

**REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

**NATIONAL
TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMME
AND
ACTION PLAN OF TURKEY**

2008 - 2012

ANKARA - 2008

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FOREWORD

Tobacco use is one of the most significant public health problems globally and it is preventable. Worldwide, 1.2 billion people over the age of 15 - one in every three adults - are dependent on tobacco. Around 80% of these people live in developing countries. Unfortunately, Turkey ranks third among European countries and seventh in the world in tobacco use.

The World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, developed in response to the continuous increase in tobacco use and the marketing strategies of tobacco companies, was adopted on 21 May 2003 by the Fifty-sixth World Health Assembly. The Convention was signed by the Minister of Health, Professor Dr Recep Akdağ, on 28 April 2004 and accepted after promulgation in No. 25 656 of the Official Gazette of 30 November 2004.

Following the signing of the Convention by Turkey, the National Tobacco Control Programme and Action Plan was prepared in collaboration with all relevant sectors in order to plan future activities, control tobacco use, and thus protect the people, and particularly the young people, of Turkey.

I should like to thank the WHO Regional Office for Europe and the WHO Country Office in Turkey, Bloomberg Philanthropies, all public institutions and agencies, academicians and representatives of civil society organizations for their support and collaboration. I wish them the best of success in the implementation of this programme, a major milestone in the struggle against tobacco.

Dr. Seraceddin ÇOM

Director - General

National Tobacco Control Programme

CIRCULAR

From the Prime Ministry:

Subject: National Tobacco Control Programme

CIRCULAR**2006/29**

A common type of dependence, tobacco use is one of the most important and preventable public health issues both globally and in Turkey because of the negative impact of the substances in tobacco and tobacco smoke on human health.

Smoking leads to many fatal diseases. In 2005, nearly 5 million people died of smoking-related diseases across the world. In Turkey, this figure is 100 000 per year and this is expected to rise to 240 000 per year by 2030. Worldwide, the total is expected to increase to 10 million per year by 2030.

The Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, which was developed as a response to the continuous increase in tobacco use, to the extent of threatening human health globally, and to the marketing strategies of tobacco companies, was adopted on 21 May 2003 by the Fifty-sixth World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization. The Convention was signed by Minister of Health Professor Dr Recep Akdağ on 28 April 2004 and accepted after promulgation in No. 25 656 of the Official Gazette of 30 November 2004.

Following the signing of the Convention by Turkey, the National Tobacco Control Programme and Action Plan for the period 2006-2010 was prepared in order to plan future activities, control tobacco use and thus protect the people, and particularly of young people, of Turkey. The main purpose of the Programme which is annexed to this Circular and is posted on the Ministry of Health web site, is to increase the rate of non-smokers over 15 to 80% by 2010 and to ensure that the rate remains close to 100% for the under-15 age group.

The National Tobacco Control Programme was prepared in collaboration with relevant ministries, universities and civil society organizations and defines the objectives, strategies and responsible public institutions. In parallel with the Programme, the Ministry of Health will provide any help needed by public institutions in carrying out their work and implementing the Programme.

In addition, The Ministry of Health will hold information and collaboration meetings to inform all public institutions, universities and civil society organizations and follow up on implementation.

All public institutions are expected to be diligent in implementing the National Tobacco Control Programme and in fulfilling the tasks set out in the Action Plan.

Recep Tayyip ERDOĞAN

Prime Minister

**REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF HEALTH
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE**

NATIONAL TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMME

AUGUST 2006 - ANKARA

A. Measures to reduce the demand for tobacco products

A.1 Public information, sensitization and education

A.1.1 Current state of affairs

In Turkey, many programmes are conducted on various topics by both formal and informal training institutions and through the media, private enterprises and institutions. Nevertheless, information and awareness-raising activities within the scope of the fight against tobacco and tobacco products are inadequate, their effectiveness is not monitored and they are run as separate activities in different regions. According to the results of the Global Youth Tobacco Survey, conducted in 2003 by WHO in cooperation with the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), only half of schoolchildren in Turkey are taught about the harmful effects of smoking. There is no defined policy on formal or informal education on combating tobacco and tobacco products, and curricula fail to sufficiently cover their harmful effects.

There are significant deficiencies in monitoring and evaluating information activities. The media provides one of the most efficient information and awareness-raising tools but fails to rise to expectations and often encourages smoking with many scenes in films and television drama containing smoking. Moreover, sectoral and intersectoral collaboration on education and training are inadequate. Role models in the community, including parents, artists, politicians, teachers, sports personalities, health professionals and religious leaders are not aware of their role in combating tobacco. The prevalence of smoking, especially among women, is

gradually increasing in Turkey. The results of the Turkey Demographic and Health Survey suggest that the rate of smoking among women rose from 18% in 1998 to 28% in 2003. Some 43.9% of female high school or higher education graduates and 18.4 % of women with lower levels of education are smokers.

A.1.2. Goal

To create an anti-smoking culture in 90% of the population by 2012.

A.1.3. Objective

To inform, educate and sensitize the public about the harmful effects of tobacco and tobacco products, in terms of the health, economic and social aspects, in order to facilitate acceptance and implementation of the National Tobacco Control Programme at all levels.

A.1.4. Strategies

Developing and implementing formal and informal education policies on combating the use of tobacco and tobacco products.

1. Such policies should be sustainable, carefully prepared, standardized and based on scientific data; contemporary, interactive and interesting educational methods should be developed together with experts including psychiatrists, psychologists, teachers, education scientists, etc. Children and young people - peer education - should be involved in the programme and methodology. As the physical and mental characteristics of children and young people vary according to age, education programmes should be drawn up separately for primary schools, secondary schools and universities. Implementation should begin with teacher training institutions and should be incorporated into the formal education curriculum. Different approaches should be developed for children not educated at school, for those who drop out and for children working or living on the streets. These points need to be considered in the preparation of programmes for different target groups.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Health; Ministry of National Education.

2. Spreading the message in the community that the use of tobacco products is negative and discrediting behaviour, through the increased use of striking visual themes in all areas pertaining to the use of tobacco products.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Health; Ministry of National Education; civil society organizations.

3. Publicizing information on tobacco industry practices to date.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Tobacco, Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Drinks Market Regulatory Authority (TAPDK).

4. Conducting activities to raise levels of knowledge and awareness among all target groups, especially role models, community leaders and prominent professional organizations, by developing broad-based educational materials (web sites, books, films, etc.).

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Health.

5. Raising awareness among managers of institutions and workplaces of the harm caused by tobacco products and the importance of complying with regulations prohibiting the use of tobacco products in indoor areas. Preparing legislation to assign responsibility to workplace owners or managers for preventing the use of tobacco products in workplaces and observing the right of employees to remain free of tobacco smoke.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Health; Ministry of Labour and Social Security.

6. Ensuring active participation of the media and community leaders in awareness-raising activities.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of State; Radio and Television Higher Authority (RTÜK).

7. Awareness-raising and all types of adult education activities by municipalities and civil society organizations (CSOs).

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of the Interior.

8. Raising the awareness of all relevant public institutions and CSOs on their roles in the fight against tobacco.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Health.

9. Conducting joint educational activities in collaboration with institutions and agencies in order to implement identified education policies.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Health.

10. Regularly monitoring the efficiency of information, education and awareness-raising campaigns.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Health.

A.2 Smoking cessation

A.2.1 Definitions and current state of affairs

Smoking cessation rate: those who have stopped smoking as a proportion of all who have ever smoked.

Smoking/tobacco cessation: cessation of the use of all tobacco products.

The prevalence of smoking in Turkey is very high. One of the reasons for this high prevalence (over 50% of males and about 30% of females) is the low rate of cessation. The cessation rate for the whole population is not known, but according to local studies it is approximately 20%. The health benefits of quitting smoking are significant. The earlier one quits, the greater the benefit in terms of lifespan, quality of life, smoking-related diseases and death rates. Moreover, the benefit of increasing the cessation rate in the adult population is not limited to those who quit: it also contributes to lowering the rates of people taking up smoking by, for example, influencing smoking norms and preventing adults being false role models for young people. Efforts to stop smoking generally fail if the necessary support to break dependence is not in place; success rates rise significantly when qualified human resources, drugs and other types of support are used. Smoking cessation services are cost-effective, particularly compared to other services, such as for high blood pressure.

In Turkey, there is a significant gap in services for smoking cessation. It is not easy to find and buy drugs to help people quit. Smoking is not normally part of examinations or counselling by such professionals as doctors, nurses, dentists and psychologists. Even if an examination is carried out, no intervention is made. There is a need for a significant change in approach by clinicians. Moreover, the prevalence of smoking is high among health professionals. It has been reported that clinicians who smoke are less eager and efficient and thus less successful in dealing with the smoking problem. Mass media involvement in promoting cessation is insufficient, and often there are no enabling environments for quitting. The prevalence of smoking is high at home, at work and at places of entertainment. Images of people smoking are quite common in television drama, films, plays and other media. The results of the Global Youth Tobacco Survey suggest that 60% of students see anti-smoking messages while 50% are exposed to cigarette advertising. Some 40% state that they see anti-smoking messages on billboards while 30% report seeing cigarette advertisements. About 40% report seeing anti-smoking messages in

newspapers and magazines while about 30% report that they see cigarette advertisements.

Quitting services are misused in Turkey. Individuals are misled by the provision of services that are not evidence-based, i.e. services that do not have proven effects.

A.2.2 Goal

To scale up smoking cessation, to increase the rate of success in treating tobacco addiction and to prevent people starting to smoke again.

A.2.3 Objectives

1. To establish the cessation rate among the general public by 2007.
2. To increase the cessation rate among the general public to over 40% by 2010.
3. To increase the cessation rate among health professionals to over 50% by the end of 2008.
4. To increase the cessation rate to over 50% among teachers, religious affairs workers and managers and assigned professionals by 2010.
5. To increase the cessation rate during pregnancy to over 90% by 2008.

A.2.4 Strategies

1. Including questions on smoking and smoking cessation rates in the regularly conducted Turkey Demographic and Health Survey.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Health.

2. Integrating standard education on nicotine addiction neurobiology, cessation techniques and tobacco control into core pre-service curricula of health professionals.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of National Education, Higher Education Council.

3. Ensuring brief clinician intervention during all clinical encounters, including at the primary level.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Health.

4. Ensuring easy access to treatment of scientifically proven efficacy for nicotine addiction and provision of methods not yet available in the country.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Health.

5. Motivation and support programmes to identify smokers in schools and workplaces and encourage to them to quit.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Labour and Social Security

6. Using images and slogans on cigarette packs that discourage smoking.
Responsible institutions and agencies: TAPDK.
7. Creating an organization structure which will motivate smokers willing to quit and provide assistance for cessation.
Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Health.
8. Organizing regular mass “quit smoking” campaigns for the general population and specific groups (e.g. health professionals, teachers, religious affairs staff, etc.).
Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Health.
9. Ensuring the incorporation of smoking cessation practices into national health programmes such as reproductive health and cancer and tuberculosis prevention, and coordination among relevant programmes.
Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Health.
10. Preventing the use of smoking cessation methods not based on scientific evidence.
Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Health.
11. Expansion of age- and gender-specific education programmes especially including young people and pregnant women.
Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Health.
12. Conducting regular research on the current situation and success in implementing programmes related to smoking cessation.
Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Health.
13. Regularly monitoring the efficiency of smoking cessation practices and strengthening units to monitor efficiency.
Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Health.

A.3 Pricing and taxation

A.3.1 Current state of affairs

The annual consumption of cigarettes in Turkey is about 5.5 billion packets. Among countries with similar populations, annual consumption is 4 billion packets in France, 7.1 billion packets in Germany and 3.7 billion packets in the United Kingdom. The average tax on cigarettes in Turkey, including a Special

Consumption Tax and VAT, is 73.25%. International experience shows that increasing the price of tobacco products is highly effective in reducing demand. Increasing the price by raising taxes reduces the consumption of these products, especially among young people and low-income groups. Moreover, it increases public revenues. According to World Bank data, a 10% increase in the cigarette price leads to a 4% decrease in consumption. This proportion is 2.5-5% in high-income countries and 5-10% in medium- and low-income countries. A study carried out in Turkey in 2002 suggested that a 10% increase in cigarette prices between 1960 and 2000 led to a 2% reduction in consumption. A duty-free sale of tobacco and tobacco products to passengers has the effect of increasing consumption.

A.3.2 Goal

To reduce the demand for tobacco products by increasing prices and raising taxes on tobacco products “by a percentage that will not encourage illicit trade”.

A.3.3 Objective

To increase the tax on cigarettes to above 80% by 2010.

A.3.4 Strategies

1. Raising the proportional and fixed rates of the Special Consumption Tax.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Finance.

2. Preparing tax regulations so as to avoid loss of tax revenue and avoid encouraging illicit trade.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Finance, Ministry of the Interior

3. Adjusting the taxation policy for tobacco products so as to avoid their being substituted with other tobacco products.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Finance.

4. Introducing restrictions on the duty-free sale of tobacco products at arrival points and making the necessary arrangements for supervision and control.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Finance.

A.4 Environmental tobacco smoke (second-hand smoke/passive exposure)

A.4.1 Current state of affairs

Exposure to environmental tobacco smoke is defined being unwillingly exposed to the content of tobacco and tobacco products that others smoke. Exposure of the fetus

to tobacco content if the mother smokes or is exposed to second-hand smoke is also defined as passive exposure. Although it is scientifically proven that passive exposure causes mortality, morbidity and disability, the majority of the population is unaware of related health risks. There are no nationally representative scientific data on passive exposure in Turkey. According to the 2003 Global Youth Tobacco Survey, passive exposure is 89% at home and 90% in public places. Passive exposure is especially common in the following areas: public institutions, educational institutions, private workplaces, legal offices, public transport, restaurants, bars, patisseries, cafes, coffee houses, clubs, shopping centres, hotels and other accommodation facilities, cultural centres, airport terminals and sports centres. Strong regulations are needed to protect non-smokers, especially children, from passive exposure.

A.4.2 Goal

To protect public health and the health of individuals at risk by accepting that passive exposure to tobacco smoke is a risk factor for cancer.

A.4.3 Objectives

1. To disseminate the fact that “passive exposure is as harmful as active smoking” to the general population by 2008.
2. To prevent passive exposure of children and pregnant women by 2010.
3. To ban completely the use of tobacco products in indoor areas of public institutions by the end of 2006.

A.4.4 Strategies

1. Conducting national surveys to establish and regularly monitor data on passive exposure.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Health, Turkish Statistics Institute.

2. Raising awareness among the general public of the health risks of passive exposure through formal and informal training.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Health.

3. Legislating for a complete ban on smoking in workplaces, public transport, educational and training institutions, health facilities, waiting rooms, cultural and arts facilities, restaurants, gymnasiums and health facilities.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Health, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of National Education.

4. Questioning clients (especially pregnant women, elderly people and children) presenting to primary health care facilities about passive exposure and counselling them on protection.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Health.

5. Gradually introducing in-service training into all institutions, particularly those concerned with education and health.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Health, Ministry of National Education:

6. Introducing the necessary legislation to ensure that implementing and auditing agencies and assigned persons are explicitly identified in order to prevent tobacco use in outdoor and indoor public places.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Health.

7. Strengthening the organizational structure to follow up on complaints about passive exposure and protect the rights of complainants.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of the Interior.

8. Enacting and enforcing circulars as per the provisions set out in Article 2 of Law No. 4207 for setting up smoking rooms and conducting checks as necessary.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Health.

A.5 Advertising, promotion and sponsorship

A.5.1 Definition and current state of affairs

Advertising and promotion: all types of communication, recommendation or action carried out to directly or indirectly encourage a tobacco product or use of tobacco.

Sponsorship: contribution to all types of events, activities or individuals that directly or indirectly advertise or have a purpose or effect of advertising or have a similar effect.

Prohibition of all types of direct or indirect advertising, promotion and sponsorship, including the media, leads to a reduction in tobacco consumption (7% according to World Bank data) and reduces the social acceptability of tobacco use, especially among young people. In Turkey, activities in this field fall within the framework of the following legislation:

- Law No. 4207 on the “Prevention and Control of Harm from Tobacco Products”.
- Law No. 4733 on Re-structuring of Tobacco, Tobacco products and Salt and Alcohol Enterprises General Directorate, Production and Domestic and Foreign Purchasing and Selling of Tobacco and Tobacco Products and Making Amendments on Law No. 4046 and Decree No. 233.
- Law No. 5261 on “Approval of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control”.
- Communiqué on points of sale and displaying tobacco products at final points of sale.
- By-law concerning “Retail Sale and Wholesale of Tobacco Products, Alcohol and Alcoholic Drinks and Sales Documents of these Products”.
- Decision of the Tobacco, Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Drinks Market Regulatory Authority on banning press advertising in the form of price declaration.

These regulations do not necessarily address sponsorship, and implicit and indirect advertising continues in spite of the ban. Cross-border advertising is common and there is no control of such advertising. Sponsorship of humanitarian aid projects is used as a vehicle for advertising cigarettes and tobacco companies.

A.5.2 Goal

To prevent all types of advertising, promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products.

A.5.3 Objectives

1. To eliminate all types of advertising, sponsorship and promotion of cigarettes and other tobacco products and of tobacco companies by 2007.
2. To render administrative and judicial sanctions effective, fair and deterrent by 2007.

A.5.4 Strategies

1. Establishing mechanisms to monitor domestic and international advertising violations and to carry out the necessary action more rapidly and comprehensively.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Industry and Commerce - Council on Advertising.

2. Making the necessary legal arrangements to prevent any explicit or implicit cross-border advertising, promotion or sponsorship.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Health.

3. Making the necessary arrangements with broadcasting agencies and product owners to make available the technologies needed to prevent showing explicit and/or implicit advertising of tobacco products in international programmes.

Responsible institutions and agencies: RTÜK.

4. Collaboration with countries party to the Framework Convention to develop the necessary technologies and other means for preventing cross-border advertising.

Responsible institutions and agencies: RTÜK, TAPDK.

5. Ensuring that administrative and judicial sanctions are effective, fair, feasible and deterrent.

Responsible institutions and agencies: RTÜK, TAPDK, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Health.

A.6 Product control and informing consumers

A.6.1 Definition and current state of affairs

It is largely unknown how many carcinogenic substances, toxic ingredients and additives tobacco and tobacco products contain, although over 4700 toxic substances have been identified. More than 1400 different additives are used in the manufacture of cigarettes, only 600 of which are approved for use. National and international licensing bodies are not informed in detail about the proportions of additives in specific brands or on the chemical compounds that are created when a cigarette burns. Laws No. 4822 and No. 4077 dealing with consumer protection in Turkey contain provisions on the right to health and safety, information, education, recovery of losses and living in a healthy environment, but consumers are not well informed about these provisions. National values and sensitivities are exploited in creating brands and product names. Water-pipe (nargile) cafes are rapidly expanding and paving the way for substance dependence. Smoke-free tobacco products are widely used in many regions. Controls on the supply of pipes and cigars to the market are not sufficient.

A.6.2 Goal

To scientifically evaluate the carcinogens, additives and toxic substances in cigarette smoke and other tobacco products, to introduce regulations on product

standards, and to inform consumers about the harmful substances in tobacco and tobacco products.

