to the Russian Health Ministry to fund public health education

Maximum tar levels (effective January 1997)
Source: ERC (1999), USDA
Comment: Maximum tar level of 15 mg for filter cigarettes and 22 mg for non-filter products; maximum permitted nicotine level is 1.3 mg, regardless of type

Licensing Law, November 1999
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Requires both producers and wholesalers of tobacco products to be licensed; no cigarettes may be sold without excise stamps

Bill to limit smoking given tentative approval by the Russian House of Parliament
Source: Galina B. Tkachenko, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire 1996/1997
Comment: Bans selling cigarettes to people under the age of 18; limits tobacco advertising; bans smoking in workplaces, sports facilities, schools and universities, theaters, hospitals, and government organizations

Complete ban on smoking in workplaces and public transport
Source: Galina B. Tkachenko, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire 1996/1997

Control of Tobacco Advertising, Version Two
Source: Paul Nordgren and Alex Prokhorov
Comment: Limits advertising delivered through the mass media prepared by the State Anti-Monopoly Committee; prohibits tobacco advertising on television from 0700 to 2200 and using of tobacco images and smoking characters in youth-oriented programs; any printed tobacco advertisement must carry a health warning covering at least 5% of the surface area

Voluntary agreement regarding smoke-free areas
Source: Galina B. Tkachenko, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire 1996/1997
Comment: Prohibits smoking in schools, health care facilities, aboard aircraft, and in government buildings

Ban on smoking during all domestic flights of 5.5 hours or less
Source: TMA (1999)

Restrictions on promoting tobacco products
Source: TMA (1999)
Comment: Tobacco product sampling is prohibited; tobacco product sponsorship is permitted only under limited circumstances

Saint Kitts and Nevis***

Saint Lucia
- Requirement for minimum age to purchase tobacco products
- Requirement for health warning on cigarette packs
- Requirement for tobacco products to be taved
- Requirement for industry license
- Control of environmental tobacco smoke

Samao***

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines***

No Smoking in Covered Sports Arenas
Source: Paul Nordgren and Alex Prokhorov

No smoking on domestic flights of Aeroflot-Russian International Airlines

No smoking on all flights of Transaero Airlines
Source: www.ostpxweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

Prohibition on smoking in some public places and in educational institutions
Source: IUATLD News Bulletin on Tobacco and Health 1999

Requirement for ingredient disclosure on cigarette packs
Source: Professor David Zaridze, Institute of Carcinogenesis

Requirement for on-pack health warnings
Source: Galina B. Tkachenko, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire 1996/1997

Voluntary agreement regarding smoke-free areas
Source: Galina B. Tkachenko, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire 1996/1997
Comment: Prohibits smoking in schools, health care facilities, aboard aircraft, and in government buildings

Ban on smoking in Parliament House and Cabinet Meeting Rooms
Source: Harley Stanton through WHO/WPRO

San Marino***

Samoan Peoples' Health Act 1995 (passed by Parliament, but not fully endorsed)
Voluntary health warning on cigarette packs, 1996
Declaration that government buildings will be smoke-free, 1996
Source: Harley Stanton through WHO/WPRO

Smoke-free offices, 1992
Source: Harley Stanton through WHO/WPRO

Comment: Prohibits smoking in government buildings, banks, the Attorney General's office, the Treasury service, Ministry of Youth and Sport, Red Cross, Computer Service, and Customs and Excise service

Ban on smoking in Parliament House and Cabinet Meeting Rooms
Directive from Director General of Health, Dr. Enosa, to all Health Department staff, reaffirming that smoking is banned in all Health Department buildings (including compounds and wards), August 1995
Source: Harley Stanton through WHO/WPRO, WHO/TOH/CLH/90.3
Saudi Arabia***
Saudi Arabian Standards No. 362/1982 for cigarettes (date of enforcement 20 June 1987)
Comment: Requires health warnings; prescribes tar content
Royal Decree M/10 dated 1392 (H)-03-03 (1982) requiring health warnings in Arabic and English on cigarette packs, as well as tar and nicotine contents
Source: EPC (1999)
Comment: Prescribes tar and nicotine content; requires the warning “Health Warning: smoking is the main cause of lung cancer, lung diseases and of heart and arteries diseases”
Circular of 18 October 1983 prohibiting smoking in ministerial offices, government agencies, and public institutions
Comment: Smoking is prohibited in schools, health establishments, ministerial offices, government agencies and public institutions; ‘No smoking’ signs must be posted
Royal Decree providing for the establishment of the Anti-Smoking Philanthropic Organization in Riyadh, 1983
Source: EPC (1999)
Comment: Sets up clinics for smoking cessation treatment
Ban on advertisements in local media, 1984
Source: EPC (1999)
Import restrictions, 1991
Source: EPC (1999)
Comment: Prohibits imports of cigarettes with more than 15 mg of tar and 1 mg of nicotine
Smoking ban on flights by Saudi Arabian Airlines Corp from 1 September 1999
Source: GLOBALink, European Bulletin, September 1999
Comment: Bans smoking on domestic flights and flights to other Gulf Arab States
Ministry of Information ban on the distribution and sale of foreign publications and newspapers
Source: EPC (1999)
Comment: International political and economic publications are exempt from the ban
Voluntary Code on television and radio advertising
Source: EPC (1999)
Comment: In force with Philip Morris, BAT, RJR, and Japan Tobacco

Senegal***
Law No. 81-58 of 9 November 1981 prohibiting advertising for tobacco and smoking in certain public places
Comment: Prohibits smoking in certain public places intended for communal use; health warning must appear on packs; prohibits sponsorship of sporting and youth events; prohibits product sampling
Ministerial Order No. 8236 M.S.P.-D.P.H. of 30 July 1982 prescribing the substances that must be indicated on the packaging units of tobacco or tobacco products and the conditions for determining the presence of such substances
Law No. 85-23 of 25 February 1985 amending Law No. 81-58 of 9 November 1981 prohibiting the advertising of tobacco and smoking in certain public places
Comment: Prohibits tobacco advertising on television; where promotion/ads are authorized, they may be effected only under conditions specified by decree; public places in which smoking is prohibited are to be specified by administrative regulations and the prohibition will be expressed as a ‘No Smoking’ sign; repeals Sections 4 and 9 of Law No. 81-58 of 9 November 1981
Decree No. 85-1375 of 28 December 1985 specifying the conditions governing the promotion or advertising of tobacco or tobacco products
Comment: Advertising announcements may not employ the voice of, or depict a person under 21 years of age, and films advertising tobacco may not be projected during programs for young persons; articles advertising tobacco or tobacco derivatives may only be placed in localities and networks officially approved by the administrative authority
No smoking on all Air Afrique airlines.
Source: www.ostpxweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html
No smoking on buses
Source: TMA (1999)

Seychelles***
Singapore
The Prohibition of Smoking in Certain Places Act, 1970
Comment: Prohibits smoking in cinemas, theatres, other specified buildings, and buses
The Prohibition of Advertisements relating to Smoking Act, 1970
The Environmental Public Health (Food Handlers) Regulations 1973
Comment: No person shall smoke, use tobacco or snuff or any other preparation or chew tobacco or betel nuts while engaged in the sale or preparation for sale of any food
The Consumer Protection (Warning Against Danger of Smoking) Regulations, 1980
Source: IDHL, 1981, 32 (3): 460
Comment: Requires health warnings
Prohibition on smoking in government offices, 1986
Source: www.globalink.org/gt/ap-docs/legislation/singapore.txt
Comment: Prohibits smoking in hospitals, maternity homes, medical clinics, nursing homes, fast-food restaurants, indoor roller-skating rinks, air-conditioned restaurants, department stores, supermarkets, mini-supermarkets, indoor stadiums, bowling alleys, billiard saloons, gymnasiums, aerobic and fitness centers, convention halls, and multipurpose halls used as meeting places; smoking in cinemas, theatres, and elevators is prohibited by legislative or administrative measures
Source: IDHL, 1990, 41(2): 276
Comment: Warnings (in English) are to be clearly and conspicuously printed or otherwise marked in a prominent position on every container of tobacco products sold or offered for sale in Singapore; requires packs to indicate nicotine and tar content; the Poisons (Amendment) (No. 2) Rules provide that any cigarette containing 1.3 mg of nicotine and/or 15 mg of tar will be classified as poison under the Act, so that the sale of cigarettes containing more than those levels is prohibited
The Smoking (Prohibition on Advertisements) (Amendment) Act 1989
(dated 7 November 1989)
Comment: Prohibits all advertising of tobacco products on television, radio, in printed material, and on billboards except on souvenirs or memorials given free of charge as gifts, on vehicles of tobacco retailers and distributors, and at premises where tobacco products are sold; it is prohibited to sell or offer...
for sale tobacco products together with any other product as a free gift or vice versa, as is the selling or offering for sale of tobacco products packed or labeled together with any other product; prohibits distribution of free samples of tobacco products to the public; restricts sponsorship of an event or promotion of goods unconnected with tobacco products, in that these advertisements must not encourage or promote smoking and must be approved by the Minister of Health; increases penalties for offences under the Act

Government Gazette Subsidiary Legislation Supplement. Friday, January 13, 1989; Includes the Consumer Protection (Trade Descriptions and Safety Requirements) Act (Chapter 53) and the Consumer Protection (Labeling of Tobacco Product Containers) Regulations 1988

Source: WHO Legislative Responses

Comment: Requires health warning and disclosure of nicotine and tar content on each container of cigarettes; requires each tobacco manufacturer, importer, and distributor to release a statement of the amount of tobacco products manufactured by him in Singapore; revokes the Consumer Protection (Warning Against Danger of Smoking) Regulations of 1988

The Smoking (Prohibition on Advertisements) Regulations 1990 (dated 2 January 1990)

Source: IDHL, 1992, 43(4): 756


Source: IDHL, 1992, 43(4): 756

Comment: Includes public transportation and public places

The Smoking (Prohibition in Certain Places) Notification 1992


Comment: Extends no-smoking areas to hairdressing and barber shops, banks, private buses, school buses, taxis, and health facilities; sets fines

The Smoking (Prohibition of Advertisements) (Consolidation) Notification 1992

Source: www.globalink.org/ap-docs/legislation/singapore.txt

Comment: Bans tobacco advertisements in foreign magazines if circulation is over 10,000 copies in Singapore

The Smoking (Control of Advertisements and Sale of Tobacco) Act 1993


Comment: Vending machine restriction; bans free products or samples; requires health warnings; restricts advertising; bans smokeless tobacco; bans the supply of cigarettes to those under 18 and bans minors from smoking in public or being in possession of tobacco products; makes provisions for counseling of offenders and empowers teachers and principals to carry out the enforcement of the ban; bans the sale of cigarette imitations


Source: IDHL, 1995, 46(2): 193

The Smoking (Prohibition in Certain Places) Notification 1994


Comment: Prohibits smoking on public transport vehicles

The Smoking (Control of Advertisements and Sale of Tobacco) (Labeling) (Amendment) Regulations 1995 (dated 5 January 1995)

Source: IDHL, 1995, 46(4): 493


Source: IDHL, 1996, 47(1): 40

The Smoking (Control of Advertisements and Sale of Tobacco) (Licensing) Regulations, 1996 (effective 17 July 1996)

Source: Text of law read by American Cancer Society, ERC (1999)

Comment: Retailers must apply for a license to sell and display tobacco; no sale of cigarettes in loose sticks or to minors under 18 years; failure to comply with the regulation will result in fines

No smoking on all flights of Singapore Airlines

Source: www.ostpxweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

WHO/TCH/CLH/90.1

Prohibition on cigarette sales in armed forces camps

Source: TMA (1999)

Slovakia

The Act No. 46/1989 on Protection from Alcoholism and other Addictions including Smoking

Source: Elena Kavcova, Comenius University, ERC (1999)

Comment: Bans the advertisement of smoking and tobacco products in press and other mass media; forbids smoking inside of all public places, in all buses and trains (except special compartments), schools and hospitals; bans the sale of cigarettes to minors (16 years and under); forbids smoking in all restaurants during main meals (except for separate rooms for smokers)

