REPORTING INSTRUMENT

1. Origin of the report \Box Help

(a) Name of Contracting Party Help	Austria
(b) Information on National Contact/Focal Point Help	
Name and title of contact officer	
Mailing address	
Telephone number	
Fax number	
E-mail	
(c) Information on contact officer submitting the national report if different from the above Help	
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(d) Signature of the officer responsible for submitting report \square Help	
Name and title of officer	
Full name of the institution	
Mailing address	
Telephone number	
Fax number	
E-mail	
Web page	
(e) Period reported Help	2005-2007
(f) Date the report was submitted \square Help	

2. Demographics Help

(a) Age and sex: Help Create Age Group

Year (latest available)	Age groups	Percentage of <i>male</i> population	Percentage of <i>female</i> population	Percentage of total population
2004	14-15	2,5	2,2	
2004	16-19	5,0	4,5	
2004	20-24	6,6	6,1	
2004	25-29	6,4	6,0	
2004	30-34	7,6	7,2	
2004	35-39	9,0	8,3	
2004	40-44	8,8	8,1	
2004	45-49	7,4	7,0	
2004	50-54	6,2	6,0	
2004	55-59	5,8	5,6	
2004	60-64	6,1	6,2	
2004	65-69	4,1	4,4	
2004	70+	8,6	14,2	

(b) Ethnicity (optional): Help Create Ethnic Group

Name of ethnic group	Percentage of
	total
	population

3. Tobacco use¹

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

(a) Smoking tobacco: Help

	Age groups ² (adults) 16-19	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Males				
Daily smokers ³	59	cigarettes	2005	40,4
Occasional smokers ²	23	cigarettes	2005	15,8
Females				
Daily smokers ²	81	cigarettes	2005	44,3
Occasional smokers ²	43	cigarettes	2005	23,5
Total (males and females)				
Daily smokers ²	140	cigarettes	2005	
Occasional smokers ²	66	cigarettes	2005	

	Age group (Adult) 20-24	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Males				
Daily smokers ⁴	126	cigarettes	2005	45,3

¹ The prevalence data provided by Austria derives from the outcomes of the Austrian survey "Österreichweite Repräsentativerhebung zu Substanzgebrauch" conducted on behalf of the Federal Ministry of Heath, Family and Youth 2004 (A. Uhl et al, Wien, 2005) taking under consideration also further current sources. It is to be pointed out that data from a recent survey (Health survey 2006/07, Statistik Austria, Vienna, 2007) show significant lower prevalence rates. Information about this inexplicable gap is expected from further surveys. The data 2004 are coherent with regard to sales statistics and the estimated number of unreported cases. The decrease of 15 % concerning the average smoked cigarettes per capita since 1980 could be connected either with the decrease of smoker prevalence rates or the decrease of per capita consumption over the years by accordingly high prevalence rates (A. Uhl, LBI Sucht, Wien 2007, publication will be released soon).

² Preferably by 10-year categories; e.g. 25-34, 35-44, etc.

³ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

Occasional smokers ²	55	cigarettes	2005	19,8		
Females						
Daily smokers ²	138	cigarettes	2005	48,3		
Occasional smokers ²	64	cigarettes	2005	22,4		
Total (males and female	Total (males and females)					
Daily smokers ²	264	cigarettes	2005			
Occasional smokers ²	120	cigarettes	2005			

	Age group (Adult) 25-29	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Males				
Daily smokers ⁵	61	cigarettes	2005	35,3
Occasional smokers ²	36	cigarettes	2005	20,8
Females				
Daily smokers ²	77	cigarettes	2005	41,0
Occasional smokers ²	30	cigarettes	2005	16,0
Total (males and females)				
Daily smokers ²	138	cigarettes	2005	
Occasional smokers ²	66	cigarettes	2005	

	Age group (Adult) 30-34	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Males				
Daily smokers ⁶	90	cigarettes	2005	43,7
Occasional smokers ²	23	cigarettes	2005	11,2
Females				
Daily smokers ²	88	cigarettes	2005	38,8
Occasional smokers ²	49	cigarettes	2005	21,6
Total (males and females)				