A.6.3 Objectives

1. To establish accredited laboratories in compliance with national and international standards and regulations to monitor and evaluate ingredients and emissions of tobacco and tobacco products as of 2007, and to conduct studies in coordination with the WHO Tobacco Laboratory Network (TobLabNet).
2. To inform the public about the content of tobacco products, from 2006.
3. To regularly monitor compliance of product ingredients with standards, from 2007.

A.6.4 Strategies

1. Identifying production and control standards for tobacco and tobacco products by the working group.

Responsible institutions and agencies: TAPDK.

2. Establishing a national, accredited measurement laboratory subject to independent and international review and ensuring that this laboratory becomes a member of TobLabNet by complying with its criteria.

Responsible institutions and agencies: TAPDK.

3. Ensuring compliance with national and international norms in the production of tobacco and tobacco products.

Responsible institutions and agencies: TAPDK.

4. Measuring the amounts of nicotine, carbon monoxide and tar emitted by tobacco products and stating these amounts on each packet, package, outside packaging and labelling of tobacco and tobacco products. These measures will gradually be expanded to include formaldehyde, nitrogen, hydrogen cyanide and benzene.

Responsible institutions and agencies: TAPDK.

5. Regularly investigating the substances contained in tobacco and tobacco products by official laboratories.

Responsible institutions and agencies: TAPDK.

6. Making regulations and implementing existing regulations to the effect that any name, descriptor or symbol on packs, packages and labelling is not misleading, deceptive or likely to debase national values and that tobacco products and trademarks are not used as workplace names.

Responsible institutions and agencies: TAPDK.

7. Enforcing legal provisions whereby tobacco manufacturers must include striking visual images of the harmful effects of tobacco use on their packaging.
Responsible institutions and agencies: TAPDK, Ministry of Health.
8. Informing the general public on the content of tobacco products through educational institutions and the media.
Responsible institutions and agencies: TAPDK, Ministry of Health.
9. Auditing the production, packaging and distribution of products such as smoke-free tobacco, water-pipes, chopped tobacco for hand-wrapped cigarettes, pipes and cigars.
Responsible institutions and agencies: TAPDK, Ministry of the Interior.
10. Informing the public about additives used in tobacco products and penalties for violating the smoking ban.
Responsible institutions and agencies: TAPDK, Ministry of Health.
11. Regularly verifying compliance with standards on the production and control of tobacco products.
Responsible institutions and agencies: TAPDK.
12. Making and enforcing deterrent sanctions against those who do not comply with legal regulations on tobacco products.
Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Health.

B. Measures to reduce the supply of tobacco products

B.1 Illicit trade

B.1.1 Definition and current state of affairs

Illicit trade: any practice or conduct prohibited by law and that relates to or facilitates counterfeit or contraband production of tobacco and tobacco products and distribution to end-users.

Counterfeit products: tobacco products that are produced and submitted to the market by imitating a brand registered inside or outside of the country and that may contain different raw materials, consumables and chemical additives than the registered product and that may pose a risk to human health.

Smuggled products: products that are produced without a license and/or brought into a country illegally.

In Turkey, illicit trade in tobacco and tobacco products is perpetrated through (a) the

distribution of counterfeit cigarettes with counterfeit labels through a legal distribution network; (b) the illegal distribution of counterfeit cigarettes with counterfeit labels or without labels; and (c) the illegal distribution of smuggled cigarettes and other methods. Illicit trade in tobacco and tobacco products encourages consumption because such products are cheaper to begin with and are moreover sold tax-free. Such trade in Turkey comprises about 10-15% of total trade in tobacco products. Counterfeit products contain wood and pieces of cloth in addition to tobacco. In Turkey, the estimated loss of tax resulting from the illicit trade of cigarettes is US\$ 750 million.

The obstacles to combating the illicit trade in Turkey are:

- inadequate controls in transit;
- ineffective verification of production and distribution systems; and
- loopholes in the legislation on combating illicit trade, particularly as regards punishment and cooperation among the institutions involved.

B.1.2 Goal

To take measures at national and international levels to prevent all types of illicit trade in tobacco products.

B.1.3 Objectives

To identify the magnitude of the illicit trade in Turkey, using evidence-based methods, by 2007.

To eliminate identified illicit trade by 2010.

B.1.4 Strategies

1. Establishing a working group with representatives of relevant institutions in order to provide solutions to problems faced in combating the illicit trade in tobacco products.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of the Interior.

2. Providing an additional budget to the working group and conducting a study on the magnitude of the illicit trade in Turkey using evidence-based methods in compliance with the developed plan of work.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of the Interior.

3. Ensuring increased reliability of labels used on packs.

Responsible institutions and agencies: TAPDK.

4. Making necessary arrangements to increase the number of institutions charged

with preventing, monitoring and investigating smuggling.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of the Interior.

5. Raising the quality and increasing the number of controls on tobacco products in transit.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Customs Undersecretariat, TAPDK.

6. Sensitizing the general public on the health aspects and economic magnitude of the illicit trade in tobacco products.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Customs Undersecretariat.

7. Initiating activities to prevent the sale of tobacco products by people other than authorized sellers, especially peddlers.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of the Interior.

8. Provision of technological equipment for checking trailers and containers at border crossings, making use of the fact that certain substances in cigarette packages are sensitive to X-rays.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Customs Undersecretariat, TAPDK.

9. Ensuring the use of coding or similar markings to indicate the place and date of manufacture of tobacco products, for recognition and tracking purposes.

Responsible institutions and agencies: TAPDK.

10. Ensuring that illegal products confiscated are destroyed by environmentally friendly methods.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Customs Undersecretariat, Ministry of the Interior, TEKEL.

11. Making legal arrangements to raise penalties for those involved in illicit trade.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of the Interior.

B.2 Accessibility to young people

B.2.1 Definition and current state of affairs

Young people constitute the leading target group for tobacco companies. Age restrictions on the sale of tobacco products to young people are not in themselves adequate in restricting the accessibility of tobacco products to young people. Additional measures are required, such as stricter rules on licensed points of sale and other means of sale and distribution (vending machines, self service sales, mail order, on-line orders and illicit trade). According to the Global Youth Tobacco Survey, conducted among seventh- and eighth-grade primary school and first-grade

high school students, 29.3% of students had tried smoking (girls 21.5%, boys 34.9%). Of those that smoked, 50.4% (42.9% of girls and 53.5% of boys) bought cigarettes from shops or stores and 86.7% of them stated that age restriction was not a difficulty when buying cigarettes. Over 20% of students said they had been offered free cigarettes by promoters of tobacco companies.

In Turkey, smoking is accepted as socially acceptable behaviour among young people and the prevalence is high (21-48%). Smoking rates are even higher among university students. Role models for young people in acquiring the habit of smoking include mothers, teachers, friends, athletes and artists, among whom the current rate of smoking is higher than in other segments of society. For instance, the smoking rate among teachers is about 50%. There is little research on young people who have dropped out of school, but the observed prevalence of smoking is higher in this group. Shops and peddlers in the vicinity of schools sell cigarettes in packets or individually. Despite the age restriction, young people have little difficulty in buying cigarettes. The number of water-pipe cafes, which attract young people in particular, is increasing. In spite of the legal provisions, cigarettes are sold in schools, hospitals, sports areas, internet cafes and similar places.

B.2.2 Goal

To prevent access by people under 18 years to tobacco products through sale and distribution.

B.2.3 Objectives

By 2012, to eliminate smoking among young people under 15 years and to reduce smoking among people aged 15-24 years to 50% of the current rate.

B.2.4 Strategies

1. Verifying compliance with existing legal regulations that prohibit the sale and distribution of tobacco and tobacco products to minors under 18 years and imposing deterrent penalties on those who do not comply.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of the Interior, TAPDK.

2. Ensuring the sale of tobacco and tobacco products only at exclusive points of sale.

Responsible institutions and agencies: TAPDK.

3. Ensuring that sellers of tobacco products request young people to provide appropriate evidence of being at least 18 years of age.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of the Interior, TAPDK.

4. Raising public awareness of the illegality of selling tobacco to minors under 18 years (introducing the obligation to post visible and legible warning notices).

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Health.

5. Ensuring compliance with legislation that prohibits the sale of tobacco products through vending machines, self-service sales, mail order, on-line ordering or easily accessible places such as store shelves and cashiers' desks.

Responsible institutions and agencies: TAPDK.

6. Ensuring compliance with legislation that prohibits the use of logos or representations of tobacco products on sweets, snacks, toys, T-shirts, bags or any other objects, and the sale and distribution of such objects.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

7. Ensuring compliance with legislation prohibiting the sale of tobacco products (cigarettes, water-pipes, etc.) in places where young people gather, including cafes, internet cafes, canteens, dormitories, etc.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of the Interior.

8. Encouraging local authorities, civil society organizations, institutions and agencies to create young people's sports and cultural activity centres that are free of tobacco smoke.

Responsible institutions and agencies: General Directorate of Youth and Sport.

B.3 Tobacco production and alternative policies

B.3.1 Current state of affairs

Turkey is the biggest producer of oriental-type tobacco in the world. Tobacco production in 2004 was 133 871 000 kg, and the 2005 yield is estimated to be 147 611 784 kg. Tobacco is produced in five regions: the Aegean, the Black Sea, Marmara and East and South-east Anatolia. In 2005, Turkey imported 67 120 066 kg of tobacco with a value of US\$ 272 475 365 and exported 134 533 516 kg with a value of US\$ 476 377 227. Total stock at the end of 2005 was 406 423 276 kg. There were 583 474 tobacco growers in 2000, this number falling to 278 907 in 2004 and 255 753 in 2005. Production was 208 002 000 kg in 2000 and dropped significantly in 2002 owing to the ending of subsidized purchases. East and South-east Anatolia have limited export capability owing to a lack of quality, and projects to introduce alternative crops were set up there in 2001 in an attempt to reduce tobacco production. Moreover, a Farmer Registry System (CKS) is used to register tobacco growers. The project funded by the World Bank will continue until 2007 Tobacco growers who stopped or were encouraged to stop tobacco production and

tobacco workers who lost their jobs due to reduced production continue to suffer social and economic hardship.

B.3.2 Goal

To monitor and control tobacco production, identify alternative agricultural products and economic activities, and provide support to tobacco producers who shift to alternative products.

B.3.3 Objectives

To ensure that tobacco producers who stop tobacco production and tobacco workers who leave the sector are provided with alternative crops and/or economic activities, and development of alternative sustainable means of provision, by 2010.

B.3.4 Strategies

1. Ensuring compliance of tobacco production, monitoring and registration procedures with the norms of the EU Common Market Organization for tobacco.

Responsible institutions and agencies: TAPDK, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

2. Ensuring the elimination of deficiencies in the contractual production system introduced in Law No. 4733 and ensuring that producer organizations function within the system.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, TAPDK.

3. Mobilizing resources mentioned in Article 26 of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control for the utilization of the national tobacco sector in line with national plans, programmes and priorities.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Health, TAPDK.

4. Structuring social policies for shifting tobacco producers in East and South-east Anatolia to alternative crops, as a result of reduced demand for tobacco, and improving their status.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

5. Ensuring the necessary organization is in place to promote alternative crops that are economically viable and to market such crops.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, TAPDK.

6. Establishing local processing, drying, storage and other necessary facilities for alternative crops.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

7. Ensuring the implementation of demonstration activities in order to train and inform producers.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

C. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting of tobacco use and the National Tobacco Control Programme

C.1 Current state of affairs

Scientific studies suggest that, for national tobacco control programmes to be successful, relevant regulatory mechanisms need to be monitored regularly. According to calculations based on the WHO model, smoking leads to an economic loss of US\$ 2.72 billion and causes 100 000 premature deaths in Turkey each year. In addition, the annual expenditure on cigarettes is US\$ 15 billion. In Turkey, tobacco control activities are limited and conducted mainly through the individual efforts of certain institutions and agencies. The country lacks a written, agreed comprehensive national tobacco control programme. It also lacks comprehensive and continuing studies to monitor and evaluate the use of tobacco products and the results of this use.

C.2 Goal

To establish a model to monitor, evaluate and report on the process and outputs of the National Tobacco Control Programme.

C.3 Objectives

1. To set up a national data system to monitor, evaluate and report on the process and outputs of the national tobacco control programme, by 2007.
2. To evaluate and report on the effectiveness of national tobacco control policies in 2010.

C.4 Strategies

1. Identifying process and output indicators of the National Tobacco Control Programme by the working group.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Health.

2. Developing data collection/research protocols for routine collection of identified data.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Health.

3. Establishing and ensuring operation of a structure to be responsible for collecting and evaluating data.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Health.

4. Preparing an annual country report, including: information on legal, executive, administrative and other measures for implementing the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control following parliamentary approval as per Article 21 of the Convention and, if needed, information on challenges and barriers experienced during implementation of the Convention and measures taken to overcome these; information on received or provided economic and technical assistance for tobacco control activities; information mentioned in Articles 6.3 (price and tax measures to decrease the demand for tobacco), 13.2, 13.3 and 13.4 (d) (tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship), 15.5 (illicit trade in tobacco products) and 19.2 (liability) of the Convention; and incorporating the following within the report:

- the prevalence and incidence of tobacco use in Turkey and compiled relevant current health, economic and social data;
- rates of tobacco use (consumption figures, prevalence and incidence rates, characteristics of smokers);
- information, attitudes and opinions about tobacco use among the general public and/or risk groups;
- tobacco control policies, legal regulations, taxation and economic measures, training activities concerning smoking, and smoking cessation activities;
- economic losses due to tobacco; and
- diseases (prevalence and incidence of lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, ischemic heart disease, hypertension, etc.), mortality rates, DALYs and QALYs related to tobacco use.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Health, TAPDK.

5. Research on the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the programme if needed.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Health, TAPDK.

6. Annual evaluation and reporting of problems associated with the National Tobacco Control Programme, together with possible reasons and recommendations for their solution.

Responsible institutions and agencies: Ministry of Health, TAPDK.

National Tobacco Control Action Plan

2008-2012

December 2007 - Ankara

A. MEASURES TO REDUCE THE DEMAND FOR TOBACCO PRODUCTS

A.1. Public information, sensitization and education

<p>Goal: To inform, educate and sensitize the public about the harmful effects of tobacco and tobacco products, in terms of the health, economic and social aspects, in order to facilitate acceptance and implementation of the National Tobacco Control Programme at all levels.</p> <p>Objective: To create an anti-smoking culture in 90% of the population by 2012.</p>							
Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
<p>1. Developing and implementing formal and informal education policies on combating the use of tobacco and tobacco products</p>	<p>1.1. Organize a workshop with the participation of all relevant parties at senior management level (to evaluate implementation of the law amending Law No. 4207 and the Action Plan)</p>	<p>Ministry of Health Ministry of National Education</p>	<p>Ministry of the Interior Higher Education Council Ministries responsible for family and sports WHO Media CSOs TAPDK</p>	<p>2009</p>	<p>Lack of interest among managers Teachers and managers who smoke Tobacco industry Parties without adequate knowledge and expertise developing curricula</p>	<p>Workshop organized</p>	<p>Survey on current situation analysis Survey on status of progress</p>

Goal: To inform, educate and sensitize the public about the harmful effects of tobacco and tobacco products, in terms of the health, economic and social aspects, in order to facilitate acceptance and implementation of the National Tobacco Control Programme at all levels.

Objective: To create an anti-smoking culture in 90% of the population by 2012.

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
	<p>1.2. Develop curricula for different educational levels and institutions</p> <p>1.2.a. Publish a circular for and monitor the implementation of Law No. 4207 and strengthen the norm of smoke-free schools at all levels</p> <p>1.2.b. Set up anti-smoking student branches in schools</p> <p>1.2.c. Launch and implement "White Flag Project" for smoke-free schools</p> <p>1.2.d. Increase number of contests (e.g. drawing, posters, essay writing) in schools on harmfulness of smoking</p> <p>1.2.e. Make announcements on Ministry of National Education website</p> <p>1.2.f. Introduce and maintain computer-based education in appropriately equipped schools</p>	<p>Ministry of Health</p> <p>Ministry of National Education</p>	<p>Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>Higher Education Council</p> <p>Ministries responsible for family and sports</p> <p>WHO</p> <p>Parents' committees</p> <p>Heads of school student assemblies</p> <p>Media</p> <p>CSOs</p>	2009	<p>Lack of interest among managers</p> <p>Teachers and managers who smoke</p> <p>Tobacco industry</p> <p>Parties without adequate knowledge and expertise</p> <p>developing curricula</p>	<p>Reduced smoking among various groups and in various situations</p> <p>(a) rate of smoking among teachers</p> <p>(b) rate of teachers smoking in the presence of students</p> <p>(c) rate of smoking among students</p>	<p>Survey on current situation analysis</p> <p>Survey on status of progress</p>

Goal: To inform, educate and sensitize the public about the harmful effects of tobacco and tobacco products, in terms of the health, economic and social aspects, in order to facilitate acceptance and implementation of the National Tobacco Control Programme at all levels.

Objective: To create an anti-smoking culture in 90% of the population by 2012.

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
	1.3. Integrate curricula to create change in knowledge, skills and attitudes on non-smoking in the curricula of medical faculties and faculties of other health sciences, and identify methods to monitor practices	Ministry of Health Higher Education Council	WHO CSOs	End of 2008	Lack of interest among managers Teachers and managers who smoke Tobacco industry Parties without adequate knowledge and expertise developing curricula	Curricula developed Reduced smoking prevalence among students in health education establishments	Survey on current situation analysis Survey on status of progress
	1.4.a. Organize conferences 1.4.b. Develop and distribute informative posters and brochures 1.4.c. Ensure participation of role models (athletes, artists etc.) in activities on the harmfulness of smoking	Ministry of Health TAPDK	Ministry of the Interior Ministry of National Education Ministries responsible for family and sports WHO Media CSOs Higher Education Council	Ongoing	Lack of interest among managers Tobacco industry	Changed knowledge, attitude and behaviour among the public and among role models	Survey on current situation analysis Survey on status of progress

Goal: To inform, educate and sensitize the public about the harmful effects of tobacco and tobacco products, in terms of the health, economic and social aspects, in order to facilitate acceptance and implementation of the National Tobacco Control Programme at all levels.

Objective: To create an anti-smoking culture in 90% of the population by 2012.

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
<p>2. Spreading the message in the community that the use of tobacco products is negative and discrediting behaviour, through the increased use of striking visual themes in all areas pertaining to the use of tobacco products</p>	<p>2.1. Provide education on the negative health and social effects of smoking 2.2. Ensure smokers are shown in a negative light in the media, including films and other television programmes 2.3. Introduce positive images and messages about non-smoking 2.4. Ensure role models in the community such as well-known artists, athletes, politicians, etc., deliver anti-smoking messages 2.5. Deliver the message that smoking is not acceptable at community level by reducing the number of smoking areas and increasing the number of "quit smoking" activities</p>	<p>Ministry of Health RTÜK</p>	<p>Ministry of National Education Ministries responsible for family and sports WHO CDC TAPDK Film producers Other members of the media CSOs</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>People addicted to smoking High rate of smoking, especially among members of the media Tobacco industry</p>	<p>Changed perception of smoking in the community Changed attitude against smoking</p>	<p>Repeated surveys</p>

Goal: To inform, educate and sensitize the public about the harmful effects of tobacco and tobacco products, in terms of the health, economic and social aspects, in order to facilitate acceptance and implementation of the National Tobacco Control Programme at all levels.