The Act No. 369/1990 for Regional Establishment

Source: Elena Kavcova, Comenius University

Comment: Includes obligatory protection of healthy conditions in towns

The Act No. 634/1992 of consumer’s protection

Source: Elena Kavcova, Comenius University, ERC (1999)

Comment: Bans tobacco product advertising

Act No. 213/1992

Source: Elena Kavcova, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire 1996/1997

Comment: Tobacco product taxes

Law about the acting of controlling organizations No. 274/1993

Source: Elena Kavcova, Comenius University

The Tobacco and Tobacco Products Taxes Act No. 312/1993

Source: Elena Kavcova, Comenius University, ERC (1999)

Comment: Increases tobacco taxes; bans single cigarette sales and street selling

Tobacco Products Tax Stamps Law No. 313/1993

Source: Elena Kavcova, Comenius University, ERC (1999)

Comment: All tobacco products sold within the country will bear the country’s tax stamp; requires all importers to register with the Finance Ministry; smallest permissible pack size permissible is 10 sticks

Act on Advertising No. 414/1996

Source: ERC (1999)

Comment: Establishes the controlling institution in the field of advertising; bans all advertising of tobacco products on radio, television, in cinemas, through the press, on posters/billboards and at points on sale

The Law for Non-Smokers Protection, 1997

Source: Elena Kavcova, Comenius University, ERC (1999), TMA (1999)

Comment: Restricts tobacco advertising; requires health warnings on cigarette packs; sets maximum levels of tar and nicotine per cigarette; restricts smoking in public places, including indoor public places, trains, buses, restaurants, cultural and sports facilities, theaters, educational and health facilities, and workplaces; prohibits selling tobacco products in all kinds of health care facilities, school facilities, schools and in facilities of social care for children and youth; tobacco products cannot be sold in stores specialized in grocery and in stores selling goods designed for children and youth; bans cigarette sales through automatic vending machines and cash on delivery (COD); prohibits tobacco sales to persons who are less than 18 years old; everybody who sells tobacco products is bound to refuse their delivery or sale to a person about whom there can be doubts whether he/she fulfills the condition of age, unless he/she proves its fulfillment by an official identity document; prohibits advertising tobacco products by gifts (free samples) and on objects designed for children and youth

Legislation to include tar and nicotine content on cigarette packs

Source: Elena Kavcova, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire 1996/1997
Legislation to control smoking in public transport
Source: Elena Kavcova, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire 1996/1997
Comment: Ban on smoking, Solomon Airlines, 1993

Restrictions on smoking, 1993
Source: Judith Mackay, Asian Consultancy on Tobacco Control
Comment: Partial restrictions on smoking in health care facilities, government offices, the workplace and public transport
Ban on smoking, Solomon Airlines, 1993
Source: Judith Mackay, Asian Consultancy on Tobacco Control

Slovenia
Law Restriction the Use of Tobacco Products, November 1996 (dated 1 October 1996)
Comment: Prohibits smoking in public transportation; The Health Council of the Government shall provide for the implementation of the comprehensive social protection of public health against the harmful effects of tobacco products to include monitoring the impact of tobacco use on the population's health, launching health programs or information and public awareness campaigns on the harmful effects of smoking, as well as cessation programs; as of 1 January 1997, tar yield may not exceed 15 mg per cigarette; as of 1 July 1998, tar yield may not exceed 12 mg; packs must carry a clearly printed indication of tar and nicotine yields and two health warnings; prohibits advertising which has the direct or indirect effect of promoting tobacco, including the sponsorship of sports, cultural and other public events; prohibits brand stretching; consumer information campaigns may not contain any elements aimed at young people, be broadcast on radio or television or published in periodicals, appear on advertising hoarding, notice boards, stickers or neon signs which are less than 300 meters from schools or sports facilities, present any causal links between tobacco and success in life or be broadcast in young persons' cinemas or any cinema before 2000; all communications must carry warnings; prohibits sale of tobacco products to minors under 15; prohibits automatic vending machines and single stick sales; prohibits smoking in places open to the public, except in areas which are clearly marked as reserved for smokers; smoking areas may not exceed 50% of the total premises; prohibits smoking in educational and health establishments; smoking areas must be provided in hospitality facilities; in workplaces, smoking is permitted only in areas provided by the employer, which must be physically separated from other work areas; smoking in the premises of government bodies which are intended for contact with clients shall be prohibited; funds will be earmarked for tobacco control; sets penalties for breaking the law

Law on Excise Duty (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia No. 84/98, 11 December 1998)
Source: Viktorija Rehar, Slovenian Union for Health Promotion and Health Education
Comment: Governs the system and introduces obligatory payment of excise duty on tobacco products

Ban on oral smokeless tobacco
Legislation which prohibits the distribution of free samples
Source: Viktorija Rehar, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire 1996/1997

Legislation controlling smoking in public places
Source: Viktorija Rehar, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire 1996/1997
Comment: Complete restrictions in health care and educational buildings, government offices, public transport, workplaces, domestic air transport, and banks; partial restrictions in restaurants, workplaces, international air transport (by domestic and foreign carriers)

Solomon Islands
Ban on radio advertising, 1991
Source: Judith Mackay, Asian Consultancy on Tobacco Control
Comment: A private members bill passed by the Parliament to ban tobacco advertising on radio

Restrictions on smoking, 1993
Source: Judith Mackay, Asian Consultancy on Tobacco Control
Comment: Partial restrictions on smoking in health care facilities, government offices, the workplace and public transport

Ban on smoking, Solomon Airlines, 1993
Source: Judith Mackay, Asian Consultancy on Tobacco Control

South Africa
The Tobacco Products Control Act, 1993 (dated 23 June 1993)
Source: IDHL, 1994, 45 (2): 188-189, text of law read by American Cancer Society
Comment: Minister may issue regulations whereby the smoking of tobacco products in any public place or particular kinds of public places is prohibited or may only take place under certain conditions; no person shall advertise or sell any tobacco product unless the ad or pack contains a warning concerning the health hazards and the quantities of hazardous constituents; the sale of tobacco products to persons under 16 is prohibited; the Director General may order a vending machine to be removed or its owner to take precautionary measures to ensure that minors do not have access to it; the Minister may make regulations regarding the manner or method of determining the quantity of hazardous constituents; sets penalties and fines

Regulations relating to the labeling, advertising and sale of tobacco products (dated 2 December 1994)
Comment: Replaces a long-standing voluntary agreement between government and industry; for cinemas and television, 10 seconds and 10% of the screen space are required for warnings concerning the dangers of smoking, with warnings to be inserted at the beginning and the end of all tobacco advertisements; radio stations accepting tobacco advertising are to provide the Department of Health with five spots a day for anti-smoking messages

Tobacco Products Amendments Bill, November 1998
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Curtails radio and media advertising; prevents the sponsorship of sporting events by tobacco companies and the use of tobacco logos and trademarks in promoting such events; warnings are still required on packaging; outlaw smoking in places of work and on all forms of public transportation; increases age for tobacco purchase to 18; sets fines and terms of imprisonment; forces bar and restaurant owners to ensure that they make provisions for non-smokers

Notice relating to the maximum permissible yield of tar, nicotine and other constituents in a tobacco product (No. R. 1450) Government Gazette, 3 December 1999
Source: Yussuf Saloojee, National Council Against Smoking
Comment: Tar yield not greater than 15 mg per cigarette and nicotine yield not greater than 1.5 mg per cigarette from 31 December 2000; values change to 12 and 1.2 from 31 December 2002

Notice relating to smoking of tobacco products in public places (No. R. 1453) Government Gazette, 3 December 1999
Source: Yussuf Saloojee, National Council Against Smoking
Comment: Smoking is permitted in retail tobacco stores that deal exclusively in the sale of tobacco and smoking paraphernalia, bars, pubs, shebens, taverns, nightclubs and casinos, restaurants and sports clubs, rooms in hotels, guest houses, bed and breakfast places, game lodges and other places where accommodations are offered for reward; an employer, owner, or person in control of a public place or workplace may designate a room or enclosed area as a smoking area provided that the area contains windows that open to the outside and which are open during smoking and a separate ventilation system which extracts air to the outside, that they are separated from non-smoking areas by a solid partition and an entrance door, and warning messages are displayed with a "quitline" number; smoking is not permitted in offices, store-rooms, workrooms, utility rooms, conference and meeting rooms, auditorium, rest rooms, toilets, medical facilities, corridors, lifts, or in any part of the workplace where food is prepared and to which members of the public normally have access; designated smoking areas must not exceed 25% of the total floor area; employees have the right to a smoke-free workplace without retaliation; passenger ships and trains may have smoking areas/carrıages; advertisements appearing in any book, magazine or newspaper printed outside South Africa or in any film or video transmission made outside of South Africa is exempt from the advertising ban unless its principal purpose is tobacco advertising, it is intended primarily for sale or distribution in South Africa, or it is targeted primarily at a South African audience; existing sponsorship contracts and advertising for sports, arts, and cultural events may
continue until 2001 provided that 30% of the print and outdoor communications contain a health message, for every three electronic communications about the event, one health message is broadcast, and all communications shall be only in writing and not contain pictures.

No. 12 of 1999: Tobacco Products Control Amendment Act, 1999 (Government Gazette, 23 April 1999)
Source: Yusuf Saloojee, National Council Against Smoking
Comment: Vending machine restriction; provides for the prohibition of advertising and promotion of tobacco products, including sponsored events; prohibits the free distribution of tobacco products and the receipt of gifts or cash prizes in contests, lotteries or games to or by the purchaser of a tobacco product in consideration of such purchase; prescribes the maximum yields of tar, nicotine, and other constituents in tobacco products; bans all advertising except signs at the point of sale to indicate the availability of the product and its price; packs must bear warnings and declare contents; sets fines and penalties; prohibits smoking in all public places except retail tobacco stores, bars, shebabs, taverns, nightclubs, casinos, designated smoking areas in workplaces, restaurants, hotels, trains and passenger ships; designated smoking areas must meet certain standards; employees have a legal right to be protected from smoking at work; passenger trains and ships must be 90% non-smoking; restaurants with more than 35 seats may designate a maximum of 25% of the seating for smoking; public places can be made totally smoke free if the owner or occupier so decides; existing sponsorship contracts and advertising for sports, arts and cultural events may continue until 2001 provided they meet certain requirements; magazines, books, videos and films produced outside South Africa which contain tobacco advertisements may continue to be imported into South Africa provided the main purpose of the publication, film, or video is not the promotion of tobacco products.

No smoking on all flights of South African Airways airlines.
Source: www.ostpxweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

Spain

Crown Decree No. 1100 of 12 May 1978 regulating advertising for tobacco and alcoholic beverages by State broadcasting media

Crown Decree No. 1259 of 4 April 1979 on the designation of cigarette products as “low-nicotine” and “low-tar”
Comment: The expression ‘low nicotine’ may be used in connection with the marketing and advertising of cigarettes only if the nicotine yield of one cigarette is less than 1 mg, while the expression ‘low tar’ may be used only if the tar yield of one cigarette is less than 16 mg; requires samples of all cigarette products to be submitted to government authority and allows the government to pull those from market which do not comply with standards.

Order of 23 May 1980 approving the technological standards necessary to perform the chemical analysis of cigarette products as referred to in Crown Decree No. 1259 of 4 April 1979
Comment: Low tar and low nicotine cigarettes may only be advertised as such when authorized by the government authority; requires submission of samples of tobacco products to authorities for analysis of tar and nicotine levels and allows for removal of any tobacco product not in compliance.

Crown Decree No. 709/1982 of 5 March 1982 regulating the advertising and use of tobacco
Source: IDHL, 1985, 36 (2): 403-404, BASP (1994);
Comment: Bans smoking in health care facilities and on public transportation; informational advertising of new tobacco products with low tar and nicotine contents is permitted for two years following their introduction; bans all advertising of tobacco through public information channels (television and radio); requires a health warning on packs of tobacco for sale on the domestic market; forbids sale of tobacco to those under 16 years of age; prohibits new tobacco products with more than 24 mg of tar and 1.8 mg of nicotine from introduction into the market; requires a smoking area in indoor public establishments.

Source: BASP (1994), USDA;
Comment: The rights of non-smokers are formally recognized under Spanish law which states that the right to health of the non-smoker always precedes the right of smokers to smoke; bans smoking (except in designated areas) in welfare establishments for children under 16, health centers, educational establishments, public administration premises to which the public has direct access, premises where food is prepared, exhibition halls, reading rooms, enclosed commercial premises, theaters, cinemas, sporting halls, lifts, urban and long distance vehicles and means of collective transport admitting standing passengers, school transport, medical transport, domestic flights less than 90 minutes, and workplaces with industrial contaminants or pregnant women.

Crown Decree No. 192/1988 of 4 March 1988 laying down restrictions on the sale of tobacco, for the protection of the health of the population
Source: IDHL, 1988, 39 (3): 653-656, BASP (1994);
Comment: Requires rotating health warnings and the display of the tar and nicotine contents on cigarette packs; as of 1993, the maximum tar content for one cigarette is 15 mg, and the maximum nicotine content is 1.3 mg; cigarettes classified as ‘low nicotine and tar’, including ‘light’, ‘mild’, or similar designations must meet specific standards; smoking is not permitted in welfare centers for youth, health centers, teaching centers, areas of public administration to which public has direct access, halls for use by the general public, theatres, cinemas, on all urban and long-distance vehicles for collective transport, school vehicles, rail and sea transport, and in any place where a greater risk to the health of workers exists through the combination of the harm caused by tobacco and industrial contamination; prohibits smoking in any area where pregnant women work; bans oral smokeless tobacco; posters reminding of the ban on sales to children have to be placed in tobacconists shops; forbids sale of tobacco products in health establishments, educational establishments, and those intended for care of children; products may be sold from automatic vending machines only on enclosed premises and the machine must display a health warning.

Order of 8 June 1988 for the implementation of Crown Decree No. 192/1988 laying down restrictions on the sale of tobacco, for the protection of the health of the population
Source: IDHL, 1989, 40 (3): 603
Comment: Bans tobacco advertising on television; permits radio advertising between 2200 and 0800; limits press and billboard advertising; prohibits distribution of free cigarette samples.

Update to industry advertising agreement
Source: ERC (1999);
Comment: Pictures of cigarette packs in advertisements should show the product’s tar and nicotine content; no smoking in tobacco product ads; models should not be under 25; ads must not emphasize success in sports or business.

Order of 7 November 1989 prohibiting the sale and distribution of tobacco and alcoholic beverages in public educational centers under the Ministry of Education and Science
Comment: Directs the provincial departments of the Ministry to adopt measures necessary to implement this order; tobacco products may be sold from automatic vending machines only on enclosed premises, and the machine is to display a health warning; prohibits the sale or supply of tobacco products to persons under 16 years of age.
Royal Decrees 510/1992 of 14 May 1992
Source: BASP (1994)
Comment: Implements EC Directives 90/239, and respects the minimum standards

Source: BASP (1994)
Comment: Implements EC Directives 89/622 and 92/41, and respects the minimum standards

Agreement of Self-Regulation by the Tobacco Manufacturers Association to replace 1988 Accord, Spring 1995
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Avoids advertising in cinemas or on billboards and bus shelters which are situated less than 200 meters away from schools or colleges

Code of Self-Regulation for Tobacco Product Advertising in Spain (approval date 1 December 1998, effective data 1 January 1999)
Source: TMA (1999)
Comment: Advertising of tobacco products shall not be conducted on television or in video or audio tapes sold or rented to the public, conducted in publications whose policy is primarily addressed to minors under the age of 18, conducted in cinemas showing films intended expressly for and attended mainly by young people aged under 18 years old (all others must display a health warning), conducted on posters, billboards and other large public display media located within less than 200 meters from the entrances to schools and other educational centers; product promotion and promotional articles shall not be addressed to persons under the age of 18, nor shall tobacco product promotion be carried on at events especially addressed to persons under the age of 18; printed communication matter regarding tobacco products published hereafter shall conform to the advertising provisions of this Code and shall include the health warning, and, in the case of cigarettes, the tar and nicotine content; all sampling, coupons, contests, direct mail advertising, prizes and brand-switching activity shall be addressed solely to adult consumers who declare they are smokers

Iberia and Spanish Smoking Ban (7 November 1999)
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Bans smoking on all North Atlantic, Intra-Europe and Intra-Spain flights; the only flights where smoking remains allowed are between Spain and Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, and Sao Paulo and between Spain and Cuba

Sri Lanka***

Direction 14 Under Section 6 (1)(c) of the Consumer Protection Act, No. 1 of 1979
Comment: Goal is to ensure citizens right to a healthy life

Agrarian service Act, No. 58 of 1979
Source: Gallege Punyawardene, Swarna Hansa Foundation
Comment: Prohibits tobacco cultivation, as it decreases the amount of rice that can be cultivated

Circular sent by the Director General of Health Services (no : E.C.F/3/92) on 17 May 1993
Source: Gallege Punyawardene, Swarna Hansa Foundation
Comment: Bans smoking in hospitals and on hospital premises
  • Ban on smoking in private and public buses, 26 November 1992
  • Smoking ban in Ayurvedic hospitals, effective 23 November 1998
  • Ban on smoking by teachers in schools and sending children to purchase tobacco products
Source: Gallege Punyawardene, Swarna Hansa Foundation

Government Circular (May 1999)
Source: Gallege Punyawardene, Swarna Hansa Foundation
Comment: Smoking in all State institutions should be prohibited; sale of cigarettes and tobacco based products in canteens of these institutions should be stopped; advertising in any form for the promotion of smoking within State institutions should be prohibited; accepting sponsorships by State institutions from those who promote smoking should be prohibited

Administrative provisions to restrict smoking in public transport vehicles
Source: WHOTICH/CLH/90.1
Comment: Prohibits smoking in buses

Air Lanka Smoking Ban
Source: Gallege Punyawardana, Swarna Hansa Foundation

Children and Young Persons Ordinance, Section 76
Source: Gallege Punyawardene, Swarna Hansa Foundation
Comment: Selling cigarettes to minors under 16 is prohibited

Circular by Public Administration (not implemented)
Source: Gallege Punyawardene, Swarna Hansa Foundation
Comment: Prohibits smoking in government buildings

Railway Services Act, Section 10
Source: Gallege Punyawardene, Swarna Hansa Foundation
Comment: No person can smoke inside or around a train

Restrictions on smoking
Source: WHOTICH/CLH/90.3
Comment: Smoking is restricted in elevators, in health establishments and places of entertainment

Sudan***

The Regulation of Cigarette Smoking Act, 1982
Comment: Prohibits advertising for cigarettes in the press, on radio or television, on hoardings, in cinema or theater productions, by oral publicity, or by any other means; ban applies to ads originating in the Sudan or prepared for publication within the country; prohibits smoking in enclosed public spaces, including public vehicles, indoor cinemas, and other enclosed places frequented by members of the public; empowers the police to arrest, without a warrant from a judge, any person breaking the no-smoking law; empowers the Minister of Health to issue regulations for the implementation of the Act; all manufacturers and importers of cigarettes must ensure that a health warning appears on every pack of cigarettes, whether produced locally or imported; limits tar content to no more than 15 mg per cigarette

Regulations No. 16 of 1983 on the control of smoking
Source: IDHL, 1986, 37 (1): 49; WHOTICH/CLH/90.3
Comment: Restricts smoking in workplaces, schools, health care facilities, on public transport and in government buildings; “Smoking is harmful to health” shall be printed in Arabic on the left side of each cigarette pack covering an area of not less than two-thirds of that side; prohibits the distribution and use of any form of poster, picture, or publication for the advertising of cigarettes; prohibits holding a lighted cigarette in any enclosed public premises; management of such premises must display no-smoking signs in Arabic and English; sets penalties

Undersecretary of the Ministry of Health of the Sudan Government
Comment: Dr. Mohamed Idris, Toombbi and Smoking Research Center
Comment: Formation of a “National Technical Committee for the Tobacco Free Initiative”; sets national policies and strategies for a campaign against tobacco and its adverse effects; coordinates with other sectors for strengthening the strategies for prevention and campaign against tobacco

Suriname

Ministry of Health Decree of 1986 restricting smoking in health facilities
Source: PAHO (1992)

Swaziland

Voluntary Initiative between the Commercial Amada Transport Association and COSAD 1987
Source: David A. Pritchard, COSAD
Comment: Bans smoking on public transportation
Smoking Restrictions
Source: WHO/SMO/84.5, WHO/TCH/CLH/90.3
Comment: Restricts smoking in schools and health care facilities
Ministry of Health Announcement 1995
Source: David A. Pritchard, COSAD
Comment: Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Health bans the use to tobacco products in all Ministry of Health facilities; in time, ban will apply to all government buildings
Voluntary Initiative by Royal Swaziland Airlines
Source: David A. Pritchard, COSAD
Comment: Bans on smoking on shorter regional flights

Sweden
Law of 11 December 1975 concerning the warning notices and declarations of content to be displayed on tobacco products
Order No. 32 of 31 May 1976 of the National Board of Health and Welfare concerning the warning notices and declaration of content to be displayed on tobacco products as amended by Order No. 13 of 24 February 1978 and Order No. 17 of 26 February 1981
Law No. 764 of 30 November 1978 prescribing certain provisions concerning the marketing of tobacco products
Source: IDHL, 1980, 31 (3): 556
Guidelines No. 7 of the National Board for Consumer Policies on the marketing of tobacco products, 1979
Comment: Prohibits advertising tobacco products in the sports pages of daily newspapers, in sports newspapers, and in publications aimed at people under 20 years of age; prohibits free sampling of tobacco products
Order No. 18 of 26 February 1980 of the National Board of Health and Welfare on the mean values determined in 1980 for the content of cigarette smoke in accordance with Annex B to Order No. 32 of 31 May 1976 of the National Board of Health and Welfare concerning the warning notices and declaration of content to be displayed on tobacco
Source: IDHL, 1980, 31 (3): 558-559
Order No. 17 of 26 February 1981 of the National Board of Health and Welfare amending Order No. 32 of 31 May 1976 concerning warning notices and the declaration of content to be displayed on tobacco products
Source: IDHL, 1981, 32 (3): 460-461
Order No. 11 of 22 February 1982 of the National Board of Health and Welfare amending Order No. 32 of 1976 of the National Board of Health and Welfare concerning the warning notices and declaration of contents to be displayed on tobacco products
Comment: Health warnings required; levels of harmful substances in cigarette smoke and the year to which they are applicable must appear on the cigarette packs; raises the permitted discrepancy between declared levels and actual levels found in products to 15%
Law No. 1360 of 17 December 1992 amending Law No. 764 of 1978 prescribing certain provisions concerning the marketing of tobacco products
Comment: Restrictions on sales and advertising
General Recommendation of 25 April 1983 concerning smoking restrictions
Source: IDHL, 1988, 39 (1): 88
Comment: Information programs; restricts smoking in workplaces and other public places