Objective: To create an anti-smoking culture in 90% of the population by 2012.

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
3. Publicizing information on tobacco industry practices to date	<p>3.1. Publicize national and global evidence-based information open to public access</p> <p>3.2. Increase cooperation with media institutions</p> <p>3.3. Inform members of the media</p> <p>3.4. Publicize the relevant experience and knowledge of TAPDK</p>	Ministry of Health TAPDK	<p>CSOs</p> <p>Ministry of National Education</p> <p>TAPDK</p> <p>Tobacco, Tobacco Products, Salt and Alcohol Operations Inc. (TEKEL)</p> <p>Ministry of Finance</p> <p>Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>Customs</p> <p>Undersecretariat</p> <p>Ministry of Industry and Commerce</p> <p>Media</p> <p>RTÜK</p> <p>WHO</p> <p>Relevant international organizations</p>	Ongoing	<p>Tobacco Industry</p> <p>Lack of interest by the media</p> <p>Lack of interest among the public</p>	<p>Changed interest and knowledge level of the community</p>	<p>Studies on knowledge level of the community</p>

Goal: To inform, educate and sensitize the public about the harmful effects of tobacco and tobacco products, in terms of the health, economic and social aspects, in order to facilitate acceptance and implementation of the National Tobacco Control Programme at all levels.

Objective: To create an anti-smoking culture in 90% of the population by 2012.

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
4. Conducting activities to raise levels of knowledge and awareness among all target groups, especially role models, community leaders and prominent professional organizations, by developing broad-based educational materials (web sites, books, films, etc.)	4.1. Organize a workshop with the participation of all relevant parties 4.2. Develop educational materials for target groups and ensure their dissemination	Ministry of Health TAPDK	Ministry of National Education CSOs	2008	Tobacco industry Artists, athletes, politicians, doctors etc. who smoke	Workshop conducted Records indicating that materials have been developed and distributed to relevant persons and institutions Increased knowledge level among role models in the community	Studies on knowledge level of the community

Goal: To inform, educate and sensitize the public about the harmful effects of tobacco and tobacco products, in terms of the health, economic and social aspects, in order to facilitate acceptance and implementation of the National Tobacco Control Programme at all levels.

Objective: To create an anti-smoking culture in 90% of the population by 2012.

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
5. Raising awareness among managers of institutions and workplaces of the harm caused by tobacco products and the importance of complying with regulations prohibiting the use of tobacco products in indoor areas	5.1. Organize meetings to inform provincial and district managers on Law No. 4207, the Misdemeanors Act and relevant legislation 5.2. Hold meetings with labour, employers' and public servants' unions to launch the "Smoke-Free Workplace" 5.3. Promote and publicize good practices	Ministry of Health Ministry of Labour and Social Security	Ministry of the Interior Labour and Employers' unions Unions of public servants Media	2009	Lack of interest among provincial and district governors Lack of interest among unions Lack of interest by the media	Number of smoke-free workplaces Rate of implementing the relevant article of the Misdemeanors Act Duration of media coverage of good practices	Rate of implementing the relevant article of the Misdemeanors Act Assessments of smoke-free workplaces

Goal: To inform, educate and sensitize the public about the harmful effects of tobacco and tobacco products, in terms of the health, economic and social aspects, in order to facilitate acceptance and implementation of the National Tobacco Control Programme at all levels.

Objective: To create an anti-smoking culture in 90% of the population by 2012.

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
6. Ensuring active participation of the media and community leaders in awareness-raising activities	<p>6.1. Hold a meeting with RTÜK</p> <p>6.2. Hold a meeting with the Association of Journalists</p> <p>6.3. Hold meetings with local radio and television stations and local media agencies</p> <p>6.4. Identify role models interested in and sensitive to the topic</p> <p>6.5. Regularly plan and implement joint activities to publicize good practices</p> <p>6.6. Prepare materials for use by the media</p>	<p>Ministry of Health</p> <p>RTÜK</p>	<p>Ministry of State</p> <p>Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>TAPDK</p> <p>Media</p> <p>Concerned artists and athletes</p>	2009	<p>Lack of interest by the media</p> <p>Tobacco Industry</p> <p>Role models who smoke</p> <p>Inadequate implementation of relevant articles of the Misdemeanors Act</p>	<p>Number of news articles in the media</p> <p>Number of positive images in television films and plays</p>	<p>Repeated surveys on the topic</p>

Goal: To inform, educate and sensitize the public about the harmful effects of tobacco and tobacco products, in terms of the health, economic and social aspects, in order to facilitate acceptance and implementation of the National Tobacco Control Programme at all levels.

Objective: To create an anti-smoking culture in 90% of the population by 2012.

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
7. Awareness-raising and all types of adult education activities by municipalities and CSOs	<p>7.1. Organize regional meetings with mayors health directors of municipalities</p> <p>7.2. Initiate practices for model smoke-free provinces and districts as part of the healthy city concept</p> <p>7.3. Educate municipal security officers in order to sensitize (particularly about preventing selling cigarettes in the vicinity of schools and selling cigarettes individually)</p> <p>7.4. Organize regional meetings with CSOs</p>	Ministry of the Interior	<p>Municipalities</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p>Public education directorates</p> <p>WHO</p>	2010	<p>Lack of interest among mayors</p> <p>Lack of interest among CSO representatives</p> <p>Lack of interest among municipal security officers</p>	<p>Number of provinces, districts and subdistricts</p> <p>Number of public education sessions on the topic</p>	<p>Studies on the number of smoke-free provinces and districts</p> <p>Regular briefings by mayors on the topic</p> <p>Repeated surveys</p>

Goal: To inform, educate and sensitize the public about the harmful effects of tobacco and tobacco products, in terms of the health, economic and social aspects, in order to facilitate acceptance and implementation of the National Tobacco Control Programme at all levels.

Objective: To create an anti-smoking culture in 90% of the population by 2012.

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
8. Raising the awareness of all relevant public institutions and CSOs on their roles in the fight against tobacco	8.1. Hold meetings with representatives of relevant ministries and other public institutions and agencies 8.2. Hold meetings with representatives of CSOs	Ministry of Health	Ministry of the Interior Ministry of Finance Ministry of Industry and Commerce Ministry of National Education Undersecretariat of the Treasury Undersecretariat of Foreign Trade Customs Undersecretariat CSOs WHO	2008	Lack of interest among parties Tobacco industry	Number of non-smoking areas indoors 2. Number of penalties applied	Minutes of evaluation meetings with relevant parties

Goal: To inform, educate and sensitize the public about the harmful effects of tobacco and tobacco products, in terms of the health, economic and social aspects, in order to facilitate acceptance and implementation of the National Tobacco Control Programme at all levels.

Objective: To create an anti-smoking culture in 90% of the population by 2012.

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
9. Conducting joint educational activities in collaboration with institutions and agencies in order to implement identified education policies	9.1. Hold meetings with representatives of relevant ministries and other public institutions and agencies 9.2. Hold meetings with representatives of CSOs 9.3. Set up a coordination committee to ensure sustainability of activities, and plan and evaluate activities annually	Ministry of Health	Ministry of the Interior Ministry of Finance Ministry of Industry and Commerce Ministry of National Education Undersecretariat of the Treasury Undersecretariat of Foreign Trade Customs Undersecretariat CSOs WHO Media	2009	Lack of interest among parties Tobacco industry	Number of meetings held Enforcement status of decisions made Established coordination committee	Activity plans and reports

Goal: To inform, educate and sensitize the public about the harmful effects of tobacco and tobacco products, in terms of the health, economic and social aspects, in order to facilitate acceptance and implementation of the National Tobacco Control Programme at all levels.

Objective: To create an anti-smoking culture in 90% of the population by 2012.

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
10. Regularly monitoring the efficiency of information, education and awareness-raising campaigns	10.1. Hold meetings with representatives of relevant ministries and other public institutions and agencies 10.2. Hold meetings with representatives of CSOs	Ministry of Health	Ministry of the Interior Ministry of Finance Ministry of Industry and Commerce Ministry of National Education TAPDK Undersecretariat of the Treasury Undersecretariat of Foreign Trade Customs Undersecretariat CSOs Turkish Statistical Institute	2009	Lack of interest among parties Tobacco industry	Number of campaigns for various groups Increased level of knowledge among the public 3. Changed public attitude against smoking	Studies to monitor smoking rates Studies to monitor passive exposure rates

A.2. Smoking cessation

<p>Goal: To scale up smoking cessation, to increase the rate of success in treating tobacco addiction and to prevent people starting to smoke again</p> <p>Objective:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To establish the cessation rate in the community by 2010 2. To increase the cessation rate in the community to over 40% by 2010 3. To increase the cessation rate among health professionals to over 50% by the end of 2008 4. To increase the cessation rate to over 50% among teachers, religious affairs workers and managers and assigned professionals by 2010 5. To increase the cessation rate during pregnancy to over 90% by 2008 							
Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
<p>1. Assessing the current situation in cessation rates and ensuring regular monitoring</p>	<p>1.1. Include questions on smoking and smoking cessation rates in the regularly conducted Turkey Demographic and Health Survey</p> <p>1.2. Conduct regular health surveys to identify the baseline status of cessation and success in implementing programmes</p> <p>The surveys should be designed in the following manner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hold meetings with the Turkish Statistical 	<p>Ministry of Health</p>	<p>TUIK School of Public Sanitation Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK) State Planning Organization Universities Institute of Population Studies</p>	<p>2008 (Action 1) Regular and continuous after 2010 (Action 2)</p>	-	<p>Surveys conducted</p>	<p>Monitoring of results of surveys</p>

Goal: To scale up smoking cessation, to increase the rate of success in treating tobacco addiction and to prevent people starting to smoke again

Objective:

1. To establish the cessation rate in the community by 2010
2. To increase the cessation rate in the community to over 40% by 2010
3. To increase the cessation rate among health professionals to over 50% by the end of 2008
4. To increase the cessation rate to over 50% among teachers, religious affairs workers and managers and assigned professionals by 2010
5. To increase the cessation rate during pregnancy to over 90% by 2008

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions / Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
	<p>Institute, the Institute of Population Studies, the School of Public Sanitation and others that incorporate smoking status in their questionnaires and draw up protocols for cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design the Tobacco Use in Turkey Survey - Secure funding for the Tobacco Use in Turkey Survey. <p>conduct the survey and repeat every five years</p>						

<p>Goal: To scale up smoking cessation, to increase the rate of success in treating tobacco addiction and to prevent people starting to smoke again</p> <p>Objective:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To establish the cessation rate in the community by 2010 To increase the cessation rate in the community to over 40% by 2010 To increase the cessation rate among health professionals to over 50% by the end of 2008 To increase the cessation rate to over 50% among teachers, religious affairs workers and managers and assigned professionals by 2010 To increase the cessation rate during pregnancy to over 90% by 2008 							
Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions / Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
<p>2. Integrating standard education on nicotine addiction neurobiology, cessation techniques and tobacco control into core pre-service curricula of health professionals</p> <p>3. Ensuring brief clinician intervention during all clinical encounters including primary level</p>	<p>2.1. Include learning objectives on the subject in core curricula of higher education</p> <p>3.1. Develop diagnosis and treatment guidelines</p> <p>3.2. Conduct postgraduate training programmes for relevant professional groups</p> <p>3.3. Pilot the use of the tag rule (i.e. include smoking information in personal file)</p>	<p>Ministry of Health Higher Education Council</p> <p>Ministry of Health</p>	<p>Ministry of National Education</p> <p>Universities Turkish Union of Physicians Associations of specialist physicians Pharmaceuticals industry</p>	<p>2008</p> <p>2008 (Actions 1, 3 and 4) 2009 (Action 2)</p>	-	<p>Topics integrated into curricula</p> <p>Diagnosis and treatment guidelines Postgraduate training programmes delivered Results of tag application</p>	<p>Monitoring changes in curricula</p> <p>Evaluation of results of brief intervention monitoring of physicians and health facilities</p>

Goal: To scale up smoking cessation, to increase the rate of success in treating tobacco addiction and to prevent people starting to smoke again

Objective:

1. To establish the cessation rate in the community by 2010
2. To increase the cessation rate in the community to over 40% by 2010
3. To increase the cessation rate among health professionals to over 50% by the end of 2008
4. To increase the cessation rate to over 50% among teachers, religious affairs workers and managers and assigned professionals by 2010
5. To increase the cessation rate during pregnancy to over 90% by 2008

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
4. Creating an organizational structure that will motivate smokers willing to quit and provide assistance for cessation	3.4. Include brief clinical counselling in performance scoring 4.1. Set up an examination team to establish a cessation line 4.2. Establish cessation line	Ministry of Health	CSOs Telekom Inc. and GSM operators Associations of specialists	End of 2008	-	Cessation line pilot launched and evaluation reports	Cessation line usage data
5. Ensuring easy access to treatment of scientifically proven efficiency for nicotine addiction and provision of methods not yet available in the country	5.1. License relevant drugs available globally 5.2. Hold meetings with relevant parties to include drugs used for treating nicotine addiction in the scope of insurance	Ministry of Health	Ministry of Finance 2. Insurance institutions Turkish Pharmacists Union Pharmaceuticals industry Turkish Union of Physicians Associations of specialists	En of 2007 (Action 1) 2008 (Action 2)	-	List of licensed drugs Decision to include treatment drugs in the scope of health insurance	Monitoring of licensing phase Actions taken to include drugs in the scope of health insurance

<p>Goal: To scale up smoking cessation, to increase the rate of success in treating tobacco addiction and to prevent people starting to smoke again</p> <p>Objective:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To establish the cessation rate in the community by 2010 To increase the cessation rate in the community to over 40% by 2010 To increase the cessation rate among health professionals to over 50% by the end of 2008 To increase the cessation rate to over 50% among teachers, religious affairs workers and managers and assigned professionals by 2010 To increase the cessation rate during pregnancy to over 90% by 2008 							
Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
6. Motivating and supporting programmes to detect smokers in schools and workplaces and encourage them to quit	6.1. Information dissemination meetings should be held and accessibility levels should be increased	Ministry of Health Ministry of National Education Ministry of Labour and Social Security	Universities Ministry of the Interior	2008	-	Number of smoke-free workplaces and schools	Monitoring number of smoke-free institutions
7. Organizing regular mass "quit smoking" campaigns for the general population and specific groups (e.g. health professionals, teachers, religious affairs staff, etc.)	7.1. Maintain the biannual national "Quit and Win" campaign and hold the same campaign for specific groups every other year	Ministry of Health	WHO Ministry of National Education Ministry of Labour and Social Security Labour, employers' and public servants' unions Department of Religious Affairs Media	Ongoing after 2008	-	Number of campaigns held Number of participants in campaigns	Monitoring campaign activities

Goal: To scale up smoking cessation, to increase the rate of success in treating tobacco addiction and to prevent people starting to smoke again

Objective:

1. To establish the cessation rate in the community by 2010
2. To increase the cessation rate in the community to over 40% by 2010
3. To increase the cessation rate among health professionals to over 50% by the end of 2008
4. To increase the cessation rate to over 50% among teachers, religious affairs workers and managers and assigned professionals by 2010
5. To increase the cessation rate during pregnancy to over 90% by 2008

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions / Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
8. Ensuring the incorporation of smoking cessation practices into national health programmes such as reproductive health and cancer and tuberculosis prevention, and coordination among relevant programmes	8.1. Organize meetings with relevant agencies 8.2. Implement programmes	Ministry of Health	Managers of relevant programmes Associations of specialists	Ongoing after 2008	-	Knowledge on smoking cessation incorporated into other programmes	Monitoring incorporation of knowledge on smoking cessation into relevant programmes
9. Preventing the use of smoking cessation methods not based on scientific evidence	9.1. Prepare a report on the current situation and action to be taken 9.2. Prepare legislation to provide a legal basis	Ministry of Health	Associations of specialists Universities Turkish Pharmacists Union Ministry of Justice Ministry of Industry and Commerce Customs Undersecretariat TAPDK	Ongoing after 2007	-	Number of cessation methods prevented that are not scientifically proven Legislation prepared	Monitoring number of methods prevented

<p>Goal: To scale up smoking cessation, to increase the rate of success in treating tobacco addiction and to prevent people starting to smoke again</p> <p>Objective:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To establish the cessation rate in the community by 2010 2. To increase the cessation rate in the community to over 40% by 2010 3. To increase the cessation rate among health professionals to over 50% by the end of 2008 4. To increase the cessation rate to over 50% among teachers, religious affairs workers and managers and assigned professionals by 2010 5. To increase the cessation rate during pregnancy to over 90% by 2008 							
Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
10. Regularly monitoring the efficiency of smoking cessation practices and strengthening units to monitor efficiency	10.1. Set up monitoring committee	Ministry of Health	Universities WHO	Ongoing after 2007	-	Reports of monitoring committee	Monitoring of reports

A.3 Pricing and taxation

<p>Goal: To reduce the demand for tobacco products by increasing prices and raising taxes on tobacco products “by a percentage that will not encourage illicit trade”</p> <p>Objective: To increase the tax on cigarettes to above 80% by 2012</p>							
Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
1. Raising the proportional and fixed rates of the Special Consumption Tax	1.1. Raise the Special Consumption Tax to above 60% for all tobacco products 1.2. Increase the lower limit of fixed tax per cigarette pack	TAPDK	Ministry of Finance	2009	Tobacco industry Legislation	Changed tax rates	Monitoring tax rates
2. Preparing tax regulations so as to avoid loss of tax revenue and avoid encouraging illicit trade	2.1. Amend legislation on prevention of illicit trade	TAPDK Customs Underscretariat	Ministry of Finance Ministry of the Interior	2009	Tobacco industry Legislation	Amended legislation	
3. Adjusting the taxation policy for tobacco products so as to avoid their being substituted by other tobacco products	3.1. Make the necessary regulations in the legislation	TAPDK	Ministry of Finance	2009	Tobacco industry Legislation	Amended legislation	

Goal: To reduce the demand for tobacco products by increasing prices and raising taxes on tobacco products “by a percentage that will not encourage illicit trade”

Objective: To increase the tax on cigarettes to above 80% by 2012

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
4. Introducing restrictions on the duty-free sale of tobacco products at arrival points and making the necessary arrangements for supervision and control	<p>4.1. Gradually reduce duty-free sales of tobacco products at arrival points</p> <p>4.2. As a first step, reduce the number of duty-free cigarette packages passengers are allowed to bring from two to one</p> <p>4.3. As a second step, abolish the allowance of one package of cigarettes as a souvenir</p> <p>4.4. As the last step, abolish the provision that allows passengers to bring one package with them</p> <p>4.5. Gradually reduce the quantity of duty-free tobacco products passengers may bring</p>	<p>Ministry of Finance</p> <p>TAPDK</p> <p>General Directorate of State Airports Authority</p>	<p>Customs</p> <p>Undersecretariat</p>	<p>2008 (Actions 1 and 2)</p> <p>2009 (Action 3)</p> <p>2010 (Action 4)</p>	<p>Commitments made to companies in airport rental agreements</p> <p>Tobacco industry</p> <p>Legislation</p>	<p>Sales figures of tobacco products by duty-free shops at arrival points</p>	<p>Supervision of implementation of restrictions and prohibitions</p>