General Recommendations (AFS 1983: 10) concerning smoking restrictions, issued by the National Board of Occupational Safety and Health and the National Board of Health and Welfare
Comment: Aim of the Recommendations is that no one should, against his will, be subjected to discomfort or to health hazards caused by tobacco smoke in public places and workplaces
Order No. 10 of 10 April 1986 of the National Board of Health and Welfare amending Order No. 32 of 1976 of the National Board of Health and Welfare concerning the warning notices and declarations of contents to be displayed on tobacco products
Comment: Alternative warnings for cigarette and snuff packs
No smoking on all domestic flights of Linjeflyg, 1986
Source: WHO/TCH/CLH/90.1
Order No. 6 of 5 February 1988 of the National Board of Health and Welfare amending Order No. 32 of 1976 of the National Board of Health and Welfare concerning the warning notice and declaration of contents to be displayed on tobacco products
Comment: Values obtained in the random verifications of cigarette contents may not exceed stated values by more than 15%
Law No. 1077 of 20 June 1991 amending Law No. 764 of 1978 prescribing certain provisions concerning the marketing of tobacco products
Source: IDHL, 1993, 44 (1): 50
Law No. 1356 of 17 December 1992 on satellite broadcasts of television programs to the general public
Source: IDHL, 1993, 44 (4): 619
Law No. 98 of 17 March 1994 amending the Tobacco Act (No. 581 of 1993)
Comment: Bans smoking in schools, health care facilities, and on public transportation; bans advertising of tobacco products (except in tobacco shops); only trade magazines are allowed to carry ads and these are restricted by content; employers have the responsibility for ensuring that employees are not exposed to smoke at work; restaurants seating more than 50 people are required to have a non-smoking area; rules on smoke-free public premises and regulations concerning health warnings and tar limits
The Tobacco Law (No. 581) [The Tobacco Act (1993:581) promulgated 17 March 1994, including amendments 1 July 1994]
Comment: Prescribes maximum values for the harmful substances that a tobacco product may contain or give rise to; cigarette packs are required to show one of 16 messages issued by the National Board of Health and Welfare; packs should display a declaration of content (carbon monoxide, tar, and nicotine), as well as the corresponding average for all brands sold in Sweden; prohibits smoking in premises intended for activities for children and young people, for medical and health care, for joint use in residential accommodation and special service or care, on domestic public transport or in areas intended for use by passengers, in premises where a public meeting or event is being held and in other premises if the general public has access (does not apply to restaurants and other refreshment facilities); no-smoking rooms must be provided in hotels, transport and restaurants with more than 50 seats; employers are responsible for ensuring that employees are not exposed to tobacco smoke against their will; no advertising in periodicals or any similar publication to which the Freedom of Press Act applies; no radio or television advertising; all other forms of advertising must be used in moderation, may not be invasive, and may not actively seek new areas of trade nor encourage the use of tobacco
Regulations No. 9 of 27 June 1994 of the National Board of Health and Welfare on warning notices and declarations on the content of tobacco products, and on limits for the tar content in cigarettes

Regulations No. 3 of 26 April 1996 of the National Board of Health and Welfare amending Regulations No. 9 of 1994 of the National Board of Health and Welfare on warning notices and declarations of content on tobacco products, and on limits for the tar content of cigarettes
Source: IDHL, 1996, 47 (4): 488

Law No. 941 of 10 October 1996 amending the Tobacco Law (No. 581) of 1993

Comment: Minimum age to purchase tobacco

Tar and Nicotine Standards
Source: ERC (1999)

Comment: Beginning in 1998, maximum permitted tar level was lowered to 12 mg per cigarette to comply with EU standards; maximum nicotine content of 1.3 mg per cigarette specified in 1993

No smoking on all flights of the Scandinavian Airlines System.

Switzerland**
Extrait des instructions du Conseil Federal pour la publicite a la television (24 April 1964)
Source: ERC (1999)

Comment: Bans tobacco advertising on television

Concession pour l'usage des installations electriques et radio-electriques de l'entreprise des postes, telephones et telegraphes suissesen vue de la diffusion publique de programmes de radio-diffusion sonore et de television, 27 octobre 1964, Art 14
Source: ERC (1999)

Comment: Prohibits commercial advertising of tobacco via radio

Voluntary agreement of 1 January 1974 on visual and verbal content of tobacco advertisements
Source: ERC (1999)

Comment: Disallows health related testimonials and health-related comparative advertising; advertising must avoid any misunderstanding by consumers of product quality

Ordinance on foodstuffs. Amendments of 18 October 1978
Source: IDHL, 1979, 30 (2): 327-328

Article 420c de l'Ordonnance sur les denrees alimentaires (effective 15 November 1980)
Source: ERC (1999)

Comment: Health warnings required by legislation in German, French, and Italian to read “Warning by the Federal Office of Public Health: smoking can endanger your health”; condensate and nicotine levels must be clearly and legibly printed

Voluntary Agreement disallowing tobacco advertising via foreign broadcast programs aimed at Swiss audiences (August 1982)
Source: ERC (1999)

Law of 1985 on Public Health
Source: WHO/TOH/CLH/90.3

Comment: Encourages measures to limit smoking in public buildings and other premises, particularly if they are accessible to young persons

Ordinance of 16 March 1992 on radio and television (CRTV) (Section 14)
Source: IDHL, 1992, 43(2): 292

Article 19 de l'Ordonnance 3 relative a la loi sur le travail, 1 October 1993

Comment: Places a duty on employers to make sure that the well-being of non-smokers is respected; buildings must have good ventilation and good air quality while providing accommodations for smokers

The Tobacco Ordinance (OTab) (dated 1 March 1995)

Comment: Requires health warnings on cigarette packs and advertising; prescribes tar content; restricts tobacco sales and advertising; bans oral smokeless tobacco; tobacco advertisements may not lead to a consumer misunderstanding of type and quality of product; any advertising for tobacco products which is specifically addressed to youths of less than 18 years of age is forbidden, or which induces them to consume tobacco, especially advertising in places frequented especially by youth, in newspapers, magazines, or other publications intended principally for youth, in school materials (notebooks, boxes, pens), in promotional giveaways such as T-shirts, hats, pennants, and beach balls, on toys, by free samples of tobacco products for youths, during cultural, sport or other demonstrations, mainly attended by youths; tobacco products which contain the following maximum quantities of nicotine in the dry material may carry the indication “low in nicotine”: cigarettes and cut tobacco: 0.5 % mass, cigars, chewing tobacco, rolling or sniff 0.8 % mass; tobacco products which carry the notation “without nicotine,” should not contain more than 0.1 percent of nicotine in the dry material; aside from the notation “low in nicotine,” any other indication claiming a reduction in harmful effects on health is forbidden; requires tar and nicotine content on tobacco packs

Requirement for health warnings, 30 June 1997
Source: ERC (1999)

Comment: All packs of cigarettes for export must comply with regulations for health warnings

Voluntary agreement on print advertising
Source: ERC (1999)

Comment: Limits space in newspapers and magazines for tobacco advertising

Voluntary agreement on sponsorship and events
Source: ERC (1999)

Comment: No advertising at events, on vehicles, sportswear, and equipment such as ski lifts used by children

Voluntary agreements to control smoking in public places
Source: Brigitte Caretti, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire 1996/1997, WHO/TOH/CLH/90.3

Comment: Applies to domestic air transport, healthcare, educational and government buildings and public transport; smoking is prohibited by administrative measures or on a voluntary basis

Self-imposed restrictions by movie distributors
Source: ERC (1999)

Comment: When programs are accessible to people under 16 years, only part of commercials are shown during afternoon program sessions

Voluntary agreement on sampling

Comment: Prohibits product sampling to adolescents

Article 420d de l'Ordonnance sur les denrees alimentaires
Source: ERC (1999)

Comment: No advertising on vehicles used for sport or on sports equipment

Restrictions on smoking in public transportation
Source: ERC (1999)

Comment: Smoking is restricted in trains and forbidden in most other forms of public transport.

No smoking on all flights of Swissair airlines
Source: www.ostpxweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

Syria
Presidential Decree No. 13 of September 1996
Source: Mohammad Yusser, Syrian Society Against Tobacco, ERC (1999), USDA

Comment: Bans advertisements for or the promotion of all kinds of tobacco in audiovisual, printed, or any other kind of media; anyone who violates the
provisions shall receive a sentence of four months to one year in prison and pay a fine of LS 25,000 to 100,000; obligatory printing of specified health warnings on tobacco packs; prohibits smoking on public transport and Syrian airplanes, in government offices and in restaurants; minimum age for purchasing tobacco is 18; cigarettes can not be sold on the street
Ministerial Decree banning smoking in workplaces, schools, official meetings, all-distance flights, public transportation
Source: Mohammad Yousser, Syrian Society Against Tobacco

Product excise tax required on imports
Source: Mohamed Taher Jasser, Syrian Cancer Society in Aleppo

Prohibition of cigarette-shaped sweets and candies
Source: Mohammad Yousser, Syrian Society Against Tobacco

Tar and nicotine content prescribed
Source: Mohamed Taher Jasser, Syrian Cancer Society in Aleppo

Tajikistan

Requirement for on-pack health warnings
Source: ERC (1999)

Thailand

The Tobacco Act B.E. 2509 (1966) and its amendments
Source: Varabhorn Bhumiswasdi, Ministry of Public Health
Comment: Ingredient disclosure; licensing of tobacco businesses; excise taxes on tobacco

Regulations of the Office of the Prime Minister Governing Application for Establishment of Representative Office of Foreign Juridic Person Respecting International Trading Business B.E. 2529 (1986)
Source: Varabhorn Bhumiswasdi, Ministry of Public Health
Comment: Licensing of tobacco businesses

Program for the enforcement of smoking controls: resolutions 1988, 1989
Source: WHO/TIP/CLH/90.3
Comment: Designates many indoor public places and workplaces as smoke-free areas

Order of 10 February 1989 of the Consumer Protection Board [provisions on cigarette advertising]
Source: IDHL, 1992, 43 (4): 756

Order of the Commission on Advertising of the Consumer Protection Board providing for a total ban on tobacco advertising in accordance with Cabinet resolutions of 26 April 1989 and 20 December 1989 approving the principles of tobacco control
Source: Royal Gazette, Vol. 106, Sect. 25, 10 Feb 89
Comment: Directs the Ministry of Finance to order the Thailand Tobacco Monopoly to refrain from advertising; bans foreign cigarette advertising in all forms, both direct and indirect, in all media

Announcement of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 2) B.E. 2535 (1992)
Source: Varabhorn Bhumiswasdi, Ministry of Public Health
Comment: Criteria, procedures and condition of labels and statements on cigarettes under the Tobacco Products Control Act

Source: IDHL, 1992, 43 (3): 541, Bungon Rithiphakdee, Action on Smoking and Health Foundation
Comment: Free products or samples; requires producers and importers to disclose all the emission products and ingredients (chemical additives) in each brand and brand variants; products must have composition in accord with the standards prescribed by the Ministry of Health; sets fines and penalties; minimum age for purchasing tobacco is 18 years; no person shall be allowed to sell tobacco through vending machines; bans tobacco advertising in the electronic and print media and on billboards (except advertising in international magazines and on live television shows from abroad); prohibits advertising for other products with the same name as tobacco products; bans the production, import, advertising, or sale of products that imitate tobacco products, such as candy or savings banks for children; cigarette packs must carry a health warning

Source: IDHL, 1992, 43 (3): 541, Bungon Rithiphakdee, Action on Smoking and Health Foundation
Comment: Bans smoking in workplaces; the Minister has the power to designate any public place as non-smoking

Ministerial Rule (B.E. 2540) promulgated pursuant to the Tobacco Products Control Act B.E. 2535 (1992)
Source: Varabhorn Bhumiswasdi, Ministry of Public Health
Comment: Prescribes tar and nicotine content; ingredient restrictions

Regulations of the Office of the Prime Minister Governing Application for Establishment of Regional Office of Transnational Corporation B.E. 2535 (1992)
Source: Varabhorn Bhumiswasdi, Ministry of Public Health
Comment: Licensing of tobacco businesses

Announcement of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 3) B.E. 2540 (1997)
Source: Varabhorn Bhumiswasdi, Ministry of Public Health
Comment: Criteria, procedures and condition of labels and statements on cigarettes under the Tobacco Products Control Act

Announcement of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 6) B.E. 2540 (1997)
Source: Varabhorn Bhumiswasdi, Ministry of Public Health
Comment: Criteria, procedures and condition of labels and statements on cigarettes under the Tobacco Products Control Act

Announcement of Ministry of Public Health (No. 7) B.E. 2540 (1997)
Source: Bungon Rithiphakdee, Action on Smoking and Health Foundation
Comment: Designates names or types of public places where non-smokers' health is under protection and designates smoking and non-smoking areas in workplaces and public premises

Announcement of Ministry of Public Health (No. 8) B.E. 2540 (1997)
Source: Varabhorn Bhumiswasdi, Ministry of Public Health
Comment: Designates a sign for smoking and non-smoking areas

Announcement of Ministry of Public Health (No. 9) B.E. 2540 (1997)
Source: Varabhorn Bhumiswasdi, Ministry of Public Health
Comment: Describes condition and appearance of smoking areas according to the Non-smokers' Health Protection Act

1998 Amendment to the 1992 Non-Smokers Health Protection Act
Source: www.globalink.org/ht/tp-docs/thailand.htm
Comment: Bans smoking in public places (traveling within and between towns and cities), public toilets, air-conditioned bus carriages, public boats, domestic flights, public areas of air-conditioned air, rail, road, river and sea terminals, elevators, public telephone boxes, school buses, theaters, public libraries, air-conditioned mini-marts, hairdressers, tailors, beauty salons and drug stores, air-conditioned sports centers, outpatient clinics, religious buildings and food centers in department stores or plazas; restricts smoking (excluding private rooms and or designated smoking areas) in schools, universities and colleges, museums, galleries, cultural exhibitions, hospitals, nurseries and pre-school centers, domestic and international airports, indoor stadiums, government and private buildings, banks and financial institutions and air-conditioned workplaces; train stations and restaurants must be 75% smoke-free

Ban on Smoking on Television, 2000
Source: ASH Thailand
Comment: Thai governmental ban on television scenes with people smoking implemented by the Public Health Ministry in coordination with local television networks; applicable to both local and international programs

Ban on smoking in government offices
Source: WHO/TPH/CLH/90.3
Comment: Prohibits smoking at cabinet meetings and all other meetings in Government House and in ministries, departments, and units at provincial and district levels; premises of the Ministry of Public Health are smoke-free

The Civil and Commercial Code Book III (Specific contracts)
Source: Varabhorn Bhumiswasdi, Ministry of Public Health
Comment: Licensing of tobacco businesses
Announcement of the National Executive Council No. 281
Source: Varahbhorn Bhunlansawadi, Ministry of Public Health
Comment: Licensing of tobacco businesses

No smoking on all flights of Thai Airways airlines.
Source: www.ostpweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

Ban on smokeless tobacco product imports
Source: TMA (1999)

The Former Yugoslavia of Macedonia

Law on Protection against Smoking (Tobacco Law), published in the Official Gazette No. 36/1995
Source: Momc Spasovski, text of law read by American Cancer Society
Comment: The responsible person will appoint premises in which smoking is allowed and not allowed in places which provide day supervision of children and educational establishments, all health institutions, sports, cultural, and public performance centers, public transport, food preparation, procurement, and consumption areas, meeting rooms, offices, lounges and halls; prohibits advertising on television and radio; prohibits sale of tobacco to minors under 16 years; cigarette manufacturers must put a warning on the back of packs; penalties and fines; makes the Law on Forbidding Smoking in Public and Working Premises invalid; quantity of nicotine and tar printed on the pack

Togo

No smoking on all flights of Air Afrique airlines
Source: www.ostpweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/smoke2.html

Restrictions on smoking in health and school establishments
Source: WHO/TCH/CLH/90.3

Ban on radio advertising for tobacco products
Source: TMA (1999)

Tokelau

Restrictions on smoking in hospitals, health facilities, government offices and the workplace, 1993
Source: Judith Mackay, Asian Consultancy on Tobacco Control

No smoking on domestic airlines, 1998
Source: Judith Mackay, Asian Consultancy on Tobacco Control

Restrictions on sponsorship and tobacco advertising in print media and on radio
Source: Judith Mackay, Asian Consultancy on Tobacco Control
Comment: Restrictions on tobacco advertising on radio and the print media (not on billboards) and sponsorship; ban on sales to minors and on smokeless tobacco

Tonga

Ban on smoking in all Ministry of Health facilities and premises, 5 June 1987
Source: Tonga Today, July 1987, Judith Mackay, Asian Consultancy on Tobacco Control
Comment: Ban applies to all health centers, clinics, training centers, health vehicles and boats, nursing homes and the Kingdom's four hospitals

Ban on smoking, Royal Tongan Airlines, by 1998
Source: Judith Mackay, Asian Consultancy on Tobacco Control

Ban on smoking on the grounds of the hospital, 1998
Source: Judith Mackay, Asian Consultancy on Tobacco Control

Ban on television advertising and restrictions on smoking by 1993
Source: Judith Mackay, Asian Consultancy on Tobacco Control, WPR/NCD/INF/1(n), (1987), WHO/TCH/CLH/90.3
Comment: Tobacco advertising is prohibited on television; smoking is partially banned by regulation in some theatres, cinemas, places of work, government premises, all churches and some meeting places; health warnings required on cigarette packs

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Source: TMA (1999)

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Comment: Tobacco advertising is prohibited on television; smoking is partially banned by regulation in some theatres, cinemas, places of work, government premises, all churches and some meeting places; health warnings required on cigarette packs

Banning Advertising and Promotion of Tobacco Product Policy (DRAFT submitted for approval of Cabinet Ministers)
Source: Ministry of Health
Comment: No tobacco product advertisement or promotion is permitted in Tonga, whether words written, printed or spoken, including on film, video, recording, or other medium broadcast or telecast, and any pictorial representation, design or device, to be used to encourage the use, notify the availability or promote the sale of any tobacco product

Smoke-free Environment Policy (DRAFT submitted for approval by Cabinet Ministers)
Source: Ministry of Health
Comment: Smoking is not permitted at the workplace, except in specifically designated areas/outside buildings and away from entrances to buildings; smoking is not permitted in all government offices/workplaces, all enclosed entertainment centers including cinemas, theaters, sports centers and grounds, health care facilities, primary schools, high schools and colleges, on any passenger aircraft on a domestic or international flights, in any passenger service vehicle or ship while it is carrying passengers; owners of such facilities may permit smoking in specially designated areas outside the facility; no person is permitted to smoke in any restaurant area designated for persons who do not wish to smoke; prison inmates may not smoke in prison, except in specifically designated areas in the prison yard

Health Warnings/Messages on Tobacco Products DRAFT Policy
Source: Ministry of Health
Comment: Whether imported or manufactured locally, tobacco products shall bear rotating health warning

Smokeless Tobacco DRAFT Policy
Source: Ministry of Health
Comment: The manufacture, importation, sale and promotion of smokeless tobacco products are not encouraged

Nicotine Replacement Therapy DRAFT Policy
Source: Ministry of Health
Comment: Nicotine replacement therapy shall be subject to the usual regulation of pharmaceutical products

Sales of Tobacco Products to Minors DRAFT Policy
Source: Ministry of Health
Comment: The sale of any tobacco product to anyone below the age of 18 is prohibited

Cigarette Vending Machines DRAFT Policy
Source: Ministry of Health
Comment: Cigarette vending machines are not to be encouraged

Tobacco Taxation and Price DRAFT Policy
Source: Ministry of Health
Comment: It is suggested that taxes on all tobacco products be increased significantly and regularly

Trinidad and Tobago

An Act relating to the protection of children and young persons, industrial schools, and orphans, and juvenile offenders (the Children Act), Chap. 46:01, Laws of Trinidad and Tobago, 17 March 1925
Comment: Prohibits the sale of tobacco products to minors under 16

The Bureau of Standards, Standards Act No. 38 of 1972
Comment: Prohibits the sale of tobacco products to minors under 16

Comment: Regulates tar and nicotine yields from cigarettes; standards require the label of each retail pack to carry the tar group designation as specified in the standard; compliance with these standards is voluntary

British West Indian Airway Regulations, 1987
Comment: British West Indian Airway, in compliance with regulations of the International Airline Transport Association, prohibits smoking on flights less than 1.5 hours

Compulsory standard. Requirements for labeling: Part II—Labeling of retail packs of cigarettes. TTS 2110500 Part II, 10 March 1989
Comment: Stipulates that advertisements for free samples of cigarettes shall appear only in the trade press; no coupons or trading stamps, no advertisements directed at children under 18; requires cigarette pack to show a health warning

The Standards Act
Source: PAHO (1992)
Comment: Empowers the Bureau to recommend to the Minister responsible that any standard be made compulsory if self regulation is ineffective

Administrative and voluntary restrictions on smoking in schools, health care facilities, and in places of business
Source: PAHO (1992)

Tunisia

Law No. 98-17 of 23 February 1998 on the prevention of the damage caused by tobacco consumption
Comment: Smokeless tobacco; bans promotion and publicity of tobacco; packs must have the health warning and percent of nicotine and tar; restricts smoking in public places and catering establishments where food is prepared; bans vending machines; the supply, presentation and distribution, free of charge, of tobacco products shall be prohibited if carried out for advertising or promotional purposes

Circular No. 82/93 of 2 September 1993 of the Minister of Public Health on the control of tobacco consumption
Comment: Restrictions smoking in public places, schools, health care facilities, government buildings, and on public transportation

Circular No. 60/96 of 20 May 1996 of the Minister of Public Health on the observance of World No Tobacco Day
Source: IDHL, 1996, 47 (4): 489
Comment: Health education curricula; restricts smoking in public places

Circular No. 982248 of 16 November 1998 regarding smoking in collective public places
Source: Farhat Ben Ayed, Tunisian Association Fighting Against Cancer

Circular No. 99-300 of 3 February 1999 regarding the spaces where no smoking is allowed (including public transport)
Source: Farhat Ben Ayed, Tunisian Association Fighting Against Cancer
Comment: ‘No Smoking’ signs required in all wagons

Circular No. 99-428 of 20 February 1999 regarding warnings on cigarette packs and the fixed rate of tar
Source: Farhat Ben Ayed, Tunisian Association Fighting Against Cancer
Comment: Health warnings required on cigarette packs; maximum tar content is 18 mg per cigarette from 2003 and 12 mg from 2006

Turkey

Law No. 4207 of 7 November 1996 on the prevention of the harmful effects of tobacco products (effective November 1997)
Comment: Bans smoking in public places giving health, education and cultural services, public transportation, waiting rooms of public transportation means and civil service premises where five or more people are employed (separate smoking areas should be designated in all of these places with isolation precautions); advertisements, promotions and campaigns of any sort using trade names and logos of tobacco products are not permitted; tobacco products can not be sold to people under 18 years; persons in charge of institutions are responsible for posting no smoking signs; tobacco products (domestic and imported) should carry warning “Legal Warning: Harmful to Health” (not applicable to duty-free shops); Turkish Radio and Television Institute and all private television channels must broadcast programs on health hazards of tobacco for at least 90 minutes each month; fines for breaking laws

General Directorate of Monopoly Regulations
Source: Dincer Firat, Fatih University, Faculty of Medicine (Oncology)
Comment: Industry license required

Ministry of Customs and Monopoly Regulations
Source: Dincer Firat, Fatih University, Faculty of Medicine (Oncology)
Comment: Tobacco product taxes

No smoking on all flights of Turkish Airlines (National and international)
Source: www.ostpweb.dot.gov/policy/safety/stop2.html, Ozen Asut, Turkish Medical Association

Turkmenistan

Ban on tobacco advertising, January 1998
Source: ERC (1999)

Ban on smoking in public places by Presidential Decree, 27 December 1999
Source: Associated Press
Comment: Violators will be fined the equivalent of one month's salary

Tuvalu

National Bank ban on smoking, 1992
Source: Judith Mackay, Asian Consultancy on Tobacco Control
Comment: No smoking on premises of the National Bank

Bans on advertising / promotion and smoking in government offices, 1995
Source: Judith Mackay, Asian Consultancy on Tobacco Control
Comment: Some bans on radio and print advertising and promotion; smoking banned in all government offices by ruling of the Prime Minister

Uganda

Tobacco Control Act of 1964 (revised in 1996)
Source: Fredrick Musoke, Makerere University
Comment: Addresses tobacco growing, the relationship between tobacco farmers and local tobacco multinationals, and tobacco export

The Food and Drug Act of 1964
Source: Fredrick Musoke, Makerere University
Comment: Exempts tobacco from the list of banned drugs

The National Drugs Policy and Authority Statute of 1993
Source: Tobacco is treated as any other consumer good

Ban on advertising and promotion on government radio and television (not on private stations)
Source: Liliane Luwaga, Ministry of Health

No smoking on national airlines
Source: Liliane Luwaga, Ministry of Health
Comment: A voluntary agreement
Comment: Tax revenue goes to the government treasury

Tobacco product excise tax

Source: WHOTCH CLH/90.3

Smoke-free indoor air restrictions depend on the discretion of the management

Source: Liliane Luwaga, Ministry of Health

Comment: Restrictions on smoking in workplaces, public places, schools, health care facilities and government buildings

Ukraine

Law of Ukraine on Advertising (adopted by the parliament of Ukraine on 3 July 1996, vetoed by Ukrainian President, Leonid Kuchma)

Source: ERC (1999)

Comment: Prohibits advertising for tobacco products on television, radio, in publications aimed mainly or partly at persons under 18 years, on the first and last pages of newspapers, and cover pages of magazines and periodicals; ads should not include images of persons popular among youth, photo models under age 25, or the process of smoking or other consumption of tobacco; ads shall not be placed closer than 200 meters from kindergartens, schools and other education institutions for students under 18; ads can not state that smoking contributes to athletic, social, sexual or other successes and shall not create the impression that tobacco is a stimulant, sedative or a means of resolving personal problems; ads shall not encourage immediate consumption, present abstinence in a negative or portray medical workers or persons who look like medical workers; advertising for tobacco products should provide information on their content of harmful substances; ads are prohibited in cultural settings and where mass performances take place (except for special exhibition-advertising events); the following activities are prohibited: 1) any free distribution of tobacco products/samples, 2) sponsorship of events aimed mainly at persons under 18 years if the name or image of tobacco products is used, 3) distribution and sale of goods that have the name and trade mark of tobacco products; in all cases, ads should include a health warning that will cover at least 5% of the ad area; tobacco advertisers should direct 5% of resources used for advertising in Ukraine to social advertising on the dangers of tobacco consumption.