A.4. Environmental tobacco smoke (second-hand smoke/passive exposure)

<p>Goal: To protect public health and the health of individuals at risk by accepting that passive exposure to tobacco smoke is a risk factor for cancer</p> <p>Objective:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To disseminate the fact that “passive exposure is as harmful as active smoking” to the general population by 2012 To fully prevent the use of tobacco products in areas and workplaces open to the public by the end of 2012 To significantly reduce passive exposure of pregnant women, children and adolescents by 2012 							
Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
1. Gradually introducing in-service training into all institutions, particularly those concerned with education and health	1.1. Develop content for in-service training 1.2. Plan and start implementation of in-service training in all institutions, particularly those concerned with education and health	Ministry of Health Ministry of National Education	Ministry of the Interior WHO All other relevant institutions and agencies	2010	Target group is large and widespread Attitude of managers of institutions	In-service training materials Number of in-service training sessions conducted	Evaluation of the number of institutions where in-service training is conducted

Goal: To protect public health and the health of individuals at risk by accepting that passive exposure to tobacco smoke is a risk factor for cancer

Objective:

1. To disseminate the fact that “passive exposure is as harmful as active smoking” to the general population by 2012
2. To fully prevent the use of tobacco products in areas and workplaces open to the public by the end of 2012
3. To significantly reduce passive exposure of pregnant women, children and adolescents by 2012

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
2. Conducting regular education and awareness-raising activities for the community on the health risks of passive exposure	<p>2.1. Plan special programmes on passive exposure and its effects on health on special occasions such as the Green Crescent Week, International Women's Day, 23 April, 31 May, 20 November, etc.</p> <p>2.2. Develop programmes on passive exposure for national and local media agencies highlighting the message “Smoke-Free Life is a Right” and organizing campaigns entitled “I Want Smoke-Free Air”</p> <p>2.3. Television stations and other media to regularly announce relevant changes in the law in order to raise awareness in the</p>	Ministry of Health Ministry of National Education	Turkish Radio and Television Corporation RTÜK Department of Religious Affairs Turk Telekom Inc. Universities Media WHO CDC CSOs	Ongoing until 2012	Attitude of service providers Inadequate implementation of the law	Number of activities	Implementation of recommended activities

Goal: To protect public health and the health of individuals at risk by accepting that passive exposure to tobacco smoke is a risk factor for cancer

Objective:

1. To disseminate the fact that “passive exposure is as harmful as active smoking” to the general population by 2012
2. To fully prevent the use of tobacco products in areas and workplaces open to the public by the end of 2012
3. To significantly reduce passive exposure of pregnant women, children and adolescents by 2012

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
	community 2.4. Visual media to televise short spots with striking awareness-raising messages 2.5. Department of Religious Affairs to include brief scientific facts in Friday sermons 2.6. Start implementation of a mechanism to deliver recorded messages on the effects of passive exposure to staff of institutions through their telephone extensions 2.7. Carry out necessary activities to set up a hotline on the topic						

Goal: To protect public health and the health of individuals at risk by accepting that passive exposure to tobacco smoke is a risk factor for cancer

Objective:

1. To disseminate the fact that “passive exposure is as harmful as active smoking” to the general population by 2012
2. To fully prevent the use of tobacco products in areas and workplaces open to the public by the end of 2012
3. To significantly reduce passive exposure of pregnant women, children and adolescents by 2012

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
3. Questioning clients presenting to health care facilities about passive exposure and providing counselling on the harmfulness of passive exposure	3.1. Develop training programmes on attitudes and behaviour of physicians about passive exposure 3.2. Integrate sessions on physician attitudes into the curricula of medical faculties 3.3. Define concepts about passive exposure and develop a glossary of concepts	Ministry of Health	1. Universities 2. Higher Education Council 3. Turkish Union of Physicians 4. Specialty associations 5. WHO	2009	1. Lack of interest among health and other staff who smoke 2. Lack of interest among managers	1. Attitude of physicians toward client presenting about passive exposure to tobacco smoke 2. Glossary completed	Baseline and post-benchmarking after activities
4. Questioning pregnant women and children presenting to primary level health care facilities about passive exposure and counselling them on the harmfulness of passive exposure	4.1. Organize a workshop on inter-institutional collaboration in struggling against passive exposure and ways of supervision 4.2. Institutions to adopt an approach similar to the “baby-friendly approach” against passive exposure	Ministry of Health	CSOs WHO	2009	Lack of interest among relevant persons and institutions	Workshop organized	Studies to suggest baseline and progress

Goal: To protect public health and the health of individuals at risk by accepting that passive exposure to tobacco smoke is a risk factor for cancer

Objective:

1. To disseminate the fact that “passive exposure is as harmful as active smoking” to the general population by 2012
2. To fully prevent the use of tobacco products in areas and workplaces open to the public by the end of 2012
3. To significantly reduce passive exposure of pregnant women, children and adolescents by 2012

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
5. Legislating for a complete ban on smoking in workplaces, public transport, educational and training institutions, health facilities, waiting rooms, cultural and arts facilities, restaurants, gymnasiums and health facilities	5.1. Conduct various activities under the “Smoke-Free Workplace” approach: (a) Develop a certificate for smoke-free workplaces (b) Initiate implementation of certified smoke-free workplaces (this may be promoted as an indicator for quality in institutions; to support this, it is recommended that ways be sought to integrate such certification into the ISO Quality Assurance System) 5.2. Workplaces to post warning signs “Passive exposure is harmful to health” 5.3. Make	1. Ministry of Health 2. Ministry of Labour and Social Security	1. Ministry of National Education 2. Ministry of the Interior 3. Ministry of Culture and Tourism 4. CSOs 5. WHO	2012	1. Tobacco industry 2. Lack of interest among institutions	Number of activities	Studies to suggest baseline and progress

Goal: To protect public health and the health of individuals at risk by accepting that passive exposure to tobacco smoke is a risk factor for cancer

Objective:

1. To disseminate the fact that “passive exposure is as harmful as active smoking” to the general population by 2012
2. To fully prevent the use of tobacco products in areas and workplaces open to the public by the end of 2012
3. To significantly reduce passive exposure of pregnant women, children and adolescents by 2012

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
	arrangements to prevent drivers of local and intercity transportation vehicles from smoking in the vehicle and at stopover facilities						
6. Strengthening the organizational structure to follow up on complaints about passive exposure and protect the rights of complainants	6.1. Regulate penal practices with regulations and circulars and send off to all institutions; obtain support of governors on the matter 6.2. Carry out publicizing activities to make the Misdeemeanors Act known better in the community	Ministry of National Education Ministry of Health	CSOs	2012	Tobacco industry	Regulation and circulars enacted Number of complaints	Number of penalties in accordance with the law and amount of fine imposed

Goal: To protect public health and the health of individuals at risk by accepting that passive exposure to tobacco smoke is a risk factor for cancer

Objective:

1. To disseminate the fact that “passive exposure is as harmful as active smoking” to the general population by 2012
2. To fully prevent the use of tobacco products in areas and workplaces open to the public by the end of 2012
3. To significantly reduce passive exposure of pregnant women, children and adolescents by 2012

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
7. Conducting national surveys to establish and regularly monitor data on passive exposure	<p>7.1. Conduct survey</p> <p>(a) Develop a standard and easy-to-use form to assess passive exposure</p> <p>(b) Conduct validity and reliability analysis of the form</p> <p>(c) Using the form, plan and implement a field survey on passive exposure and risk factors</p> <p>7.2. To inquire as to the availability of a national and accredited reference measurement laboratory to measure passive exposure, and to support its activities if one exists or, if not, carry out the necessary activities to establish one</p>	Ministry of Health	<p>1. Ministry of Labour and Social Security-İSGÜM</p> <p>2. State Planning Organization</p> <p>3. WHO</p> <p>4. CDC</p> <p>5. Universities</p> <p>6. CSOs</p> <p>7. Turkish Statistical Institute</p>	2009	Resource problems (financial, human etc.)	Results of survey	Follow-up of survey results and identifying topics of the next survey

A.5. Advertising, promotion and sponsorship

Goal: To prevent all types of advertising, promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products							
Objective:							
1. To eliminate all types of advertising, sponsorship and promotion that may facilitate brand and company advertising of cigarette and other tobacco products by 2009							
2. To render administrative and judicial sanctions effective, fair and deterrent by 2009							
Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
1. Establishing mechanisms to monitor domestic and international advertising violations and to carry out the necessary action more rapidly and comprehensively	1.1. Set up a citizen complaints hotline in the Council on Advertising 1.2. Consult RTÜK senior management about audits (violations identified in television programmes) 1.3. Consult Department of Revenue Administration of the Ministry of Finance in order to monitor tax claims for any advertising expenses considered as non-allowable charges	Ministry of Industry and Commerce (Council on Advertising) Ministry of Finance RTÜK	Ministry of Health Turkish Radio and Television Corporation TAPDK Anadolu (News) Agency CSOs Consumer rights associations	2009	Insufficient community awareness about consumer rights Administrative fine legislation of RTÜK Deficiencies in law amendment pertaining to acceleration of judicial process	Number of violations detected	Baseline analysis Monitoring number of violations

Goal: To prevent all types of advertising, promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products

Objective:

1. To eliminate all types of advertising, sponsorship and promotion that may facilitate brand and company advertising of cigarette and other tobacco products by 2009
2. To render administrative and judicial sanctions effective, fair and deterrent by 2009

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
2. Making the necessary legal arrangements to prevent any explicit or implicit cross-border advertising, promotion or sponsorship	<p>2.1. Make legal arrangements to prevent sponsorship on company basis</p> <p>2.2. Organize a workshop for coordination with relevant institutions about existing legal arrangements</p>	TAPDK Undersecretariat of Foreign Trade Ministry of Industry and Commerce	Ministry of Health WHO Ministry of the Interior RTÜK	2009	Lack of legal arrangements about sponsorship of companies Lack of legislative counterpart to the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control	Legal arrangements made and enforced	Monitoring of cross-border advertising
3. Making the necessary arrangements with broadcasting agencies or product owners to make available the technologies needed to prevent showing explicit and/or implicit advertising of tobacco products in international programmes	<p>3.1. The Executive Board of the National Tobacco Control Programme to hold a meeting with RTÜK to discuss relevant technological infrastructure</p> <p>3.2. Ministry of Health and RTÜK to send relevant joint letter to broadcasting agencies</p>	Ministry of Health RTÜK	Ministry of Industry and Commerce (Council on Advertising) Anadolü (News) Agency Press Council	2009	Failure to undertake necessary arrangements	Enacting appropriate legislation Technological capacity of broadcasting agencies	Baseline analysis on technological capacity

Goal: To prevent all types of advertising, promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products

Objective:

1. To eliminate all types of advertising, sponsorship and promotion that may facilitate brand and company advertising of cigarette and other tobacco products by 2009
2. To render administrative and judicial sanctions effective, fair and deterrent by 2009

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
4. Collaboration with countries party to the Framework Convention to develop the necessary technologies and other means for preventing cross-border advertising	4.1. Set up a working group to organize a meeting on implementing the existing television agreement and to carry out monitoring 4.2. Representative of an authorized institution to establish and maintain international collaboration on technology 4.3. Obtain logistical and scientific support from WHO	RTUK	Ministry of Health TAPDK WHO	2009	Shortcomings in implementing existing legislation	Working group established Logistical and scientific support from WHO Collaboration level of countries party to the Framework Convention	Surveys to assess level of collaboration
5. Ensuring that administrative and judicial sanctions are effective, fair, feasible and deterrent	5.1. Ban all types of advertising, promotion and sponsorship that promote a tobacco product by any means that are false, misleading, deceptive or likely to create an erroneous impression about its	TAPDK	Ministry of Health Ministry of the Interior Ministry of Industry and Commerce (Council on Advertising) CSOs RTUK	2009	Judicial system does not operate quickly and effectively and administrative sanctions cannot be implemented swiftly Legislation amendments needed to improve these cannot be made	Statistical data on current judicial processes, results and international processes	Situation analysis and progress reports

Goal: To prevent all types of advertising, promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products

Objective:

1. To eliminate all types of advertising, sponsorship and promotion that may facilitate brand and company advertising of cigarette and other tobacco products by 2009
2. To render administrative and judicial sanctions effective, fair and deterrent by 2009

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
	<p>characteristics, hazards and health effects</p> <p>5.2. Prepare legislation to ban the use of incentives that promote or directly or indirectly encourage purchase of tobacco products by the public (point of sale advertising)</p> <p>5.3. Make legal arrangements for sale of tobacco products from cabinets or similar locations that are not visible from the outside</p>						

A.6. Product control and informing consumers

<p>Goal: To scientifically evaluate the carcinogens, additives and toxic substances in cigarette smoke and other tobacco products, to introduce regulations on product standards, and to inform consumers about the harmful substances in tobacco and tobacco products</p> <p>Objective:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To establish an accredited laboratory in compliance with national and international standards and regulations to monitor and evaluate ingredients and emissions of tobacco and tobacco products as of 2009 To inform the public about the content of tobacco products, from 2008 To regularly monitor compliance of product ingredients with standards, from 2008 							
Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
1. Identifying production and control standards for tobacco and tobacco products by the working group	1.1. Establish control procedures and principles	TAPDK	-	2008	Gaps in legislation	Control procedures and principles established	
2. Establishing a national, accredited measurement laboratory subject to independent and international review and ensuring that this laboratory becomes a member of TobLabNet by complying with its criteria	2.1. Set up laboratory 2.2. Obtain accreditation for the laboratory 2.3. Initiate collaboration with TobLabNet	TAPDK	WHO EU Universities	2009 (Action 1) 2010 (Actions 2 and 3)	Tobacco industry Insufficient numbers of staff	Laboratory established Accreditation procedure completed Collaboration with TobLabNet ensured	Results of evaluation

Goal: To scientifically evaluate the carcinogens, additives and toxic substances in cigarette smoke and other tobacco products, to introduce regulations on product standards, and to inform consumers about the harmful substances in tobacco and tobacco products

Objective:

1. To establish an accredited laboratory in compliance with national and international standards and regulations to monitor and evaluate ingredients and emissions of tobacco and tobacco products as of 2009
2. To inform the public about the content of tobacco products, from 2008
3. To regularly monitor compliance of product ingredients with standards, from 2008

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
3. Ensuring compliance with national and international norms in the production of tobacco and tobacco products	3.1. begin national monitoring activities for tobacco products at production points 3.2. Prepare legislation to allow a reduction in the maximum tar emission from 12 mg to 10 mg 3.3. Set up working groups in different fields to re-determine standards of tobacco products	TAPDK	Turkish Standards Institute WHO EU ISO	2009	Lack of legislation Failure to scale up new standards Amendment of legislation	Number of audits Emission amounts of tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide Reports of working groups	Analysis, evaluation and reporting of products regularly collected from production points Regular monitoring of tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide emissions Evaluation of reports of working groups
4. Measuring and including the amounts of formaldehyde, nitrogen, hydrogen cyanide and benzene on each unit packet, package, outside packaging and labelling of tobacco and tobacco products	4.1. State amounts of formaldehyde, nitrogen, hydrogen cyanide and benzene on cigarette packets and packages	TAPDK	WHO Ministry of Health	2009	Lack of legislation	Amounts of formaldehyde, nitrogen, hydrogen cyanide and benzene are stated on cigarette packs and packages	Monitoring whether amounts of formaldehyde, nitrogen, hydrogen cyanide and benzene are stated on cigarette packs and packages

<p>Goal: To scientifically evaluate the carcinogens, additives and toxic substances in cigarette smoke and other tobacco products, to introduce regulations on product standards, and to inform consumers about the harmful substances in tobacco and tobacco products</p> <p>Objective:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To establish an accredited laboratory in compliance with national and international standards and regulations to monitor and evaluate ingredients and emissions of tobacco and tobacco products as of 2009 To inform the public about the content of tobacco products, from 2008 To regularly monitor compliance of product ingredients with standards, from 2008 							
Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions / Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
5. Regularly investigating the substances contained in tobacco and tobacco products by official laboratories	5.1. Begin market audits	TAPDK		2009	Tobacco industry Insufficient number of staff	Number of audits	Analysis, evaluation and reporting of products regularly collected from points of sale
6. Making regulations and implementing existing regulations to the effect that any name, descriptor or symbol on packs, packages and labelling is not misleading, deceptive or likely to debase national values and that tobacco products and trademarks are not used as workplace names	6.1. Set up a committee to establish methodology to prevent the use of any misleading or deceptive descriptors or symbols in cigarette names or on packs and packages 6.2. Prepare relevant legislation	TAPDK	Turkish Patent Institute Turkish Language Institution Council on Advertising Ministry of Health	2009	Tobacco industry Lack of legislation	Committee established Methodology established Legislation prepared	Evaluating implementation of legislation

Goal: To scientifically evaluate the carcinogens, additives and toxic substances in cigarette smoke and other tobacco products, to introduce regulations on product standards, and to inform consumers about the harmful substances in tobacco and tobacco products

Objective:

1. To establish an accredited laboratory in compliance with national and international standards and regulations to monitor and evaluate ingredients and emissions of tobacco and tobacco products as of 2009
2. To inform the public about the content of tobacco products, from 2008
3. To regularly monitor compliance of product ingredients with standards, from 2008

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions / Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
7. Enforcing legal provisions whereby tobacco manufacturers must include striking visual images of the harmful effects of tobacco use on their packaging	7.1. Prepare relevant legislation 7.2. Select images	TAPDK Ministry of Health	WHO EU	2009	Tobacco industry Lack of legislation	Prepare legislation	Identification of images used on cigarette packaging on the market
8. Informing the general public on the content of tobacco products through educational institutions and the media	8.1. Identify content of tobacco products to be used by educational institutions in information 8.2. Develop educational programme to be used by educational institutions 8.3. Identify content of tobacco products to be communicated through the media	Ministry of Health TAPDK	Ministry of National Education EU RTÜK WHO Print and visual media	2008	Tobacco industry Lack of interest by the media	Information prepared for educational programmes	Monitoring and evaluation of information in educational programmes

Goal: To scientifically evaluate the carcinogens, additives and toxic substances in cigarette smoke and other tobacco products, to introduce regulations on product standards, and to inform consumers about the harmful substances in tobacco and tobacco products

Objective:

1. To establish an accredited laboratory in compliance with national and international standards and regulations to monitor and evaluate ingredients and emissions of tobacco and tobacco products as of 2009
2. To inform the public about the content of tobacco products, from 2008
3. To regularly monitor compliance of product ingredients with standards, from 2008