Regulations relating to the import of tobacco products, January 1997

Source: ERC (1999)

Restrictions/bans on advertising, reported November 1999

Source: ERC (1999)

Comment: Advertising for tobacco products on television, radio, and in cinemas is banned, with restrictions on press and outdoor advertising.

Article 32, Principles of the Legislation of Ukraine on Health Protection

Source: Ukraine: Status Report 1995 (author unknown)

Comment: Bans tobacco advertising

Legislation for a minimum age to purchase tobacco products

Source: Konstantin Krasovsky, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire, 1996/1997

Comment: Minimum age to purchase 18 years

Legislation to control smoking in public place

Source: Konstantin Krasovsky, EURO Tobacco Questionnaire, 1996/1997

Comment: Complete ban on smoking in health care and school buildings and public transport; partial restriction in government offices, workplaces, domestic and international air transport

Requirement for on-pack health warnings and ingredients disclosure

Source: ERC (1999), TMA (1999)

Prohibition on the sale of tobacco products in certain locations

Source: TMA (1999)

Comment: The sale of tobacco products is not permitted in premises which are not adapted for trade, the grounds of pre-school, school and medical institutions, sports grounds, and in hotels.

United Arab Emirates

Resolution 24 of the Health Ministers of the Arab Gulf States, January 1980


Comment: Requires “Health Warning: Smoking is a leading cause of lung cancer and of pulmonary and cardiovascular diseases” on cigarette packs

Resolution of the Gulf Cooperation Council Health Ministers, 1986

Source: USDA

Comment: Tar and nicotine levels must be printed on cigarette packs in Arabic and English; tar and nicotine can not exceed 10 mg and 0.6 mg for cigarettes, respectively; a health warning is required: “Smoking is a main cause of lung cancer and diseases of the heart”; packs must bear the production month and year; packs cannot contain more than 20 cigarettes; bans advertising on television and radio

Executive Order (approval date 13 November 1992, effective date 1 January 1993)

Source: TMA (1999)

Comment: Bans smoking in schools

Amendment to the article related to tobacco taxation in the Federal law

Source: Ameena Hashim, Health Education Department

Comment: Increases taxes

- Ban on the import and circulation of chewing tobacco
- Ban on cigarette sales to individuals under 18 years of age

Source: TMA (1999)

Ban on smoking in certain public places

Source: TMA (1999)

Comment: Ban includes government hospitals and medical centers, the Ministry of Islamic Affairs and the Endowments offices and theaters

Requirement for health warnings on tobacco advertisements

Source: TMA (1999)

Comment: Each tobacco product advertisement must display the following: "Official warning: Smoking is a major cause of cancer and diseases of the lungs, heart and arteries; the warning must be written in both Arabic and English.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The Children’s and Young Persons Act 1933 (Section 7)


The Television Act 1964

Source: Tobacco and Health in the European Union, 1994

Comment: Bans advertising for cigarettes and roll-your-own tobacco on television and radio

The Finance Act 1978

Source: IDHL, 1979, 30 (3): 653

The Tobacco Products (Higher Tar Cigarettes) Regulations 1978

Source: IDHL, 1979, 30 (3): 653

The Protection of Children (Tobacco) Act 1986 (dated 8 July 1986)


Comment: Prohibits the sale of oral tobacco; makes it an offence to sell any tobacco product to persons under the age, including vending machine sales

An Act (Chapter 34) to amend the Children and Young Persons Act 1933, and the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937, to make it an offence to sell any tobacco product to persons under the age of sixteen, and for connected purposes

Comment: Bans the sale of oral snuff


Source: WHO/TOH/CLH/90.1

Comment: Bans the sale of moist snuff

Voluntary Agreement of the United Kingdom Government (September 1991)

Source: IDHL, 1992, 43 (1): 172-178

Comment: Health warnings and advertising restrictions

The Children and Young Persons (Protection from Tobacco) Act 1991

Source: IDHL, 1992, 43 (3): 541, BASP (1994);

Comment: Voluntary Agreement on tobacco sponsorship, 1987

Source: BASP (1994)

Comment: Tobacco sponsorship should not attach to activities in which the majority of participants are under 18; limits financial expenditure; requires health warnings

Ban on smoking during domestic flights, 1988

Source: WHOTCH/CLH/90.1

Comment: Bans the sale of moist snuff

Voluntary Agreement of the United Kingdom Government (September 1991)

Source: IDHL, 1992, 43 (1): 172-178

Comment: Health warnings and advertising restrictions

The Children and Young Persons (Protection from Tobacco) Act 1991

Source: IDHL, 1992, 43 (3): 541, BASP (1994);

Comment: It is illegal to sell tobacco to anyone under the age of 16; increases fines for illegal sales and introduced new offenses; it is illegal to sell cigarettes singly or in packs smaller than 10; local authorities are responsible for implementing the law; retailers and vending machine operators must display warning notices stating that it is illegal to sell tobacco products to anyone under the age of 16

The Broadcasting Act, following an EU Directive in October 1991


Comment: Prohibits television advertising of all tobacco products (formerly controlled by a voluntary agreement)

The Tobacco Products Labeling Safety Regulations 1991 (implementing the EU Directives on labeling)

Source: ERC (1999)

Comment: National regulations are stricter than EU Directive

The Voluntary Agreement on Advertising, Promotion and Health Warnings, 1992 Revisions

Source: ERC (1999)

Comment: Tightens rules on advertising near schools and playgrounds; limits poster advertising to 50% of the year ending 31 March 1986; prohibits advertising on videos for private use; prohibits ads in magazines with 25% young female readership; reduces the number of permanent external advertising signs by 50%, phased over 5 years from 1 July 1991; remains in effect until 1 June 1994

The Tobacco for Oral Use (Safety) Regulations 1992 (dated 10 December 1992)


Comment: Bans the sale of oral snuff

The Cigarettes (Maximum Tar Yield) (Safety) Regulations 1992, effective November 1992

Source: BASP (1994)

Comment: Sets limit of 15 mg of tar per cigarette sold after 1992, with a further restriction to 12 mg after 1996, subject to transitional arrangements

The Consumer Protection Act (effective 1992)

Source: ERC (1999)

Comment: Regulates the labeling of tobacco products; basic tenets set out in the Tobacco Products Labeling Safety Regulations 1991

The Voluntary Agreement on Advertising, Promotion and Health Warnings, 1994 Revisions (effective 1 January 1995- 1 June 1999)


Comment: Bans ads in magazines with 25% young female readership; phases out permanent shop front advertising by the end of 1996; prohibits advertising on posters under 48-sheet size and all mobile advertising; limits expenditures on poster ads; government health warnings must appear on ads; no cigarette or hand-rolled tobacco advertising in any publication directed to children under 18; no promotional offers to children or non-smokers; bans poster advertising for all tobacco products from within a 200 meter radius of school entrances; bans advertising on computer games; health warnings must cover 20% of the total advertising area

Voluntary Agreement of the United Kingdom Government (Department of Health and Tobacco Industry)

Source: Gillian Shine, GLOBALink, 13 August 1999

Comment: Voluntary Agreement on the Approval and Use of New Additives in Tobacco Products, which provides that manufacturers seeking to introduce an additive into their products must seek approval from the Department of Health

Approved Code of Practice on Smoking in the Workplace

Source: Dr. David Spencer, The Freeman Hospital

No smoking on all flights of British Airways airlines, British Midland airlines, Virgin Atlantic airlines.


Measures to control smoking in public places by voluntary agreement

Source: Sammy Foster, Department of Health

Comment: Restricts smoking in workplaces, public places, schools, health care facilities, public transportation, aboard aircraft and in government buildings; exception is legislation to control smoking on underground trains

Product standards: tar and nicotine

Source: TMA (1999)

Comment: Cigarette tar and nicotine levels must meet EU standards of not more than 15 mg ‘tar’ and 1.5 mg nicotine by 31 December 1992, and 12 mg tar and 1.2 mg nicotine by 31 December 1997

United Republic of Tanzania

Government policy recommending no smoking in places where young people congregate


Legislation restricting smoking in hospitals and medical centers

Source: ERC (1999)

Regulations prohibiting smoking by primary and secondary school students

Source: WHOTCH/CLH/90.3

Requirement for industry license

Source: Nancy Eli Tsha, Ministry of Community Development

Requirement for tobacco product excise tax

Source: Twalib Athumani Ngoma, Tanzania Cancer Association, Nancy Eli Tsha, Ministry of Community Development

Restrictions on tobacco advertising

Source: Nancy Eli Tsha, Ministry of Community Development
Tanzania Tobacco Processing and Marketing Board Act of 1984  
Comment: Attempts to regulate the production and sales of cigarettes through licensing  

Voluntary codes restricting smoking  
Source: ERC (1999)  
Comment: Smoking on public transport, in offices, and other places of work is restricted through voluntary codes  

United States of America***  
The Public Health Cigarette Smoking Act of 1969 / Public Law 91-222  
(approval date 1 April 1970, effective date 2 January 1971)  
Source: TMA (1999)  
Comment: Prohibits cigarette advertisements on television, in the cinema, and video cassettes; prohibits cigarette advertising on “any medium of electronic communication” subject to Federal Communications Commission jurisdiction  

Source: IDHL, 1984, 35(4); 775  
Comment: Adopts new rules to ban smoking on small aircraft and to ban cigar and pipe smoking on all flights; retains current rules requiring fully functioning ventilation systems and discouraging airlines from placing non-smokers between two smoking sections; rejects proposals to ban smoking on short flights or to require special provisions for passengers especially sensitive to smoke  

Smoking aboard aircraft. Part 252 of Title 14 (Aeronautics and Space) of the United States Code of Federal Regulations (dated 1 June 1984)  
Source: IDHL, 1984, 35(1); 75  
Comment: Affirms and provides further explanation for its earlier decision not to ban smoking on short flights and not to include vague language in its smoking rule prohibiting unreasonable burdens on non-smokers from breathing tobacco smoke  

Voluntary Agreement on Sampling to Minors (effective date 1 January 1985)  
Source: TMA (1999)  
Comment: Smokeless tobacco samples will only be distributed to adults who are 18 years of age or older; no sampling shall be conducted within two blocks of centers of youth activity; all persons conducting smokeless sampling shall be at least 18 years of age  

The Comprehensive Smoking Education Act (dated 12 October 1984)  
Source: IDHL, 1985, 36(3); 649 - 652  
Comment: Evaluation of smoking control programs; establishes a national program to increase the availability of information on the health consequences of smoking; amends the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act to change the label requirements for cigarettes; each person who manufactures, packs, or imports cigarettes shall annually provide the Secretary with a list of the ingredients added to tobacco  

Comment: Cigarettes manufactured, packed or imported and distributed for sale in the US market must carry a health warning on their packaging; prohibits any other requirement of a statement relating to smoking and health on any cigarette packaging, advertising or promotional material; prohibits radio and TV advertising  

Voluntary Agreement on Sampling to Minors (effective date 1 January 1985)  
Source: TMA (1999)  
Comment: Smokeless tobacco samples will only be distributed to adults who are 18 years of age or older; no sampling shall be conducted within two blocks of centers of youth activity; all persons conducting smokeless sampling shall be at least 18 years of age  

The Comprehensive Smoking Education Act concerning information programs, warnings on packs, evaluation of smoking control programs, advertising restrictions  
Source: IDHL, 1985, 36 (3); 649-652, ERC(1999)  
Comment: Information programs; evaluation of programs; Surgeon General’s health warnings must be rotated quarterly; statements including tar and nicotine yields are required on billboard advertisements  

Comment: Evaluation of smoking control programs; provides for public education concerning the health consequences of smokeless tobacco products; offers technical assistance to States for educational programs; establishes 18 as the minimum age for the purchase of smokeless tobacco; requires a health warning on all smokeless tobacco products; makes it unlawful to advertise smokeless tobacco on any medium of electronic communications; requires manufacturers and others to release a list of ingredients added to tobacco (including nicotine) in smokeless tobacco products  

Regulations under the Comprehensive Smokeless Tobacco Health Education Act of 1986 (dated 3 November 1986)  
Comment: Requires manufacturers, packagers, and importers of smokeless tobacco display health warnings on their packaging and in most of their advertising and to submit plans to the Federal Trade Commission specifying the method used to rotate, display, and distribute the required health warnings  

Comment: Provides for revised smoking regulations in buildings controlled by the General Services Administration  

Comment: Requires the no smoking signs to be turned on at all times during scheduled airline flights, except for flights between the United States and other countries, which are scheduled to be 2 hours or less in duration; carries out a ban on smoking on such flights  

The Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act 1988 (dated 22 December 1987)  
Source: IDHL, 1988, 39(4): 835  
Comment: It is unlawful to smoke in the passenger cabin or lavatory on any scheduled airline flight in intrastate, interstate, or overseas air transportation, if such flight is scheduled for two hours or less in duration  

An Act (Public Law 101-164) making appropriations for the department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending 30 September 1989 and concerning the permanent prohibition against smoking on scheduled airline flights. (dated 21 November 1989)  
Source: IDHL, 1990, 41 (3); 453  
Comment: It is unlawful to smoke in the passenger cabin or lavatory on any scheduled airline flight segment in air transportation or intrastate air transportation  

Prohibition against smoking; final rules. Parts 121, 129, and 135 of Title 14 (Aeronautics and Space) of the United States Code of Federal Regulations (dated 28 February 1990)  
Source: IDHL, 1990, 41(3); 453, ERC(1999)  
Comment: Makes it unlawful for any person to smoke in the passenger cabin or lavatory of an airplane during most scheduled flight segments in the United States; prohibition applies to domestic and foreign air carriers
The Fire Safe Cigarettes Act of 1990 (dated 10 August 1990)
Comment: Prescribes tar content

Comment: Smoking on public transportation

Source: IDHL, 1991, 42(3): 480
Comment: Advertising restrictions; smokeless tobacco

Smoking deterrent drug products for over-the-counter human use. Part 310 of Title 21 (Food and Drugs) of the United States Code of Federal Regulations (dated 3 March 1993)
Source: IDHL, 1994, 45(1): 44
Notice of the Food and Drug Administration. Analysis regarding the Food and Drug Administration’s jurisdiction over nicotine-containing cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products (dated 1 August 1995)
Source: IDHL, 1996, 47(1): 40 - 41

Regulations [of 22 August 1996] restricting the sale and distribution of cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products to protect children and adolescents; final rule. Parts 801, 803, 804, 807, 820, and 897 of Title 21 (Food and Drugs) of the United States Code of Federal Regulations
Comment: Minimum age to purchase cigarettes; restrictions on event sponsorship, promotion, advertising and sales

FDA Regulation, Section 897.14, 1998
Source: www.cdc.gov/tobacco/statehi/htmltext/US_sh.html
Comment: No retailer may sell cigarettes or smokeless tobacco to any person younger than 18 years of age; for individuals under 27 years of age, retailers shall verify age by means of photographic identification

Public Health Service Act, Section 1926 (42 USC 300x-26), 1998
Source: www.cdc.gov/tobacco/statehi/htmltext/US_sh.html
Comment: Requires States to enact legislation restricting the sale and distribution of tobacco products to minors as a condition of receiving federal substance abuse prevention and treatment block grant funds; states are required to enforce these laws

40 USC 48[c], 1998
Source: www.cdc.gov/tobacco/statehi/htmltext/US_sh.html
Comment: Federal agencies must establish regulations to prohibit the sale of tobacco products in vending machines placed in or around any facility maintained, leased or owned by the agency; also covers distribution of free samples of tobacco products in or around agency facilities

20 USC 6081-6094, 1998
Source: www.cdc.gov/tobacco/statehi/htmltext/US_sh.html
Comment: Persons that provide children’s services funded by the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Education, or the Department of Agriculture in indoor facilities (schools, libraries, day care, health care, and early childhood development settings) are required to prohibit smoking in those facilities if they are regularly or routinely used for the delivery of such services to children

49 USC 41706. 1998
Source: www.cdc.gov/tobacco/statehi/htmltext/US_sh.html
Comment: Smoking is prohibited on all flights that are no more than 6 hours in duration

Executive Order 13058, 1998
Source: www.cdc.gov/tobacco/statehi/htmltext/US_sh.html
Comment: Smoking is prohibited or restricted to separately ventilated areas in Federal facilities

Master Settlement Agreement
Source: ERC (1999); TMA (1999)
Comment: Imposes restrictions on advertising and promotional activities of participating cigarette manufacturers which include: targeting, cartoons, sponsorships, prohibited sponsorships, limited sponsorships, outdoor advertising, transit advertising, retailer signage, product placement, branded merchandise, and non-tobacco brand names; also includes the following restrictions: sampling, premiums, minimum pack size; imposes limitations on lobbying by participating cigarette manufacturers; bans sampling, except in adult only facilities; limits cigarette companies to one brand name sponsorship per year (after current contracts expire or after three years - whichever comes first); companies can sponsor a tour, including sponsoring a car or team or individual, and one event in the tour; permits the tobacco company to use its brand name in the name of the event, but not to advertise it separately as part of its regular ads

Legislation effective 11 June 2000 banning smoking on all scheduled airline flights between the United States and other countries
Source: United States Department of Transportation

Voluntary Code on Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Advertising
Source: TMA (1999)
Comment: Cigarette and smokeless tobacco advertisements will not appear in comic books, newspaper comic supplements and school or college media or magazines primarily read by young people

Public smoking restrictions enacted at State and Local levels
Source: TMA (1999)
Comment: Includes public places, health facilities, and workplaces

Uruguay***

Resolution No. 1150/970 of 21 July 1970 assigning the Ministry of Health the task of studying the effects of smoking and disseminating information thereon through a special commission

Resolution 765602 adopted 23 September 1976 prohibiting smoking in the clinics and hospital of the Faculty of Medicine by physicians, students, and technical and administrative personnel; requiring inclusion of smoking histories in patient charts; establishing smoking cessation programs in the hospital; intensifying education about tobacco in the maternal and child health clinics; and increasing information on smoking and its risks at all levels of instruction—professional, middle-level, and primary education

Ministry of Public Health, Special Order No. 3904 (undated) prohibiting smoking in the hospitals of the Ministry of Public Health by patients and their visitors, and by physicians, students, and technical and administrative personnel while on duty and in contact with patients, and calling for intensified education on tobacco especially in the maternal and child health clinics, and requiring inclusion of information on smoking in clinical histories in the hospital (effective 1977, amended on 30 May 1989)
Source: PAHO (1992)

Decree No. 407/981 of 17 December 1980 prohibiting the smoking of tobacco products in any form in buses used for interdepartmental transport of passengers (effective 12 August 1981)
Source: PAHO (1992)

Comment: Bans smoking and advertising/promotion of tobacco products on interstate public transportation

Law No. 15.361 of 24 December 1982 adopting provisions on the advertising and marketing of cigarettes, cigars, and tobacco products
Comment: Written advertisements and tobacco containers must have the clear, legibly-written health warnings; cigarette manufacturers must publish the maximum nicotine and tar levels per cigarette once every three months in major advertising media; the government can verify that levels stated are accurate; prohibits sale of tobacco products to persons under 18 years of age
Decree No. 263/983 of 22 July 1983 regulating the marketing and advertising of tobacco products
Comment: Provides regulations for pack and advertising warnings and the sale of cigarette minors and at schools  
Law No. 15.656 of 10 October 1984 extending the interval for publishing the maximum contents of nicotine and tar by cigarette manufacturers and importers  
Comment: Provides regulations for pack warnings and the sale of cigarettes to minors; amends Sec. 3 of Law No. 15361; maximum contents of nicotine and tar are to be published once annually; the government is enabled to publish this information twice annually  
Resolution issued by the Ministry of Health of Uruguay on 27 July 1988  
Source: PAHO (1992)  
Comment: Authorizes a Commission for the Control of Smoking to coordinate educational programs on tobacco with the National Administration of Public Education, the University of the Republic, and other educational organizations; creates an Office on Smoking Control  
Resolution of the Chamber of Deputies dated 9 May 1989 prohibiting smoking in the plenary sessions and working committee meetings of the Chamber of Deputies  
Legislation of 1990  
Source: WHO/TCH/CLH/90.3  
Comment: Bans smoking in public enclosed places where commercial, educational, or medical activities are carried out, in public offices and other State premises, and in any other place where public employees or the general public usually gather; prohibits smoking in theaters and certain industrial establishments; excluded from the ban are those areas clearly set apart for smoking, especially in commercial establishments; the size, form and ventilation in the smoking areas are to be determined by regulations  
Partial restrictions on advertising in all media through a self-regulated industry code of practice  
Source: Helmut Kesdorf, CATU, ERC (1999)  
Comment: Restrictions across all forms of media advertising for cigarettes and other tobacco products; some television, radio, cinema, poster and press advertising allowed within the prescribed limits; restrictions apply to point of sale advertising and sponsorship; health warnings must be carried on all printed advertisements and publicity matter  
Restrictions on Sales  
Source: EFC (1999)  
Comment: Single stick sales prohibited; some sampling is permitted subject to certain restrictions; licenses are required for manufacturers and distributors  
Uzbekistan***  
Voluntary Agreement on Tobacco Advertising, 1995  
Source: EFC (1999)  
Comment: Permits a limited amount of radio and television advertising  
Requirement for on-pack health warnings  
Source: EFC (1999)  
Ban on smoking during domestic and international flights  
Source: TMA (1999)  
Vanuatu  
Ban on advertising of cigarettes  
Source: WPRO Tobacco or Health Questionnaire, 1994  
Comment: Advertising not allowed on radio, television, newspapers, magazines, or other media  
Smoke-free environment legislation  
Source: Judith Mackay, WHO/TCH/CLH/90.3;  
WHO/TCH/CLH/90.3  
Comment: Bans smoking in government buildings, Ministry of Health buildings, domestic and international airlines; smoking is prohibited only by administrative measures or on a voluntary basis in the buildings of the Ministry of Health and at meetings of other Government agencies, as well as in hospitals  
Control on tobacco products, 25 September 1995  
Source: Judith Mackay, Asian Consultancy on Tobacco Control  
Comment: Limited bans on tobacco promotion, specific limits on tar and nicotine levels, and required health warnings on cigarette packs  
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)  
Law of 13 September 1978 prescribing the tax on cigarettes and tobacco products (effective 27 August 1979)  
Comment: Mandates the printing of the warning “Cigarette smoking has been determined to be harmful to your health” on domestic and imported cigarettes; stipulates separate areas for smokers and non-smokers on public transportation and in establishments open to the public  
Decree No. 3007 of 2 January 1979 prescribing regulations for the implementation of the law prescribing the tax on cigarettes and tobacco products  
Source: IDHL, 1979, 30 (4): 925  
Regulations of 1979 under the Law of 13 September 1978  
Source: Roemer, R. (1993), USDA  
Comment: Bans smoking in public transportation vehicles, in buildings where groups of people gather, such as waiting rooms in theaters and cinemas, hospitals and other health facilities, sports arenas, and other designated places; smoking facilities may be set aside; no-smoking signs must be posted; managers are responsible for compliance with the ban  
Law on Sports (Official Gazette 1979)  
Source: PAHO (1992), ERC (1999)  
Comment: Bans cigarette advertising at sports facilities  
Decree No. 849 of 21 November 1980 prohibiting, with effect from 1 January 1981, the transmission by television stations of any commercial advertising which directly or indirectly encourages the consumption of cigarettes and other products derived from tobacco manufacture  
Comment: Press, cinema and outdoor advertising are permitted subject to certain restrictions; restrictions apply to sampling and sponsorship  
Decree No. 996 of 19 March 1981 prohibiting, with effect from 1 April 1981, the transmission by radio stations of any commercial advertising which directly or indirectly encourages the consumption of cigarettes and other products derived from tobacco  
Comment: Violation punishable by suspension or revocation of the broadcasting permit  
Resolution of 23 October 1984 establishing a Standing Honorary National Council attached to the Division of Chronic Disease of the Ministry [of Health and Social Welfare] for studying health problems associated with smoking and with a view to formulating policies for the prevention of smoking and the organic diseases resulting therefrom  
Resolution of 1985 of the Venezuelan Institute of Social Security prohibiting smoking in administrative and medical care facilities  
Resolution No. G-1203 of 26 September 1988  
Source: IDHL, 1991, 42(3): 480  
Comment: Restrictions on tobacco sales in health institutions  
Joint Resolution of 1 December 1988 of the Minister of Health and Social Welfare and the Minister of Education  
Source: IDHL, 1991, 42(3): 480 -481, USDA  
Comment: Health education curricula; information programs; bans smoking in workplaces and schools
Ban on the sale of cigarettes to minors, 1990
Source: ERC (1999)