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
9. Auditing the production, packaging and distribution of products such as smoke-free tobacco, water pipes, chopped tobacco for hand-wrapped cigarettes, pipes and cigars	9.1. TAPDK to issue regulations for auditing	TAPDK Ministry of National Education	Municipalities	2008	Functioning of special provincial administrators Tobacco industry Lack of legislation	New legislation Number of audits	Monitoring the number of audits
10. Regularly verifying compliance with standards on the production and control of tobacco products	10.1. Assess compliance of production facilities with standards 10.2. Assess compliance of tobacco products with standards by sampling during production	TAPDK	Ministry of Health	Ongoing as of 2008	Tobacco industry	Number of production facilities audited Number of product audits	Evaluating number and results of audits
11. Making and enforcing deterrent sanctions against those who do not comply with legal regulations on tobacco products	11.1. Amend Law No. 4703 to allow penal sanctions to be regulated 11.2. Amend Law No. 4733 to allow penal sanctions to be regulated	TAPDK	Ministry of the Interior Ministry of Justice Undersecretariat of Foreign Trade	2009	Tobacco industry Lack of legislation	Amendments in Laws No. 4703 and 4733 enforced	Penalties

B. MEASURES TO REDUCE THE SUPPLY OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS

B.1. Illicit trade

Goal: To take measures at national and international levels to prevent all types of illicit trade in tobacco products							
Objective:							
1. To identify the magnitude of the illicit trade in Turkey by 2010							
2. To eliminate identified illicit trade by 2012							
Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
1. Collaboration among relevant institutions and agencies to solve problems encountered in combating the illicit trade in tobacco products	1.1. Ensure continuity of the existing working group for combating the illicit trade in tobacco products 1.2. Working group to establish programme and working methodology	Ministry of National Education TAPDK Customs Underscretariat	Ministry of Finance Ministry of Justice Universities	2008	Lack of interest among parties	Continuity of working group ensured Programme established	Conducting study periodically and evaluating change
2. Ensuring increased reliability of labels used on packs	2.1. Change security features of labels periodically	Ministry of Finance TAPDK	TEKEL	Ongoing after 2008	Efforts to counterfeit labels	Labels with new security elements introduced Number of audits	Evaluating audits for increased label reliability
3. Making the necessary arrangements to increase the number of units charged with preventing, monitoring and investigating smuggling	3.1. Identify units to be charged with preventing, monitoring and investigating smuggling 3.2. Pass legislation on the topic	Customs Underscretariat	Ministry of Interior Ministry of Finance TAPDK	2009	Lack of legislation	Increased number of units Legislation passed	Collecting and evaluating data about smuggling

Goal: To take measures at national and international levels to prevent all types of illicit trade in tobacco products

Objective:

1. To identify the magnitude of the illicit trade in Turkey by 2010
2. To eliminate identified illicit trade by 2012

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
4. Raising the quality and quantity of controls on tobacco products in transit	4.1. Controls on tobacco products in transit 4.2. Access information on delivery to final destination of tobacco products in transit	Customs Undersecretariat TAPDK	Undersecretariat of Foreign Trade	2010	-	Auditing data on tobacco products in transit	Detailed monitoring of entry and exit records of tobacco products
5. Sensitizing the general public on the economic magnitude of the illicit trade in tobacco products	5.1. Determine the magnitude of the illicit trade in Turkey through periodic studies 5.2. Sensitize community	Ministry of Finance TAPDK	Ministry of Health CSOs Customs Undersecretariat RTÜK Media	2009	-	Study conducted Economic magnitude of illicit trade determined	Monitoring quantity of illicit trade and other data in the public interest
6. Initiating activities to prevent the sale of tobacco products by people other than authorized sellers, especially peddlers	6.1. Develop lists of authorized sellers 6.2. Identify unauthorized points of sale 6.3. Amend legislation on penalties to be imposed	Ministry of the Interior TAPDK	Ministry of the Interior (local authorities) CSOs	2008 (Action 1) 2009 (Actions 2 and 3)	Lack of legislation	Amend legislation	Evaluating whether penalties are deterrent

Goal: To take measures at national and international levels to prevent all types of illicit trade in tobacco products

Objective:

1. To identify the magnitude of the illicit trade in Turkey by 2010
2. To eliminate identified illicit trade by 2012

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
7. Provision of technological equipment for checking trailers and containers at border crossings, making use of the fact that certain substances in cigarette packages are sensitive to X-rays devices	7.1. Equip all border crossings with X-ray devices 7.2. Use X-ray devices	Customs Undersecretariat	TAPDK	2009	Challenges in setting up infrastructure and functioning	Number of X-ray devices	Monitoring the efficiency of use of X-ray devices Evaluating alternative control measures
8. Ensuring the use of coding or similar markings to indicate the place and date of manufacture of tobacco products, for recognition and tracking purposes	8.1. Create electronic tracking system for distribution of products	TAPDK	Ministry of Finance	2009	Tobacco industry	Electronic tracking system functioning	Monitoring of the functioning of the tracking system

B.2 Accessibility to young people

<p>Goal: To prevent access by people under 18 years to tobacco products through sale and distribution</p> <p>Objective: By 2012, to eliminate smoking among young people under 15 years and to reduce smoking among people aged 15-24 years to 50% of the current rate</p>							
Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions / Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
1. Verifying compliance with existing legal regulations that prohibit the sale and distribution of tobacco and tobacco products to minors under 18 years and imposing deterrent penalties on those who do not comply	1.1. Ensure implementation of Law No. 4207 by all sectors 1.2. National Tobacco and Health Committee to advocate for the Law	Ministry of the Interior TAPDK	Provincial Tobacco Control Committees Special provincial administrations Municipalities Media National Tobacco and Health Committee	Ongoing	Attitude of provincial managers Lack of interest of the media	Fines imposed Number of activities carried out	Monitoring activities
2. Ensuring the sale of tobacco and tobacco products only at exclusive points of sale	2.1. Conduct audits as per relevant legal regulation	TAPDK	Ministry of the Interior Municipalities CSOs (Turkish Grocers and Distributors Federation, etc.)	Ongoing	Tobacco industry	Number of audits Number of exclusive points of sale	Monitoring audit reports

Goal: To prevent access by people under 18 years to tobacco products through sale and distribution
Objective: By 2012, to eliminate smoking among young people under 15 years and to reduce smoking among people aged 15-24 years to 50% of the current rate

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
3. Ensuring that sellers of tobacco products request young people to provide appropriate evidence of being at least 18 years of age	3.1. Sellers of tobacco products to request, as appropriate, evidence of having reached full legal age 3.2. Set up a group of young volunteers to monitor whether sellers request evidence of age 3.3. Media to publicize the ban 3.4. Publicize good practices	Ministry of Health TAPDK	Municipalities CSOs National Tobacco and Health Committee Media Group of young volunteers	Ongoing	Lack of interest among parties	Results of survey on the topic Number of good practices Number of violations detected by young volunteers	Monitoring of survey data Number of young volunteers and monitoring results of their findings
4. Raising public awareness of the illegality of selling tobacco to minors under 18 years	4.1. Media to communicate messages about the prohibition on selling tobacco to minors	Ministry of Health TAPDK National Tobacco and Health Committee	Ministry of the Interior RTUK Media Ministry of National Education CSOs (Association of Television Broadcasters, etc.)	Ongoing	Lack of interest of the media	Number of messages delivered by the media	Monitoring messages delivered by the media

Goal: To prevent access by people under 18 years to tobacco products through sale and distribution							
Objective: By 2012, to eliminate smoking among young people under 15 years and to reduce smoking among people aged 15-24 years to 50% of the current rate							
Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
5. Ensuring compliance with legislation that prohibits the sale of tobacco products through vending machines, self-service sales, mail order, on-line ordering or easily accessible places like store shelves and cashiers' desks	5.1. Ensure relevant arrangements are in place at points of sale	TAPDK	Ministry of the Interior Ministry of Industry and Commerce CSOs	Ongoing	Tobacco industry	Results of audits	Evaluation of audit reports
6. Ensuring compliance with legislation that prohibits the use of logos or representations of tobacco products on sweets, snacks, toys, T-shirts, bags or any other objects, and the sale and distribution of such objects	6.1. Conduct relevant audits	Ministry of Industry and Commerce TAPDK	Chambers of Industry and Commerce CSOs Ministry of the Interior	Ongoing	Tobacco industry	Number of audits	Monitoring number of audits

Goal: To prevent access by people under 18 years to tobacco products through sale and distribution

Objective: By 2012, to eliminate smoking among young people under 15 years and to reduce smoking among people aged 15-24 years to 50% of the current rate

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
7. Ensuring compliance with legislation prohibiting the sale of tobacco products (cigarettes, water-pipes, etc.) in places where young people gather, including cafes, internet cafes, canteens, dormitories, etc.	7.1. Prevent smoking in public areas and enforce the law 7.2. Provincial directors to sensitize operators of cafes, coffee houses etc. to prevent smoking in their premises 7.3. Introduce smoke detectors in establishments on a voluntary basis	Ministry of the Interior Municipalities	TAPDK Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey CSOs Local media	Ongoing after 2009	Tobacco Industry	Number of establishments with smoke detectors	Monitoring activities carried out
8. Encouraging local authorities, civil society organizations, institutions and agencies to create young people's sports and cultural activity centres that are free of tobacco smoke	8.1. Promote tobacco-free clubs (smoke-free clubs campaign) 8.2. Train coaches 8.3. Integrate the subject into sports education and training activities	General Directorate of Youth and Sport	Sports clubs and federations Municipalities Higher Education Council Media Ministry of the Interior Private sector Clubs CSOs	2012	Lack of interest among parties	Knowledge and attitude levels of coaches Knowledge and attitude levels of athletes Number of tobacco-free clubs Change in curricula Number of club campaigns	Studies on the topic Regular feedback from sports clubs Number of clubs participating in campaigns

B.3. Tobacco production and alternative policies

<p>Goal: To monitor and control tobacco production, identify alternative agricultural products and economic activities, and provide support to tobacco producers who shift to alternative products</p> <p>Objective: To ensure that tobacco producers who stop tobacco production and tobacco workers who leave the sector are provided with alternative crops and/or economic activities, and development of alternative sustainable means of provision, by 2012</p>							
Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
1. Ensuring compliance of tobacco production, monitoring and registration procedures with the norms of the EU Common Market Organization for tobacco	1.1. Create database in TAPDK (IT Project) 1.2. Adapt norms of the EU Common Market Organization for tobacco to the national tobacco sector	TAPDK	EU Union of Agriculture Chambers of Turkey Union of Aegean Tobacco Exporters	2009 (Action 1) 2012 (Action 2)	-	Database established	Regularly update and evaluate TAPDK database Data on the EU Common Market Organization for tobacco
2. Ensuring the elimination of deficiencies in the contractual production system introduced in Law No. 4733 and ensuring that producer organizations function within the system	2.1. Make legal arrangements to eliminate deficiencies in the contractual production and purchase/sales system, and obtain and improve views of producer organizations 2.2. Protect producers and improve producer organizations	TAPDK Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs	Union of Agriculture Chambers of Turkey Union of Aegean Tobacco Exporters CSOs	Ongoing after 2008	Lack of interest among parties	Legislation on tobacco production and trade improved parallel with developments Welfare level of producers Efficiency of producer organizations and number of their members	Collecting and monitoring information on legislation, production and producer organizations

Goal: To monitor and control tobacco production, identify alternative agricultural products and economic activities, and provide support to tobacco producers who shift to alternative products

Objective: To ensure that tobacco producers who stop tobacco production and tobacco workers who leave the sector are provided with alternative crops and/or economic activities, and development of alternative sustainable means of provision, by 2012

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
3. Mobilizing resources mentioned in Article 26 of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control for the utilization of the national tobacco sector in line with national plans, programmes and priorities	3.1. Allocate resources for alternative crops and economic activities 3.2. Provide incentives for crop diversification for producers	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs TAPDK	Union of Agriculture Chambers of Turkey Union of Aegean Tobacco Exporters CSOs	2012	Lack of sufficient financial resources	Financial resources provided Plans, programmes and projects	Amount of financial resources provided and number of projects
4. Structuring social policies for shifting tobacco producers in East and Southeast Anatolia regions to alternative crops, as a result of reduced demand for tobacco, and improving their status	4.1. Ensure production of needed agricultural products and widen needed economic activities in regions with surplus of tobacco production and without the opportunity for domestic sales or export 4.2. Structure relevant social policies for the success of alternative crop projects	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs TAPDK	Union of Agriculture Chambers of Turkey Universities Municipalities Media CSOs	Ongoing after 2008	Lack of interest among producers due to failure of previous practices	Projects on alternative crops and economic activities Number of producers who stopped tobacco production	Number of projects on alternative crops and economic activities and data on implementation and success of projects

Goal: To monitor and control tobacco production, identify alternative agricultural products and economic activities, and provide support to tobacco producers who shift to alternative products

Objective: To ensure that tobacco producers who stop tobacco production and tobacco workers who leave the sector are provided with alternative crops and/or economic activities, and development of alternative sustainable means of provision, by 2012

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
5. Ensuring the necessary organization is in place to promote alternative crops that are economically viable and to market such crops	5.1. Shift surplus tobacco production to places abroad where there is demand for the products 5.2. Identify, produce and market crops that are economically viable for producers 5.3. Inform and train producers on alternative crops	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs TAPDK	Union of Agriculture Chambers of Turkey Universities Municipalities Media CSOs	2012	Failure of previous practices	Quantity and price of exported products Number of producers of alternative crops and quantity of crops marketed	Data on production and trade of tobacco and alternative crops Number of alternative products and producers Data on producers and production organizations
6. Establishing local processing, drying, storage and other necessary facilities for alternative crops	6.1. Establish the necessary facilities to process cultivated crops 6.2. Inform producers about facilities for alternative crops	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs	Union of Agriculture Chambers of Turkey Producers' Unions Universities	2009	-	Facilities established	Number of facilities established Number of producers informed
7. Ensuring the implementation of demonstration activities in order to train and inform producers	7.1. Conduct demonstrations of good practices for producers	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs TAPDK	Union of Agriculture Chambers of Turkey Universities CSOs Media	Ongoing after 2008	Inadequate and discontinued training	Increased knowledge and skills of producers	Number of demonstrations carried out Results of knowledge and skills measurement

C. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING OF TOBACCO USE AND THE NATIONAL TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMME

Goal: To establish a model to monitor, evaluate and report on the process and outputs of the National Tobacco Control Programme							
Objective:							
1. To set up a national data system to monitor, evaluate and report on the process and outputs of the national tobacco control programme, by 2009							
2. To evaluate and report on the effectiveness of national tobacco control policies in 2012							
Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
1. Identifying process and output indicators of the National Tobacco Control Programme by the working group	1.1. Working groups to develop action plans 1.2. Organize working group meetings	Ministry of Health TAPDK	WHO Universities Turkish Statistical Institute Institutions and agencies relevant to indicators in the action plan	2008	Insufficient participation in working groups	Indicators	Minutes of working group meetings
2. Developing data collection/research protocols for routine collection of identified data	2.1. Develop data collection protocols 2.2. Develop research protocols 2.3. Organize developed protocols	Ministry of Health TAPDK	WHO Universities Turkish Statistical Institute Institutions and agencies relevant to indicators in the action plan	2008		Protocols developed	

Goal: To establish a model to monitor, evaluate and report on the process and outputs of the National Tobacco Control Programme

Objective:

1. To set up a national data system to monitor, evaluate and report on the process and outputs of the national tobacco control programme, by 2009
2. To evaluate and report on the effectiveness of national tobacco control policies in 2012

Strategies	Activities	Responsible Institutions / Agencies	Cooperating Institutions Agencies	Deadline	Possible Barriers	Indicators for Progress	Data for monitoring and control
3. Establishing and ensuring operation of a structure to be responsible for collecting and evaluating data	3.1. Establish and operate data collection and evaluation units 3.2. Collect and evaluate data	Ministry of Health TAPDK	WHO Universities Turkish Statistical Institute Institutions and agencies relevant to indicators in the action plan	2008	Lack of interest among relevant institutions in timely provision of data	Unit established Data collected	Approval of establishment for the unit Data collection protocols Evaluation reports of collected data
4. Preparing an annual country report to provide information required by the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control	4.1. Conduct situation analysis 4.2. Obtain missing data 4.3. Prepare country report	Ministry of Health TAPDK	WHO Universities Turkish Statistical Institute Institutions and agencies relevant to indicators in the action plan	Ongoing every year	Lack of interest among parties	Country report	

**BILL AMENDING THE LAW ON PREVENTION OF HAZARDS OF
TOBACCO PRODUCTS**

Law No. 5727

Date of Enactment: 3/1/2008

ARTICLE 1. - The name of the “Law on Prevention of Hazards of Tobacco Products”, No. 4207, published on 7.11.1996 has been changed to “The Law on Prevention and Control of Hazards of Tobacco Products”.

ARTICLE 2. - Article 1 of Law No. 4207 has been amended as follows:

"Article 1. - (1) “The objective of this Law is to take measures and make the necessary arrangements to protect individuals and future generations from the hazards of tobacco products and from any advertising, promotion or sponsorship promoting the use of tobacco products and to ensure that everybody enjoys clean air."

ARTICLE 3. - The title and content of Article 2 of Law No. 4207 have been amended as follows:

"Places where tobacco use is prohibited

Article 2. - (1) Places where use of tobacco products is prohibited:

- a) Indoor areas of public workplaces;
- b) Indoor areas of buildings that are privately owned by legal entities and used for educational, health, commercial, social, cultural, sports or entertainment purposes, including hallways with room for more than one person (except private houses);
- c) In intercity, railway, sea and air mass transportation vehicles, including private taxis;
- ç) The indoor and outdoor areas accepted as part of the premises of: preschool educational institutions, primary and secondary schools, including private establishments preparing students for various examinations, and cultural and social service buildings;
- d) Restaurants owned by legal persons and entertainment establishments such as cafes, cafeterias and bars.

(2) However,

Areas could be designated for consuming tobacco products in:

- a) Care facilities for the elderly, psychiatric hospitals and prisons;
- b) Decks of ships or railway carriages carrying passengers between cities or on international routes.

Minors under 18 years of age shall not be permitted to enter these designated areas for consuming tobacco products.

(3) Special rooms can be designated for hotel guests that consume tobacco products.

(4) Use of tobacco products is prohibited in outdoor places and spectator areas where cultural, artistic, sports and entertainment activities are held. However, designated areas for consuming tobacco products can be provided in such places.

(5) The indoor designated areas for consuming tobacco products shall be so insulated that no smoke or odour escapes and shall be equipped with a ventilation system.

(6) For the purposes of this law, “tobacco products” means products that are entirely or partly made of the tobacco leaf as raw material, manufactured to be used for smoking, sucking, chewing or inhaling through the nose.”

ARTICLE 4. - The title and content of Article 3 of Law No. 4207 have been amended as follows:

"Other protective measures

Article 3. - (1) any form of advertising or promotion of tobacco products by using the product's or producer's company's name, logo or trademark is strictly prohibited. Campaigns promoting or encouraging the use of tobacco products are banned. Companies that produce or market tobacco products may not contribute, in any manner, to any event or activity by using their names, logos or trademarks.

- (2) The names and logos of companies operating in the tobacco industry or the trademarks or logos of tobacco products, or any symbols that would remind people of the company or the tobacco products may not be used on clothes, accessories and jewellery.
- (3) The vehicles that belong to a tobacco company shall not bear any kind of sign that would remind people of the brand.
- (4) Tobacco companies are strictly prohibited from distributing their tobacco products to distributors or consumers free of charge or as incentives, gifts, samples or supportive aid.

- (5) No matter what the purpose may be, all forms of announcement or advertisement of tobacco products in the media using the product name, logo or trademark are strictly prohibited;
- (6) Tobacco products may not be displayed on television programmes, films, television series, music videos, advertisements and commercial films, and their images may not be used.
- (7) Tobacco products may not be sold in health, education and training, culture and sports facilities.
- (8) Tobacco products shall not be sold or offered for use to minors under 18 years of age.
- (9) Minors under 18 shall not be employed in tobacco companies or tobacco marketing or sales activities.
- (10) Tobacco products shall not be sold individually, in open packs or in smaller packs.
- (11) Tobacco products shall not be sold in via dispensers or electronic shopping media such as telephone or internet except by authorized dealers and shall not be shipped by cargo with the aim of selling the products.
- (12) Cigarette ends, cigarette packs, cigarette holders, cigarette wrappers and other waste material shall not be littered around.
- (13) Tobacco products shall not be displayed so as to enable persons under 18 years of age to have direct access or so as to be seen outside the place of sale. Tobacco products shall not be sold in places without a special tobacco products sale permit and outside places indicated in the permit.
- (14) Chewing gum, sweets, treats, toys, clothes, jewellery, accessories and like products shall not be produced, distributed or sold in any way suggestive of a tobacco product or tobacco brand."

ARTICLE 5. - The title and content of Article 4 of Law No. 4207 have been amended as follows:

"Ensuring control

Article 4.- (1) In places where smoking tobacco products is prohibited, signs indicating the legal arrangement and the penalties for violation shall be posted at easily visible points in at least 10 cm-font size in indoor places and in 3 cm-font size in mass transportation vehicles. Moreover, health warnings describing the health

hazards of tobacco use shall be posted in easily visible points in areas designated for consuming tobacco products.

- (2) A white plate with the warning “Legal Warning: the sale of cigarettes or any other tobacco products to minors under 18 is prohibited by law and violation will be subject to criminal prosecution” shall be posted on easily visible places in large black type.
- (3) A written warning label in Turkish indicating the health hazards of smoking shall be printed on packs of both local and imported tobacco products, and the warning labels, which shall be placed on the two wider surfaces of the package, shall not be smaller than 40 percent of one surface and no smaller than 30 percent of the other surface. Similar warnings shall also be placed on packages that include more than one pack. The warnings may also include photographs, diagrams or graphs. Tobacco products without warning labels shall not be imported or put on sale.
- (4) It is forbidden to provide false or incomplete information pertaining to the characteristics, impact on health, hazards and emissions on the packs and labels of tobacco products; misleading descriptions, brands, colours, symbols or signs may not be used.
- (5) Issues pertaining to the legal warnings (messages, photographs, diagrams and graphs) mentioned in this Law shall be arranged by a regulation. The regulation shall be issued by the Tobacco, Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Drinks Market Regulatory Authority (TAPDK) after receiving the approval of the Ministry of Health.
- (6) Firms operating in the tobacco sector shall submit any information about their products (production, marketing and other activities) within 15 days when requested by the Ministry of Health and the Tobacco, Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Drinks Market Regulatory Authority (TAPDK).
- (7) The Turkish Radio and Television Corporation and national, regional and local private television and radio stations shall broadcast educational programmes of minimum 90 minutes every month explaining the hazards of tobacco products and other harmful habits. These programmes shall be broadcast between 08:00 and 22:00 - on the condition that a minimum of 30 minutes of such programmes be broadcast between 17:00 and 22:00 - and copies of these

programmes shall be delivered regularly to the Radio and Television Supreme Council every month. Programmes broadcast at times other than those mentioned above shall not be included in the monthly quota of 90 minutes. The broadcasting times of these programmes shall be inspected by the Radio and Television Supreme Council. The Ministry of Health, the Ministry of National Education, the Radio and Television Supreme Council and the Tobacco, Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Drinks Market Regulatory Authority, scientific institutions and civil society organizations shall prepare such educational programmes or have them prepared by the institutions. After receiving the approval of the Ministry of Health, the Radio and Television Supreme Council shall ensure that the programmes thus prepared are broadcast.

- (8) To warn children and young people about the health hazards of tobacco products and exposure to tobacco smoke, an educational curriculum shall be prepared by the Ministry of National Education, incorporating the views of the related institutions and civil society organizations.
- (9) The Ministry of Health shall conduct the necessary activities intended to develop programmes that encourage people to quit the habit of using tobacco products and to ensure accessibility of medicines for and treatment of tobacco addiction.
- (10) To fund the programmes mentioned in Clauses 7, 8 and 9 of this article, adequate appropriation shall be allocated in the annual budgets of the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education.
- (11) The advertising and commercial expenses set forth in paragraph (7), Clause 1 of Article 41 of the Income Tax Law No. 193 dated 31.12.1960 may not be written off in calculating annual income and corporate tax bases."

ARTICLE 6. - The title and content of Article 5 of Law No. 4207 have been amended as follows:

"Penalty Clauses

Article 5. - (1) Those who consume tobacco products in places defined in Clauses 1 and 4 of Article 2 and those who violate Clause 2 of Article 3 of this Law shall be penalized in accordance with Article 39 of the Misdemeanors Act No. 5326 dated 30.03.2005, and those who violate Clause 12 of Article 3 shall be penalized according to Article 41 of the same Act.

- (2) Those who are responsible for operating enterprises and fail to implement the prohibitions and take the necessary measures stated in Clauses 1, 3, 4 and 5 - with the exception of paragraph (a) of Article 2 - shall be warned in writing by the authorities of the institution that has issued the permit. This warning letter shall be delivered to the person operating the enterprise. Those who fail to fulfil their obligations despite the written notice within the specified period shall be fined from TL 500 up to TL 5000 by the municipal council provided that the enterprise is within the municipal boundaries and by the local district official if it is outside the municipal boundaries.
- (3) Those who violate any of the prohibitions stated in Clauses 1, 3, 4, 5 and 11 of Article 3 shall be fined from TL 50 000 up to TL 250 000. The authority to decide on the penalty is the Tobacco, Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Drinks Market Regulatory Authority.
- (4) In case of violation of the prohibition set forth in Clause 6 of Article 3 by the visual media, local broadcasting institutions shall be fined from TL 1000 up to TL 5000, regional broadcasting institutions from TL 5000 up to TL 10 000 and national broadcasting institutions from TL 10 000 up to TL 50 000. The Radio and Television Supreme Council is authorized to decide on such penalty.
- (5) Those who violate Clause 7 of Article 3 shall be penalized with an administrative fine of TL 1000 by the municipality council within the municipal boundaries and by the security forces outside the municipal boundaries.
- (6) Those who act against the prohibitions set forth in Clause 8 of Article 3 of this Law shall be punished according to Article 194 (Provision of substances dangerous for health) of the Turkish Penal Code No. 5237 dated 26.09.2004.
- (7) Those who act against the prohibition set forth in Clause 9 of Article 3 of this Law shall be penalized with an administrative fine of TL 1000 for every individual by the local district official.
- (8) Those who violate Clause 10 of Article 3 of this Law shall be penalized with an administrative fine of TL 250 000 by the municipal police. If violation takes place outside municipal boundaries the penalty shall be imposed by the security forces.
- (9) Those who violate Clause 13 of Article 3 of this Law shall be penalized with

an administrative fine of from TL 1000 up to TL 10 000 by the local district official. All tobacco products sold or kept available for sale without sale permits shall be confiscated, and in case of failure to submit a document showing the origin of the products, the local district official shall decide that the products are public property.

- (10) Those who produce products set forth in Clause 14 of Article 3 of this Law shall be penalized with an administrative fine of from TL 20 000 up to TL 100 000 by the municipality council within the municipal boundaries and by the local district official when the violation takes place outside the municipal borders.
- (11) Those who violate any of the obligations set forth in Clauses 1 and 2 of Article 4 of this Law shall be penalized with an administrative fine of TL 1000 by the local administrative official.
- (12) Manufacturing companies that fail to fulfil each of their responsibilities stated in Clause 3 and 4 of Article 4 of this Law shall be penalized by the Tobacco, Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Drinks Market Regulatory Authority with an administrative fine of an amount that is equal to the market value of the products put on the market by the company in violation of these clauses. However, the administrative fine shall not be less than TL 250 000.
- (13) Companies that act against the obligation in Clause 6 of Article 4 of this Law shall be penalized by the Tobacco, Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Drinks Market Regulatory Authority with an administrative fine of from TL 50 000 up to TL 100 000.
- (14) Acting against obligations set forth in Clause 7 of Article 4 of this Law shall be penalized with an administrative fine of from TL 1000 up to TL 5000 for local broadcasting companies, from TL 5000 up to TL 10 000 for regional broadcasting companies and from TL 50 000 up to TL 250 000 for national broadcasting companies. For radio stations, these fines shall be calculated as one tenth of the said figures. The Radio and Television Supreme Council is authorized to decide on such penalties.
- (15) For civil servants and other public officers who fail to execute their duties mandated in this Law, the disciplinary clauses included in the legislation that they are subject to shall be applied, reserving liability under the penal code."

ARTICLE 7. - The title and content of Article 7 of Law No. 4207 have been amended as follows:

"Transfer of Ownership to the Public

Article 7. - (1) Decision on transfer to public ownership of all kinds of objects mentioned in Clauses 2, 4 and 14 of Article 3 as well as the tobacco products mentioned in Clauses 3 and 4 of Article 4 of this Law shall be taken by the local administrative official."

ARTICLE 8. - Article 8 of Law No. 4207 has been abrogated.

ARTICLE 9. - The following provisional article has been added to Law No. 4207:

"PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 3. - (1) The regulations foreseen in this Law shall be issued within one month upon enforcement of this Law."

ARTICLE 10. - The provision of Paragraph (d), Clause 1 of Article 2 of the Law numbered 4206 as amended by Article 3 of this Law shall enter into force 18 months after promulgation; the other provisions shall enter into force 4 months after promulgation.

ARTICLE 11. - The provisions of this Law shall be executed by the Council of Ministers.

The following experts in tobacco control assisted in preparing the National Tobacco Control Action Plan

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21. Doç. Dr. Banu ÇAKIR Hacettepe Üniv. Tıp Fak. Halk Sağlığı A.D.
22. Prof. Dr. Gamze ÇAN Karadeniz Teknik Üniv. Tıp Fak. Halk Sağ. AD.
23. Uzm.Semra ÇİZMECİ TAPDK
24. Bekir Sıtkı DAĞ İçişleri Bakanlığı
25. Prof. Dr. Elif DAĞLI Marmara Üniv. Tıp Fak.Çocuk Sağ.ve Hast.AD.

26. Doç. Dr. Nesrin DİLBAZ Ank. Numune Eğitim ve Araşt. Hast.AMATEM
27. Müh. Haşim DOĞUSAN İzmir Dr. Suat Seren Göğüs Hast. ve Cer. Eğit. ve Araşt. Hastanesi
28. Hikmet DOYDUM TAPDK
29. Prof. Dr. Salih EMRİ Hacettepe Üniv. Tıp Fak. Göğüs Hast. AD.
30. Uzm.Dr. Ayşegül ERDOĞAN Sağlık Bakanlığı
31. Prof. Dr. Gül ERGÖR Dokuz Eylül Üniv. Tıp Fak. Halk Sağlığı A.D.
32. Dr.Toker ERGÜDER Dünya Sağlık Örgütü Türkiye İrtibat Ofisi
33. Doç. Dr. Mustafa ERTEK Refik Saydam Hıfzısıhha Merkezi Başkanlığı
34. Dr. Melikşah ERTEM Dicle Üniv. Tıp Fak. Halk Sağlığı A.D.
35. Uzm. Galip Hasan GÖRÜN TAPDK
36. Prof. Dr. Gülşen GÜNEŞ İnönü Üniv. Tıp Fak. Halk Sağlığı AD
37. Dr. Alper A. HATİPOĞLU Kanserle Savaş Dairesi Başkanlığı
38. Uzm.Dr. Kemal Macit HİSAR Sağlık Bakanlığı
39. Uzm.Dr. Hasan IRMAK Sağlık Bakanlığı
40. Uzm. Dr. Ahmet Fevzi İNCEÖZ Güven Hastanesi
41. Huk.Müş.Bahaddin KARAHAN Sağlık Bakanlığı
42. Öğr.Gör. Cengiz KARAKAYA Sağlık Bakanlığı
43. Prof. Dr. Oğuz KARAMUSTAFALIOĞLU Şişli Etfal Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi
44. Abdülkadir KARGIN Gümrük Müsteşarlığı
45. Doç. Dr. Celal KARLIKAYA Trakya Üniv. Tıp Fak. Göğ. Hast. AD
46. Uzm.Gıda Müh.Cengiz KESİCİ Sağlık Bakanlığı
47. Doç. Dr. Oğuz KILINÇ Dokuz Eylül Üniv. Tıp Fak. Göğüs Hast. A.D.
48. Prof. Dr. Ali KOCABAŞ Çukurova Üniv. Tıp Fak. Göğüs Hast. AD
49. Uzm. Dr. Murat KOŞAN Ankara Numune Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi
50. Dr. Gül KURTULUŞ Gazi Devlet Hastanesi
51. Prof. Dr. Tezer KUTLUK Hacettepe Üniv. Onkoloji Hastanesi
52. Selma Bıyıklı KÜRÜN Anadolu Ajansı
53. Kemal OKTAR Maliye Bakanlığı

54. Prof. Dr. Ferhunde ÖKTEM Hacettepe Üniv. Tıp Fak. Çoc. Psikiyatrisi A.D.
55. Dr. Ömer Rıfık ÖNDER Ankara Üniv. Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi
56. Doç. Dr. Zeynep ÖNDER Bilkent Üniversitesi İşletme Fakültesi
57. Uzm. Dr. Osman ÖRSEL Ank.AtatürkGöğ.Hast.veGöğ.Cer.Eğt.Araşt. Hast.
58. Prof. Dr. Hilal ÖZCEBE Hacettepe Üniv. Tıp Fak. Halk Sağlığı A.D.
59. Prof. Dr. Metin ÖZENCİ Ankara Üniv. Tıp Fak. Kardiyoloji A.D.
60. Doç. Dr. Necla ÖZER Hacettepe Üniv. Tıp Fak. Kardiyoloji A.D.
61. Doç. Dr. Metin ÖZKAN GATA Göğüs Hastalıkları A.D.
62. Doç. Dr. Funda ÖZTUNA Karadeniz Tek. Üniv. Tıp Fak.Göğüs Hast. A.D.
63. Prof. Dr. Can ÖZTÜRK Gazi Üniv. Tıp Fak. Göğüs Hast. AD
64. Nurullah ÖZTÜRK Radyo ve Televizyon Üst Kurulu
65. Veysi PAMUKOĞLU Sağlık Bakanlığı
66. Halil POLAT Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı
67. Şule SAĞLAM Sağlık Bakanlığı
68. Prof. Dr. Remzi SAĞLAM Balgat 100. Yıl Hastanesi
69. Ahmet SARAC İçişleri Bakanlığı
70. Uzm.Mustafa SEYDİOĞULLARI TAPDK
71. Prof. Dr. Erol SEZER Cumhuriyet Üniv. Aile Hekimliği AD.
72. Doç. Dr. Zeynep AYTEMUR SOLAK Ege Üniv. Tıp Fak. Göğüs Hast. A.D.
73. Prof. Dr. Kadirhan SUNGUROĞLU Ankara Üniv. Tıp Fak. Biyokimya A.D.
74. Uzm. Dr. Tijen ŞENGEZER Ank. Numune Eğitim ve Araşt. Hast. AMATEM
75. Doç. Dr. CebraİL ŞİMŞEK Atatürk Sanatoryum Göğüs Hast. Hastanesi
76. Göktuğ TAMZARALIOĞLU Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu
77. Muhammet TATAR Sanayi ve Ticaret Bakanlığı
78. Prof. Dr. Murat TUNCER Kanser Savaş Daire Başkanlığı
79. Uzm.Yrd. Seçil TUTKUN Sanayi ve Ticaret Bakanlığı
80. Prof. Dr. Ayla TÜR On Dokuz Mayıs Üniv. Tıp Fak. Anestezi AD.
81. Prof. Dr. Eyüp Sabri UÇAN Dokuz Eylül Üniv. Tıp Fak. Göğüs Hast. AD
82. Bedrettin ULUAT Sağlık Bakanlığı

83. Uzm. Dr. Atilla UYSAL İstanbul Yedikule Eğitim ve Arařt. Hastanesi
84. Prof. Dr. Esra UZASLAN Uludađ Üniv. Tıp Fak. Göğüs Hast. A.D.
85. Prof. Dr. İlhan YARGIÇ İstanbul Üniv. Tıp Fak. Psikiyatri A.D.
86. Uzm.Refik YEL TAPDK
87. Doç. Dr. Gonca YILMAZ Ankara Keçiören Eğitim ve Arařtırma Hastanesi
88. Prof. Dr. Arzu YORGANCIOĐLU Celal Bayar Üniv.Tıp Fak.Göğüs Hast. A.D.