Decree No. 7 issued by the Government of the Federal District of Caracas (May 1990)
Source: PAHO (1992), ERC (1999)
Comment: Mandates all public places to have smoking and non-smoking sections; prohibits cigarette publicity in public places; bans the sale of cigarettes in hospitals and schools; bans the sale of cigarettes to minors

Law of 18 April 1994 amending the Law on consumer protection (Section 54)
Source: IDHL, 1996, 47(1): 55
Comment: Health warnings; advertising restrictions

Requirement for health warnings on advertisements
Source: Maxwell Report, USDA, ERC (1999)
Comment: Health warning required on all newspaper, billboard, and other printed advertisements, including point of sale advertisements

Ban on smoking on commercial air flights
Source: USDA, ERC (1999)

Viet Nam

Decision Number 240/BYT-QD dated 10 May 1989
Source: Dr. Nguyen Cu Dong, National Institute of TB and Respiratory Diseases
Comment: Forms a guide board for a tobacco control program under Ministry of Health

Law of 30 June 1989 on the protection of public health (Item 3, Article 15)
Comment: Prohibits smoking in meeting-halls, cinemas, theatres, and other stipulated places; restricts smoking in health establishments, some places of entertainment, and government agencies

Instruction No. 278/CT, 3 August 1990, Ministry of Assembly
Source: Text of law read by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Comment: Forbids import and circulation of foreign cigarettes

Decision No. 392/CT, 12 November 1990 of Chairman of Minister's Council
Source: Text of law read by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Comment: Reorganizes tobacco production and commercial operations

The People's Health Protection Law (Decree No. 23/HDBT, dated 24 January 1991)
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Forbids smoking in kindergartens, hospitals, meeting places, cinemas, theaters, on buses, on airplanes, and in crowded spaces with limited ventilation

Instruction No. 13/Ttg, 19 October 1992, Governmental Prime Minister
Source: Text of law read by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Comment: Strengthens implementation of law against import and circulation of foreign cigarettes; bans cigarette advertisement on television, radio and in newspapers

Ban on smoking on all domestic flights and international flights of less than 2.5 hours (effective in 1994 on Air Vietnam)
Source: ERC (1999)

Decree banning the advertisement of cigarettes via mass media (effective in 1994)
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Ban includes television, radio, cinema, press and outdoor advertisements

Requirement for health warnings printed on cigarette packs (effective 1 January 1997)
Source: ERC (1999)
Comment: Domestic cigarette packs must have printed on them in Vietnamese: “Smoking damages your health” and “Made in Vietnam”

Convey No. 63 of Government Office, June 1997 on the illegal import of equipment goods, and tobacco advertisement
Source: Text of law read by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Comment: Bans foreign tobacco company advertising and marketing in all forms, including support to sporting and cultural events

Government Circular (Ministry of Trade) dated 9 September 1999 (taking effect 90 days later)
Source: A. Jenny Foreit, Tobacco Free Kids
Comment: Bans street tobacco vendors; prohibits the sale of cigarettes at State agencies, hospitals, schools, theaters, and sporting centers; businesses will not be permitted to use cigarettes as gifts or prizes in sales promotion, operate cigarette vending machines, or sell tobacco to children under 16; tobacco companies, whether state owned or private, will only be allowed to sell their products to licensed traders; owners of hotels and restaurants will only be permitted to sell cigarettes within their premises, with prior approval from the authorities; individuals wanting to trade in cigarettes in more than one city or province must apply for licenses at the Ministry

• The decision on producing the foreign label tobacco products, No. 145/ KTN of Governmental Prime Minister
• Decree No. 194/CP of Government in 1994 and Circular Letter No. 37/VHTT issued July 1995 by the Minister of Culture and Information on implementing the Decree banning all cigarette advertisement in the mass media
• Instruction No. 368/Ttg, Governmental Prime Minister, banning expenditure on cigarettes for meetings, workshop
• Decree No. 86/CP; December 1998 of Government to assign duties in the management of quality goods
• Commercial Law (Article 185), IX term, National Assembly, 10 May 1997
• Convey No. 65 of Governmental Prime Minister, 15 June 1997 on tobacco trade management
• Decree No. 85/CP-m of 11 July 1997 on smuggling control
• Decree No. 84/1998/ND-CP; 12 September 1998 to give detailed guidelines on the implementation of the special consumption tax
• Decree No. 11/CP; 3 March 1999 of Governmental Prime Minister on the commercial limitation imposed on tobacco products
• Decree No. 13/Ttg; 12 May 1999 of the Governmental Prime Minister on the improvement and reorganization of tobacco production
• Instruction No. 4/BYT-CT, MOH, May 1995 banning smoking in health units
• Decree No. 84/CP; September 1998, Government Law of Special Consumption Tax on Cigarettes (raised from 25% to 65%)
• Law on Special Consumption Tax, No. 05/1998/QH10, 20 May 1998
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Trade Law
Source: Text of law read by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Comment: Prohibits commercially initiated free distribution of cigarettes and similar marketing methods of tobacco products to children under 16 years

West Bank & Gaza Strip

Requirement for health warnings in Arabic, January 1996
Source: ERC (1999)

Yemen

Ban on smoking in all official meeting places and state institutions by the Council of Ministers, 1989
Source: WHO/TCH/CLH/90.3

Bans on smoking in public places and on public transportation
Source: TMA (1999)
Comment: Ban includes schools, universities, health care facilities, and public transportation in Yemeni cities

Ban on radio and television advertising for tobacco products
Source: TMA (1999)
Yugoslavia###
Decree of 29 November 1972 to promulgate the Law on the wholesomeness of foodstuffs and consumer goods
Source: IDHL, 1974, 25 (1): 249

Ban on smoking in all office and public places in Serbia
Source: TMA (1999)

Ban on smoking aboard public transportation
Source: TMA (1999)
Comment: Includes domestic flights aboard JAT airlines, buses, and designated train cars

Requirement for health warnings and ingredient disclosure on cigarette packs
Source: TMA (1999)
Comment: Each cigarette package produced by Yugoslav manufacturers must display the ‘tar’ and nicotine level of the cigarettes and the following statement: “Smoking is a hazard to your health”

Restrictions on sampling activities for promotional purposes
Source: TMA (1999)
Comment: Tobacco product sampling is restricted to the point of sale only; the free distribution of sample packs is prohibited

Zambia
Comment: Minimum age to purchase tobacco; bans free products or samples; health warnings required on cigarette packs; restricts advertising; restricts smoking in public places, schools, health care facilities, on public transportation and in government buildings

Statutory Instrument No. 163, 1992 (enacted by Parliament)
Source: Ministry of Health, WHO/AFRO Conference on Tobacco, 1999
Comment: Compels tobacco companies to label cigarette packs with health warnings; bans smoking in public places; bans tobacco advertising in mass media; restricts the sale of cigarettes to children; bans sponsorship—giving money and cigarettes to winners; has provisions that restrain tobacco manufacturers from sponsoring sporting activities

Factories Act
Source: Ministry of Health, WHO/AFRO Conference on Tobacco, 1999
Comment: Establishes non-smoking zones in factories to prevent fires

Food and Drugs Act and the Public Health Act
Source: WHO/SMO/84.5, Ministry of Health, WHO/AFRO Conference on Tobacco, 1999
Comment: Prohibits smoking in certain food premises such as butcheries and dairies

Pharmacy and Poison Act
Source: Ministry of Health, WHO/AFRO Conference on Tobacco, 1999
Comment: Makes provisions for the control of trade in drugs, including the importation, exportation, production, possession, sale, distribution and use of tobacco

Smoking Control Act
Source: WHO/SMO/84.5
Comment: Advertising bans; smoking restrictions in enclosed public places and schools

The Tobacco Act
Source: WHO/SMO/84.5, Ministry of Health, WHO/AFRO Conference on Tobacco, 1999
Comment: Provides for control and regulation of production, marketing, and packing of tobacco in Zambia

Tobacco Levy Act
Source: Ministry of Health, WHO/AFRO Conference on Tobacco, 1999
Comment: Imposes and controls the levy on tobacco growth in the Republic

The Zambia Information Broadcasting Act
Source: WHO/SMO/84.5, Ministry of Health, WHO/AFRO Conference on Tobacco, 1999
Comment: Prohibits the advertising and promotion of tobacco and smoking in the mass media

Zimbabwe
Law No. 45 of 1985
Source: WHOTCH/CLH/90.3
Comment: Prohibits smoking in certain public places, such as theater, cinemas, and other places of entertainment

The Tobacco Marketing and Levy (General) Regulations, SI71 of 1985
Source: Ministry of Health, WHO/AFRO Conference on Tobacco, 1999

Ban on smoking in hospitals and health clinics, 1992
Source: Ministry of Health, WHO/AFRO Conference on Tobacco, 1999

Smoking Ban on Air Zimbabwe Flights (1 November 1999)
Source: Wendy Ritch, GLOBALink, November 1999
Comment: All local Zimbabwean flights, including Zimbabwe Express and Air Zimbabwe, prohibit smoking during flights

Agreement between manufacturers and the Ministry of Health regarding health warnings
Source: USDA, TMA (1999)
Comment: All cigarette packs and advertising in print and electronic media must carry health warnings and tar and nicotine delivery figures

Children’s Protection Adoption Act [Chapter 5:06 of the Statute Law of Zimbabwe]
Source: Ministry of Health, WHO/AFRO Conference on Tobacco, 1999
Comment: Minimum age to purchase; prohibits the sale of liquor, tobacco and drugs to children; gives adults right to seize products from children

Tobacco Marketing and Levy Act [Chapter 18:20]
Source: Ministry of Health, WHO/AFRO Conference on Tobacco, 1999
Comment: Establishes the Tobacco Marketing Board; registration and duties of growers; licensing of graders; sets selling days/seasons; imposes a levy

The Tobacco Research Act [Chapter 18:21]
Source: Ministry of Health, WHO/AFRO Conference on Tobacco, 1999

Voluntary ban on smoking in public transportation
Source: Ministry of Health, WHO/AFRO Conference on Tobacco, 1999
Comment: Some local bus companies, such as Zimbabwe United Passenger Company, and the majority of commuter omnibuses forbid smoking

Voluntary ban on smoking in some business premises
Source: Ministry of Health, WHO/AFRO Conference on Tobacco, 1999
Comment: Theaters, cinemas, supermarkets, and pharmacies do not allow smoking on their premises