**WHO FRAMEWORK
CONVENTION ON
TOBACCO CONTROL**



WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

WHO

FRAMEWORK CONVENTION

ON TOBACCO CONTROL

Preamble

The Parties to this Convention, Determined to give priority to their right to protect public health,

Recognizing that the spread of the tobacco epidemic is a global problem with serious consequences for public health that calls for the widest possible international cooperation and the participation of all countries in an effective, appropriate and comprehensive international response,

Reflecting the concern of the international community about the devastating worldwide health, social, economic and environmental consequences of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke, Seriously concerned about the increase in the worldwide consumption and production of cigarettes and other tobacco products, particularly in developing countries, as well as about the burden this places on families, on the poor, and on national health systems,

Recognizing that scientific evidence has unequivocally established that tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke cause death, disease and disability, and that there is a time lag between the exposure to smoking and the other uses of tobacco products and the onset of tobacco-related diseases,

Recognizing also that cigarettes and some other products containing tobacco are highly engineered so as to create and maintain dependence, and that many of the compounds they contain and the smoke they produce are pharmacologically active, toxic, mutagenic and carcinogenic, and that tobacco dependence is separately classified as a disorder in major international classifications of diseases,

Acknowledging that there is clear scientific evidence that prenatal exposure to tobacco smoke causes adverse health and developmental conditions for children,

Deeply concerned about the escalation in smoking and other forms of tobacco consumption by children and adolescents worldwide, particularly smoking at increasingly early ages,

Alarmed by the increase in smoking and other forms of tobacco consumption by women and young girls worldwide and keeping in mind the need for full participation of women at all levels of policy-making and implementation and the need for gender-specific tobacco control strategies,

Deeply concerned about the high levels of smoking and other forms of tobacco consumption by indigenous peoples, Seriously concerned about the impact of all forms of advertising, promotion and sponsorship aimed at encouraging the use of tobacco products,

Recognizing that cooperative action is necessary to eliminate all forms of illicit trade in cigarettes and other tobacco products, including smuggling, illicit manufacturing and counterfeiting,

Acknowledging that tobacco control at all levels and particularly in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition requires sufficient financial and technical resources commensurate with the current and projected need for tobacco control activities,

Recognizing the need to develop appropriate mechanisms to address the long-term social and economic implications of successful tobacco demand reduction strategies,

Mindful of the social and economic difficulties that tobacco control programmes may engender in the medium and long term in some developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and recognizing their need for technical and financial assistance in the context of nationally developed strategies for sustainable development,

Conscious of the valuable work being conducted by many States on tobacco control and commending the leadership of the World Health Organization as well as the efforts of other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other international and regional intergovernmental organizations in developing measures on tobacco control,

Emphasizing the special contribution of nongovernmental organizations and other members of civil society not affiliated with the tobacco industry, including health professional bodies, women's, youth, environmental and consumer groups, and academic and health care institutions, to tobacco control efforts nationally and internationally and the vital importance of their participation in national and international tobacco control efforts,

Recognizing the need to be alert to any efforts by the tobacco industry to undermine or subvert tobacco control efforts and the need to be informed of activities of the tobacco industry that have a negative impact on tobacco control efforts,

Recalling Article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 16 December 1966, which states that it is the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health,

Recalling also the preamble to the Constitution of the World Health Organization, which states that the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition,

Determined to promote measures of tobacco control based on current and relevant scientific, technical and economic considerations,

Recalling that the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 18 December 1979, provides that States Parties to that Convention shall take appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of health care,

Recalling further that the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 November 1989, provides that States Parties to that Convention recognize the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health,

Have agreed, as follows:

PART I:

INTRODUCTION

Article 1

Use of terms

For the purposes of this Convention:

- (a) “illicit trade” means any practice or conduct prohibited by law and which relates to production, shipment, receipt, possession, distribution, sale or purchase including any practice or conduct intended to facilitate such activity;
- (b) “regional economic integration organization” means an organization that is composed of several sovereign states, and to which its Member States have transferred competence over a range of matters, including the authority to make decisions binding on its Member States in respect of those matters;¹
- (c) “tobacco advertising and promotion” means any form of commercial communication, recommendation or action with the aim, effect or likely effect of promoting a tobacco product or tobacco use either directly or indirectly;
- (d) “tobacco control” means a range of supply, demand and harm reduction strategies that aim to improve the health of a population by eliminating or reducing their consumption of tobacco products and exposure to tobacco smoke;
- (e) “tobacco industry” means tobacco manufacturers, wholesale distributors and importers of tobacco products;
- (f) “tobacco products” means products entirely or partly made of the leaf tobacco as raw material which are manufactured to be used for smoking, sucking, chewing or snuffing;
- (g) “tobacco sponsorship” means any form of contribution to any event, activity or individual with the aim, effect or likely effect of promoting a tobacco product or tobacco use either directly or indirectly;

1 Where appropriate, national will refer equally to regional economic integration organizations.

Article 2

Relationship between this Convention and other agreements and legal instruments

1. In order to better protect human health, Parties are encouraged to implement measures beyond those required by this Convention and its protocols, and nothing in these instruments shall prevent a Party from imposing stricter requirements that are consistent with their provisions and are in accordance with international law.
2. The provisions of the Convention and its protocols shall in no way affect the right of Parties to enter into bilateral or multilateral agreements, including regional or subregional agreements, on issues relevant or additional to the Convention and its protocols, provided that such agreements are compatible with their obligations under the Convention and its protocols.

The Parties concerned shall communicate such agreements to the Conference of the Parties through the Secretariat.

PART II: OBJECTIVE, GUIDING PRINCIPLES AND GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

Article 3

Objective

The objective of this Convention and its protocols is to protect present and future generations from the devastating health, social, environmental and economic consequences of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke by providing a framework for tobacco control measures to be implemented by the Parties at the national, regional and international levels in order to reduce continually and substantially the prevalence of tobacco use and exposure to tobacco smoke.

Article 4

Guiding principles

To achieve the objective of this Convention and its protocols and to implement its provisions, the Parties shall be guided, inter alia, by the principles set out below:

1. Every person should be informed of the health consequences, addictive nature and mortal threat posed by tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke and effective legislative, executive, administrative or other measures should be contemplated at the appropriate governmental level to protect all persons from exposure to tobacco smoke.
2. Strong political commitment is necessary to develop and support, at the national, regional and international levels, comprehensive multisectoral measures and coordinated responses, taking into consideration:
 - (a) the need to take measures to protect all persons from exposure to tobacco smoke;
 - (b) the need to take measures to prevent the initiation, to promote and support cessation, and to decrease the consumption of tobacco products in any form;
 - (c) the need to take measures to promote the participation of indigenous individuals and communities in the development, implementation and evaluation of tobacco control programmes that are socially and culturally appropriate to their needs and perspectives; and

(d) the need to take measures to address gender-specific risks when developing tobacco control strategies.

3. International cooperation, particularly transfer of technology, knowledge and financial assistance and provision of related expertise, to establish and implement effective tobacco control programmes, taking into consideration local culture, as well as social, economic, political and legal factors, is an important part of the Convention.
4. Comprehensive multisectoral measures and responses to reduce consumption of all tobacco products at the national, regional and international levels are essential so as to prevent, in accordance with public health principles, the incidence of diseases, premature disability and mortality due to tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke.
5. Issues relating to liability, as determined by each Party within its jurisdiction, are an important part of comprehensive tobacco control.
6. The importance of technical and financial assistance to aid the economic transition of tobacco growers and workers whose livelihoods are seriously affected as a consequence of tobacco control programmes in developing country Parties, as well as Parties with economies in transition, should be recognized and addressed in the context of nationally developed strategies for sustainable development.
7. The participation of civil society is essential in achieving the objective of the Convention and its protocols.

Article 5

General obligations

1. Each Party shall develop, implement, periodically update and review comprehensive multisectoral national tobacco control strategies, plans and programmes in accordance with this Convention and the protocols to which it is a Party.
2. Towards this end, each Party shall, in accordance with its capabilities:
 - (a) establish or reinforce and finance a national coordinating mechanism or focal points for tobacco control; and
 - (b) adopt and implement effective legislative, executive, administrative and/or

other measures and cooperate, as appropriate, with other Parties in developing appropriate policies for preventing and reducing tobacco consumption, nicotine addiction and exposure to tobacco smoke.

3. In setting and implementing their public health policies with respect to tobacco control, Parties shall act to protect these policies from commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry in accordance with national law.
4. The Parties shall cooperate in the formulation of proposed measures, procedures and guidelines for the implementation of the Convention and the protocols to which they are Parties.
5. The Parties shall cooperate, as appropriate, with competent international and regional intergovernmental organizations and other bodies to achieve the objectives of the Convention and the protocols to which they are Parties.
6. The Parties shall, within means and resources at their disposal, cooperate to raise financial resources for effective implementation of the Convention through bilateral and multilateral funding mechanisms.

PART III: MEASURES RELATING TO THE REDUCTION OF DEMAND FOR TOBACCO

Article 6

Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco

1. The Parties recognize that price and tax measures are an effective and important means of reducing tobacco consumption by various segments of the population, in particular young persons.
2. Without prejudice to the sovereign right of the Parties to determine and establish their taxation policies, each Party should take account of its national health objectives concerning tobacco control and adopt or maintain, as appropriate, measures which may include:
 - (a) implementing tax policies and, where appropriate, price policies, on tobacco products so as to contribute to the health objectives aimed at reducing tobacco consumption; and
 - (b) prohibiting or restricting, as appropriate, sales to and/or importations by international travellers of tax- and duty-free tobacco products.
3. The Parties shall provide rates of taxation for tobacco products and trends in tobacco consumption in their periodic reports to the Conference of the Parties, in accordance with
Article 21.

Article 7

Non-price measures to reduce the demand for tobacco

The Parties recognize that comprehensive non-price measures are an effective and important means of reducing tobacco consumption. Each Party shall adopt and implement effective legislative, executive, administrative or other measures necessary to implement its obligations pursuant to Articles 8 to 13 and shall cooperate, as appropriate, with each other directly or through competent international bodies with a view to their implementation. The Conference of the Parties shall propose appropriate guidelines for the implementation of the provisions of these Articles.

Article 8

Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke

1. Parties recognize that scientific evidence has unequivocally established that exposure to tobacco smoke causes death, disease and disability.
2. Each Party shall adopt and implement in areas of existing national jurisdiction as determined by national law and actively promote at other jurisdictional levels the adoption and implementation of effective legislative, executive, administrative and/or other measures, providing for protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor workplaces, public transport, indoor public places and, as appropriate, other public places.

Article 9

Regulation of the contents of tobacco products

The Conference of the Parties, in consultation with competent international bodies, shall propose guidelines for testing and measuring the contents and emissions of tobacco products, and for the regulation of these contents and emissions. Each Party shall, where approved by competent national authorities, adopt and implement effective legislative, executive and administrative or other measures for such testing and measuring, and for such regulation.

Article 10

Regulation of tobacco product disclosures

Each Party shall, in accordance with its national law, adopt and implement effective legislative, executive, administrative or other measures requiring manufacturers and importers of tobacco products to disclose to governmental authorities information about the contents and emissions of tobacco products. Each Party shall further adopt and implement effective measures for public disclosure of information about the toxic constituents of the tobacco products and the emissions that they may produce.

Article 11

Packaging and labelling of tobacco products

1. Each Party shall, within a period of three years after entry into force of this Convention for that Party, adopt and implement, in accordance with its national law, effective measures to ensure that:
 - (a) tobacco product packaging and labelling do not promote a tobacco product by any means that are false, misleading, deceptive or likely to create an erroneous impression about its characteristics, health effects, hazards or emissions, including any term, descriptor, trademark, figurative or any other sign that directly or indirectly creates the false impression that a particular tobacco product is less harmful than other tobacco products. These may include terms such as “low tar”, “light”, “ultra-light”, or “mild”; and
 - (b) each unit packet and package of tobacco products and any outside packaging and labelling of such products also carry health warnings describing the harmful effects of tobacco use, and may include other appropriate messages. These warnings and messages:
 - (i) shall be approved by the competent national authority,
 - (ii) shall be rotating,
 - (iii) shall be large, clear, visible and legible,
 - (iv) should be 50% or more of the principal display areas but shall be no less than 30% of the principal display areas,
 - (v) may be in the form of or include pictures or pictograms.
2. Each unit packet and package of tobacco products and any outside packaging and labelling of such products shall, in addition to the warnings specified in paragraph 1(b) of this Article, contain information on relevant constituents and emissions of tobacco products as defined by national authorities.
3. Each Party shall require that the warnings and other textual information specified in paragraphs 1(b) and paragraph 2 of this Article will appear on each unit packet and package of tobacco products and any outside packaging and labelling of such products in its principal language or languages.
4. For the purposes of this Article, the term “outside packaging and labelling” in relation to tobacco products applies to any packaging and labelling used in the retail sale of the product.

Article 12

Education, communication, training and public awareness

Each Party shall promote and strengthen public awareness of tobacco control issues, using all available communication tools, as appropriate. Towards this end, each Party shall adopt and implement effective legislative, executive, administrative or other measures to promote:

- (a) broad access to effective and comprehensive educational and public awareness programmes on the health risks including the addictive characteristics of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke;
- (b) public awareness about the health risks of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke, and about the benefits of the cessation of tobacco use and tobacco-free lifestyles as specified in Article 14.2;
- (c) public access, in accordance with national law, to a wide range of information on the tobacco industry as relevant to the objective of this Convention;
- (d) effective and appropriate training or sensitization and awareness programmes on tobacco control addressed to persons such as health workers, community workers, social workers, media professionals, educators, decision-makers, administrators and other concerned persons;
- (e) awareness and participation of public and private agencies and nongovernmental organizations not affiliated with the tobacco industry in developing and implementing intersectoral programmes and strategies for tobacco control; and
- (f) public awareness of and access to information regarding the adverse health, economic, and environmental consequences of tobacco production and consumption.

Article 13

Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship

1. Parties recognize that a comprehensive ban on advertising, promotion and sponsorship would reduce the consumption of tobacco products.
2. Each Party shall, in accordance with its constitution or constitutional principles, undertake a comprehensive ban of all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship. This shall include, subject to the legal environment and technical means available to that Party, a comprehensive ban on cross-border advertising, promotion and sponsorship originating from its territory. In this respect, within the period of five years after entry into force of this Convention for that Party,

each Party shall undertake appropriate legislative, executive, administrative and/or other measures and report accordingly in conformity with Article 21.

3. A Party that is not in a position to undertake a comprehensive ban due to its constitution or constitutional principles shall apply restrictions on all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship. This shall include, subject to the legal environment and technical means available to that Party, restrictions or a comprehensive ban on advertising, promotion and sponsorship originating from its territory with cross-border effects. In this respect, each Party shall undertake appropriate legislative, executive, administrative and/or other measures and report accordingly in conformity with Article 21.
4. As a minimum, and in accordance with its constitution or constitutional principles, each Party shall:
 - (a) prohibit all forms of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship that promote a tobacco product by any means that are false, misleading or deceptive or likely to create an erroneous impression about its characteristics, health effects, hazards or emissions;
 - (b) require that health or other appropriate warnings or messages accompany all tobacco advertising and, as appropriate, promotion and sponsorship;
 - (c) restrict the use of direct or indirect incentives that encourage the purchase of tobacco products by the public;
 - (d) require, if it does not have a comprehensive ban, the disclosure to relevant governmental authorities of expenditures by the tobacco industry on advertising, promotion and sponsorship not yet prohibited. Those authorities may decide to make those figures available, subject to national law, to the public and to the Conference of the Parties, pursuant to Article 21;
 - (e) undertake a comprehensive ban or, in the case of a Party that is not in a position to undertake a comprehensive ban due to its constitution or constitutional principles, restrict tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship on radio, television, print media and, as appropriate, other media, such as the internet, within a period of five years; and
 - (f) prohibit, or in the case of a Party that is not in a position to prohibit due to its constitution or constitutional principles restrict, tobacco sponsorship of international events, activities and/or participants therein.
5. Parties are encouraged to implement measures beyond the obligations set out in paragraph 4.
6. Parties shall cooperate in the development of technologies and other means necessary to facilitate the elimination of cross-border advertising.

7. Parties which have a ban on certain forms of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship have the sovereign right to ban those forms of cross-border tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship entering their territory and to impose equal penalties as those applicable to domestic advertising, promotion and sponsorship originating from their territory in accordance with their national law. This paragraph does not endorse or approve of any particular penalty.
8. Parties shall consider the elaboration of a protocol setting out appropriate measures that require international collaboration for a comprehensive ban on cross-border advertising, promotion and sponsorship.

Article 14

Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation

1. Each Party shall develop and disseminate appropriate, comprehensive and integrated guidelines based on scientific evidence and best practices, taking into account national circumstances and priorities, and shall take effective measures to promote cessation of tobacco use and adequate treatment for tobacco dependence.
2. Towards this end, each Party shall endeavour to:
 - (a) design and implement effective programmes aimed at promoting the cessation of tobacco use, in such locations as educational institutions, health care facilities, workplaces and sporting environments;
 - (b) include diagnosis and treatment of tobacco dependence and counselling services on cessation of tobacco use in national health and education programmes, plans and strategies, with the participation of health workers, community workers and social workers as appropriate;
 - (c) establish in health care facilities and rehabilitation centres programmes for diagnosing, counselling, preventing and treating tobacco dependence; and
 - (d) collaborate with other Parties to facilitate accessibility and affordability for treatment of tobacco dependence including pharmaceutical products pursuant to Article 22. Such products and their constituents may include medicines, products used to administer medicines and diagnostics when appropriate.

PART IV: MEASURES RELATING TO THE REDUCTION OF THE SUPPLY OF TOBACCO

Article 15

Illicit trade in tobacco products

1. The Parties recognize that the elimination of all forms of illicit trade in tobacco products, including smuggling, illicit manufacturing and counterfeiting, and the development and implementation of related national law, in addition to subregional, regional and global agreements, are essential components of tobacco control.
2. Each Party shall adopt and implement effective legislative, executive, administrative or other measures to ensure that all unit packets and packages of tobacco products and any outside packaging of such products are marked to assist Parties in determining the origin of tobacco products, and in accordance with national law and relevant bilateral or multilateral agreements, assist Parties in determining the point of diversion and monitor, document and control the movement of tobacco products and their legal status. In addition, each Party shall:
 - (a) require that unit packets and packages of tobacco products for retail and wholesale use that are sold on its domestic market carry the statement: “Sales only allowed in (insert name of the country, subnational, regional or federal unit)” or carry any other effective marking indicating the final destination or which would assist authorities in determining whether the product is legally for sale on the domestic market; and
 - (b) consider, as appropriate, developing a practical tracking and tracing regime that would further secure the distribution system and assist in the investigation of illicit trade.
3. Each Party shall require that the packaging information or marking specified in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be presented in legible form and/or appear in its principal language or languages.
4. With a view to eliminating illicit trade in tobacco products, each Party shall:
 - (a) monitor and collect data on cross-border trade in tobacco products, including illicit trade, and exchange information among customs, tax and other authorities, as appropriate, and in accordance with national law and relevant applicable bilateral or multilateral agreements;

(b) enact or strengthen legislation, with appropriate penalties and remedies, against illicit trade in tobacco products, including counterfeit and contraband cigarettes;

(c) take appropriate steps to ensure that all confiscated manufacturing equipment, counterfeit and contraband cigarettes and other tobacco products are destroyed, using environmentally-friendly methods where feasible, or disposed of in accordance with national law;

(d) adopt and implement measures to monitor, document and control the storage and distribution of tobacco products held or moving under suspension of taxes or duties within its jurisdiction; and

(e) adopt measures as appropriate to enable the confiscation of proceeds derived from the illicit trade in tobacco products.

5. Information collected pursuant to subparagraphs 4(a) and 4(d) of this Article shall, as appropriate, be provided in aggregate form by the Parties in their periodic reports to the Conference of the Parties, in accordance with Article 21.
6. The Parties shall, as appropriate and in accordance with national law, promote cooperation between national agencies, as well as relevant regional and international intergovernmental organizations as it relates to investigations, prosecutions and proceedings, with a view to eliminating illicit trade in tobacco products. Special emphasis shall be placed on cooperation at regional and subregional levels to combat illicit trade of tobacco products.
7. Each Party shall endeavour to adopt and implement further measures including licensing, where appropriate, to control or regulate the production and distribution of tobacco products in order to prevent illicit trade.

Article 16

Sales to and by minors

1. Each Party shall adopt and implement effective legislative, executive, administrative or other measures at the appropriate government level to prohibit the sales of tobacco products to persons under the age set by domestic law, national law or eighteen. These measures may include:
 - (a) requiring that all sellers of tobacco products place a clear and prominent indicator inside their point of sale about the prohibition of tobacco sales to minors and, in case of doubt, request that each tobacco purchaser provide

appropriate evidence of having reached full legal age;

(b) banning the sale of tobacco products in any manner by which they are directly accessible, such as store shelves;

(c) prohibiting the manufacture and sale of sweets, snacks, toys or any other objects in the form of tobacco products which appeal to minors; and

(d) ensuring that tobacco vending machines under its jurisdiction are not accessible to minors and do not promote the sale of tobacco products to minors.

2. Each Party shall prohibit or promote the prohibition of the distribution of free tobacco products to the public and especially minors.
3. Each Party shall endeavour to prohibit the sale of cigarettes individually or in small packets which increase the affordability of such products to minors.
4. The Parties recognize that in order to increase their effectiveness, measures to prevent tobacco product sales to minors should, where appropriate, be implemented in conjunction with other provisions contained in this Convention.
5. When signing, ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Convention or at any time thereafter, a Party may, by means of a binding written declaration, indicate its commitment to prohibit the introduction of tobacco vending machines within its jurisdiction or, as appropriate, to a total ban on tobacco vending machines. The declaration made pursuant to this Article shall be circulated by the Depositary to all Parties to the Convention.
6. Each Party shall adopt and implement effective legislative, executive, administrative or other measures, including penalties against sellers and distributors, in order to ensure compliance with the obligations contained in paragraphs 1-5 of this Article.
7. Each Party should, as appropriate, adopt and implement effective legislative, executive, administrative or other measures to prohibit the sales of tobacco products by persons under the age set by domestic law, national law or eighteen.

Article 17

Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities

Parties shall, in cooperation with each other and with competent international and regional intergovernmental organizations, promote, as appropriate, economically viable alternatives for tobacco workers, growers and, as the case may be, individual sellers.

PART V: PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Article 18

Protection of the environment and the health of persons

In carrying out their obligations under this Convention, the Parties agree to have due regard to the protection of the environment and the health of persons in relation to the environment in respect of tobacco cultivation and manufacture within their respective territories.

PART VI: QUESTIONS RELATED TO LIABILITY

Article 19

Liability

1. For the purpose of tobacco control, the Parties shall consider taking legislative action or promoting their existing laws, where necessary, to deal with criminal and civil liability, including compensation where appropriate.
2. Parties shall cooperate with each other in exchanging information through the Conference of the Parties in accordance with Article 21 including:
 - (a) information on the health effects of the consumption of tobacco products and exposure to tobacco smoke in accordance with Article 20.3(a); and
 - (b) information on legislation and regulations in force as well as pertinent jurisprudence.
3. The Parties shall, as appropriate and mutually agreed, within the limits of national legislation, policies, legal practices and applicable existing treaty arrangements, afford one another assistance in legal proceedings relating to civil and criminal liability consistent with this Convention.
4. The Convention shall in no way affect or limit any rights of access of the Parties to each other's courts where such rights exist.
5. The Conference of the Parties may consider, if possible, at an early stage, taking account of the work being done in relevant international fora, issues related to liability including appropriate international approaches to these issues and appropriate means to support, upon request, the Parties in their legislative and other activities in accordance with this Article.

PART VII: SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND COMMUNICATION OF INFORMATION

Article 20

Research, surveillance and exchange of information

1. The Parties undertake to develop and promote national research and to coordinate research programmes at the regional and international levels in the field of tobacco control. Towards this end, each Party shall:
 - (a) initiate and cooperate in, directly or through competent international and regional intergovernmental organizations and other bodies, the conduct of research and scientific assessments, and in so doing promote and encourage research that addresses the determinants and consequences of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke as well as research for identification of alternative crops; and
 - (b) promote and strengthen, with the support of competent international and regional intergovernmental organizations and other bodies, training and support for all those engaged in tobacco control activities, including research, implementation and evaluation.
2. The Parties shall establish, as appropriate, programmes for national, regional and global surveillance of the magnitude, patterns, determinants and consequences of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke. Towards this end, the Parties should integrate tobacco surveillance programmes into national, regional and global health surveillance programmes so that data are comparable and can be analysed at the regional and international levels, as appropriate.
3. Parties recognize the importance of financial and technical assistance from international and regional intergovernmental organizations and other bodies. Each Party shall endeavour to:
 - (a) establish progressively a national system for the epidemiological surveillance of tobacco consumption and related social, economic and health indicators;
 - (b) cooperate with competent international and regional intergovernmental organizations and other bodies, including governmental and nongovernmental

agencies, in regional and global tobacco surveillance and exchange of information on the indicators specified in paragraph 3(a) of this Article; and

(c) cooperate with the World Health Organization in the development of general guidelines or procedures for defining the collection, analysis and dissemination of tobacco-related surveillance data.

4. The Parties shall, subject to national law, promote and facilitate the exchange of publicly available scientific, technical, socioeconomic, commercial and legal information, as well as information regarding practices of the tobacco industry and the cultivation of tobacco, which is relevant to this Convention, and in so doing shall take into account and address the special needs of developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition. Each Party shall endeavour to:

(a) progressively establish and maintain an updated database of laws and regulations on tobacco control and, as appropriate, information about their enforcement, as well as pertinent jurisprudence, and cooperate in the development of programmes for regional and global tobacco control;

(b) progressively establish and maintain updated data from national surveillance programmes in accordance with paragraph 3(a) of this Article; and

(c) cooperate with competent international organizations to progressively establish and maintain a global system to regularly collect and disseminate information on tobacco production, manufacture and the activities of the tobacco industry which have an impact on the Convention or national tobacco control activities.

5. Parties should cooperate in regional and international intergovernmental organizations and financial and development institutions of which they are members, to promote and encourage provision of technical and financial resources to the Secretariat to assist developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to meet their commitments on research, surveillance and exchange of information.

Article 21

Reporting and exchange of information

1. Each Party shall submit to the Conference of the Parties, through the Secretariat, periodic reports on its implementation of this Convention, which should include the following:

- (a) information on legislative, executive, administrative or other measures taken to implement the Convention;
 - (b) information, as appropriate, on any constraints or barriers encountered in its implementation of the Convention, and on the measures taken to overcome these barriers;
 - (c) information, as appropriate, on financial and technical assistance provided or received for tobacco control activities;
 - (d) information on surveillance and research as specified in Article 20; and
 - (e) information specified in Articles 6.3, 13.2, 13.3, 13.4(d), 15.5 and 19.2.
2. The frequency and format of such reports by all Parties shall be determined by the Conference of the Parties. Each Party shall make its initial report within two years of the entry into force of the Convention for that Party.
 3. The Conference of the Parties, pursuant to Articles 22 and 26, shall consider arrangements to assist developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition, at their request, in meeting their obligations under this Article.
 4. The reporting and exchange of information under the Convention shall be subject to national law regarding confidentiality and privacy. The Parties shall protect, as mutually agreed, any confidential information that is exchanged.

Article 22

Cooperation in the scientific, technical, and legal fields and provision of related expertise

1. The Parties shall cooperate directly or through competent international bodies to strengthen their capacity to fulfill the obligations arising from this Convention, taking into account the needs of developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition. Such cooperation shall promote the transfer of technical, scientific and legal expertise and technology, as mutually agreed, to establish and strengthen national tobacco control strategies, plans and programmes aiming at, inter alia:
 - (a) facilitation of the development, transfer and acquisition of technology, knowledge, skills, capacity and expertise related to tobacco control;
 - (b) provision of technical, scientific, legal and other expertise to establish and strengthen national tobacco control strategies, plans and programmes, aiming at

implementation of the Convention through, inter alia:

(i) assisting, upon request, in the development of a strong legislative foundation as well as technical programmes, including those on prevention of initiation, promotion of cessation and protection from exposure to tobacco smoke;

(ii) assisting, as appropriate, tobacco workers in the development of appropriate economically and legally viable alternative livelihoods in an economically viable manner; and

(iii) assisting, as appropriate, tobacco growers in shifting agricultural production to alternative crops in an economically viable manner;

(c) support for appropriate training or sensitization programmes for appropriate personnel in accordance with Article 12;

(d) provision, as appropriate, of the necessary material, equipment and supplies, as well as logistical support, for tobacco control strategies, plans and programmes;

(e) identification of methods for tobacco control, including comprehensive treatment of nicotine addiction; and

(f) promotion, as appropriate, of research to increase the affordability of comprehensive treatment of nicotine addiction.

2. The Conference of the Parties shall promote and facilitate transfer of technical, scientific and legal expertise and technology with the financial support secured in accordance with Article 26.

PART VIII: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Article 23

Conference of the Parties

1. A Conference of the Parties is hereby established. The first session of the Conference shall be convened by the World Health Organization not later than one year after the entry into force of this Convention. The Conference will determine the venue and timing of subsequent regular sessions at its first session.
2. Extraordinary sessions of the Conference of the Parties shall be held at such other times as may be deemed necessary by the Conference, or at the written request of any Party, provided that, within six months of the request being communicated to them by the Secretariat of the Convention, it is supported by at least one-third of the Parties.
3. The Conference of the Parties shall adopt by consensus its Rules of Procedure at its first session.
4. The Conference of the Parties shall by consensus adopt financial rules for itself as well as governing the funding of any subsidiary bodies it may establish as well as financial provisions governing the functioning of the Secretariat. At each ordinary session, it shall adopt a budget for the financial period until the next ordinary session.
5. The Conference of the Parties shall keep under regular review the implementation of the Convention and take the decisions necessary to promote its effective implementation and may adopt protocols, annexes and amendments to the Convention, in accordance with Articles 28, 29 and 33. Towards this end, it shall:
 - (a) promote and facilitate the exchange of information pursuant to Articles 20 and 21;
 - (b) promote and guide the development and periodic refinement of comparable methodologies for research and the collection of data, in addition to those provided for in Article 20, relevant to the implementation of the Convention;
 - (c) promote, as appropriate, the development, implementation and evaluation of

strategies, plans, and programmes, as well as policies, legislation and other measures;

(d) consider reports submitted by the Parties in accordance with Article 21 and adopt regular reports on the implementation of the Convention;

(e) promote and facilitate the mobilization of financial resources for the implementation of the Convention in accordance with Article 26;

(f) establish such subsidiary bodies as are necessary to achieve the objective of the Convention;

(g) request, where appropriate, the services and cooperation of, and information provided by, competent and relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other international and regional intergovernmental organizations and nongovernmental organizations and bodies as a means of strengthening the implementation of the Convention; and

(h) consider other action, as appropriate, for the achievement of the objective of the Convention in the light of experience gained in its implementation.

6. The Conference of the Parties shall establish the criteria for the participation of observers at its proceedings.

Article 24

Secretariat

1. The Conference of the Parties shall designate a permanent secretariat and make arrangements for its functioning. The Conference of the Parties shall endeavour to do so at its first session.

2. Until such time as a permanent secretariat is designated and established, secretariat functions under this Convention shall be provided by the World Health Organization.

3. Secretariat functions shall be:

(a) to make arrangements for sessions of the Conference of the Parties and any subsidiary bodies and to provide them with services as required;

(b) to transmit reports received by it pursuant to the Convention;

(c) to provide support to the Parties, particularly developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition, on request, in the compilation and

communication of information required in accordance with the provisions of the Convention;

(d) to prepare reports on its activities under the Convention under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties and submit them to the Conference of the Parties;

(e) to ensure, under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties, the necessary coordination with the competent international and regional intergovernmental organizations and other bodies;

(f) to enter, under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties, into such administrative or contractual arrangements as may be required for the effective discharge of its functions; and

(g) to perform other secretariat functions specified by the Convention and by any of its protocols and such other functions as may be determined by the Conference of the Parties.

Article 25

Relations between the Conference of the Parties and intergovernmental organizations

In order to provide technical and financial cooperation for achieving the objective of this Convention, the Conference of the Parties may request the cooperation of competent international and regional intergovernmental organizations including financial and development institutions.

Article 26

Financial resources

1. The Parties recognize the important role that financial resources play in achieving the objective of this Convention.
2. Each Party shall provide financial support in respect of its national activities intended to achieve the objective of the Convention, in accordance with its national plans, priorities and programmes.
3. Parties shall promote, as appropriate, the utilization of bilateral, regional, subregional and other multilateral channels to provide funding for the development and strengthening of multisectoral comprehensive tobacco control

programmes of developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition. Accordingly, economically viable alternatives to tobacco production, including crop diversification should be addressed and supported in the context of nationally developed strategies of sustainable development.

4. Parties represented in relevant regional and international intergovernmental organizations, and financial and development institutions shall encourage these entities to provide financial assistance for developing country Parties and for Parties with economies in transition to assist them in meeting their obligations under the Convention, without limiting the rights of participation within these organizations.
5. The Parties agree that:
 - (a) to assist Parties in meeting their obligations under the Convention, all relevant potential and existing resources, financial, technical, or otherwise, both public and private that are available for tobacco control activities, should be mobilized and utilized for the benefit of all Parties, especially developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
 - (b) the Secretariat shall advise developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition, upon request, on available sources of funding to facilitate the implementation of their obligations under the Convention;
 - (c) the Conference of the Parties in its first session shall review existing and potential sources and mechanisms of assistance based on a study conducted by the Secretariat and other relevant information, and consider their adequacy; and
 - (d) the results of this review shall be taken into account by the Conference of the Parties in determining the necessity to enhance existing mechanisms or to establish a voluntary global fund or other appropriate financial mechanisms to channel additional financial resources, as needed, to developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to assist them in meeting the objectives of the Convention.

PART IX:
SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 27

Settlement of disputes

1. In the event of a dispute between two or more Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention, the Parties concerned shall seek through diplomatic channels a settlement of the dispute through negotiation or any other peaceful means of their own choice, including good offices, mediation, or conciliation. Failure to reach agreement by good offices, mediation or conciliation shall not absolve parties to the dispute from the responsibility of continuing to seek to resolve it.
2. When ratifying, accepting, approving, formally confirming or acceding to the Convention, or at any time thereafter, a State or regional economic integration organization may declare in writing to the Depositary that, for a dispute not resolved in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article, it accepts, as compulsory, ad hoc arbitration in accordance with procedures to be adopted by consensus by the Conference of the Parties.
3. The provisions of this Article shall apply with respect to any protocol as between the parties to the protocol, unless otherwise provided therein.

PART X:

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONVENTION

Article 28

Amendments to this Convention

1. Any Party may propose amendments to this Convention. Such amendments will be considered by the Conference of the Parties.
2. Amendments to the Convention shall be adopted by the Conference of the Parties. The text of any proposed amendment to the Convention shall be communicated to the Parties by the Secretariat at least six months before the session at which it is proposed for adoption. The Secretariat shall also communicate proposed amendments to the signatories of the Convention and, for information, to the Depositary.
3. The Parties shall make every effort to reach agreement by consensus on any proposed amendment to the Convention. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted, and no agreement reached, the amendment shall as a last resort be adopted by a three-quarters majority vote of the Parties present and voting at the session. For purposes of this Article, Parties present and voting means Parties present and casting an affirmative or negative vote. Any adopted amendment shall be communicated by the Secretariat to the Depositary, who shall circulate it to all Parties for acceptance.
4. Instruments of acceptance in respect of an amendment shall be deposited with the Depositary. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article shall enter into force for those Parties having accepted it on the ninetieth day after the date of receipt by the Depositary of an instrument of acceptance by at least two-thirds of the Parties to the Convention.
5. The amendment shall enter into force for any other Party on the ninetieth day after the date on which that Party deposits with the Depositary its instrument of acceptance of the said amendment.

Article 29

Adoption and amendment of annexes to this Convention

1. Annexes to this Convention and amendments thereto shall be proposed, adopted

and shall enter into force in accordance with the procedure set forth in Article 28.

2. Annexes to the Convention shall form an integral part thereof and, unless otherwise expressly provided, a reference to the Convention constitutes at the same time a reference to any annexes thereto.
3. Annexes shall be restricted to lists, forms and any other descriptive material relating to procedural, scientific, technical or administrative matters.

PART XI:

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 30

Reservations

No reservations may be made to this Convention.

Article 31

Withdrawal

1. At any time after two years from the date on which this Convention has entered into force for a Party, that Party may withdraw from the Convention by giving written notification to the Depositary.
2. Any such withdrawal shall take effect upon expiry of one year from the date of receipt by the Depositary of the notification of withdrawal, or on such later date as may be specified in the notification of withdrawal.
3. Any Party that withdraws from the Convention shall be considered as also having withdrawn from any protocol to which it is a Party.

Article 32

Right to vote

1. Each Party to this Convention shall have one vote, except as provided for in paragraph 2 of this Article.
2. Regional economic integration organizations, in matters within their competence, shall exercise their right to vote with a number of votes equal to the number of their Member States that are Parties to the Convention. Such an organization shall not exercise its right to vote if any of its Member States exercises its right, and vice versa.

Article 33

Protocols

1. Any Party may propose protocols. Such proposals will be considered by the Conference of the Parties.

2. The Conference of the Parties may adopt protocols to this Convention. In adopting these protocols every effort shall be made to reach consensus. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted, and no agreement reached, the protocol shall as a last resort be adopted by a three-quarters majority vote of the Parties present and voting at the session. For the purposes of this Article, Parties present and voting means Parties present and casting an affirmative or negative vote.
3. The text of any proposed protocol shall be communicated to the Parties by the Secretariat at least six months before the session at which it is proposed for adoption.
4. Only Parties to the Convention may be parties to a protocol.
5. Any protocol to the Convention shall be binding only on the parties to the protocol in question. Only Parties to a protocol may take decisions on matters exclusively relating to the protocol in question.
6. The requirements for entry into force of any protocol shall be established by that instrument.

Article 34

Signature

This Convention shall be open for signature by all Members of the World Health Organization and by any States that are not Members of the World Health Organization but are members of the United Nations and by regional economic integration organizations at the World Health Organization headquarters in Geneva from 16 June 2003 to 22 June 2003, and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York, from 30 June 2003 to 29 June 2004.

Article 35

Ratification, acceptance, approval, formal confirmation or accession

1. This Convention shall be subject to ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by States and to formal confirmation or accession by regional economic integration organizations. It shall be open for accession from the day after the date on which the Convention is closed for signature. Instruments of

ratification, acceptance, approval, formal confirmation or accession shall be deposited with the Depositary.

2. Any regional economic integration organization which becomes a Party to the Convention without any of its Member States being a Party shall be bound by all the obligations under the Convention. In the case of those organizations, one or more of whose Member States is a Party to the Convention, the organization and its Member States shall decide on their respective responsibilities for the performance of their obligations under the Convention. In such cases, the organization and the Member States shall not be entitled to exercise rights under the Convention concurrently.
3. Regional economic integration organizations shall, in their instruments relating to formal confirmation or in their instruments of accession, declare the extent of their competence with respect to the matters governed by the Convention. These organizations shall also inform the Depositary, who shall in turn inform the Parties, of any substantial modification in the extent of their competence.

Article 36

Entry into force

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the fortieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval, formal confirmation or accession with the Depositary.
2. For each State that ratifies, accepts or approves the Convention or accedes thereto after the conditions set out in paragraph 1 of this Article for entry into force have been fulfilled, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.
3. For each regional economic integration organization depositing an instrument of formal confirmation or an instrument of accession after the conditions set out in paragraph 1 of this Article for entry into force have been fulfilled, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date of its depositing of the instrument of formal confirmation or of accession.
4. For the purposes of this Article, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by States Members of the organization.

Article 37

Depositary

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be the Depositary of this Convention and amendments thereto and of protocols and annexes adopted in accordance with Articles 28, 29 and 33.

Article 38

Authentic texts

The original of this Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary- General of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized to that effect, have signed this Convention.

DONE at GENEVA this twenty-first day of May two thousand and three.