⁴ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

⁵ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

⁶ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

Daily smokers ²	178	cigarettes	2005	
Occasional smokers ²	72	cigarettes	2005	

	Age group (Adult) 35-39	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Males				
Daily smokers ⁷	112	cigarettes	2005	50,2
Occasional smokers ²	38	cigarettes	2005	17,0
Females				
Daily smokers ²	102	cigarettes	2005	42,0
Occasional smokers ²	32	cigarettes	2005	13,2
Total (males and females)				
Daily smokers ²	214	cigarettes	2005	
Occasional smokers ²	70	cigarettes	2005	

	Age group (Adult) 40-44	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Males				
Daily smokers ⁸	86	cigarettes	2005	40,6
Occasional smokers ²	33	cigarettes	2005	15,6
Females				
Daily smokers ²	91	cigarettes	2005	41,2
Occasional smokers ²	30	cigarettes	2005	13,6
Total (males and females)				
Daily smokers ²	177	cigarettes	2005	
Occasional smokers ²	63	cigarettes	2005	

	Age group (Adult) 45-49	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Males				

 7 Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

⁸ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

Daily smokers ⁹	58	cigarettes	2005	38,9
Occasional smokers ²	21	cigarettes	2005	14,1
Females				
Daily smokers ²	54	cigarettes	2005	35,1
Occasional smokers ²	19	cigarettes	2005	12,3
Total (males and female	es)			
Daily smokers ²	112	cigarettes	2005	
Occasional smokers ²	40	cigarettes	2005	

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	Age group (Adult) 50-54	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Males				
Daily smokers ¹⁰	60	cigarettes	2005	41,4
Occasional smokers ²	16	cigarettes	2005	11,0
Females				
Daily smokers ²	73	cigarettes	2005	36,5
Occasional smokers ²	10	cigarettes	2005	5,0
Total (males and female	es)			
Daily smokers ²	133	cigarettes	2005	
Occasional smokers ²	26	cigarettes	2005	

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	Age group (Adult) 55-59	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Males				
Daily smokers ¹¹	42	cigarettes	2005	39,6
Occasional smokers ²	13	cigarettes	2005	12,3
Females				
Daily smokers ²	59	cigarettes	2005	39,1
Occasional smokers ²	12	cigarettes	2005	7,9

 $^{\rm 9}$ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

 $^{^{\}rm 10}$ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

¹¹ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

Total (males and females)				
Daily smokers ²	101	cigarettes	2005	
Occasional smokers ²	25	cigarettes	2005	

	Age group (Adult) 60-64	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Males				
Daily smokers ¹²	59	cigarettes	2005	29,1
Occasional smokers ²	18	cigarettes	2005	8,9
Females				
Daily smokers ²	61	cigarettes	2005	29,8
Occasional smokers ²	16	cigarettes	2005	7,8
Total (males and females)				
Daily smokers ²	120	cigarettes	2005	
Occasional smokers ²	34	cigarettes	2005	

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	Age group (Adult) 65-69	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Males				
Daily smokers ¹³	34	cigarettes	2005	25,2
Occasional smokers ²	7	cigarettes	2005	5,2
Females				
Daily smokers ²	24	cigarettes	2005	16,7
Occasional smokers ²	9	cigarettes	2005	6,3
Total (males and female	es)			
Daily smokers ²	58	cigarettes	2005	
Occasional smokers ²	16	cigarettes	2005	

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Age group (Adult) 70+	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
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 $^{\rm 12}$ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

 $^{^{\}rm 13}$ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

Males					
Daily smokers ¹⁴	19	cigarettes	2005	18,6	
Occasional smokers ²	2	cigarettes	2005	2,0	
Females					
Daily smokers ²	14	cigarettes	2005	9,8	
Occasional smokers ²	4	cigarettes	2005	2,8	
Total (males and female	Total (males and females)				
Daily smokers ²	33	cigarettes	2005		
Occasional smokers ²	6	cigarettes	2005		

ailable, please provide the average number of cigarettes smoked per day by the smoking population:

	Age groups ¹⁵ (adults) 16-19	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day
Male smokers ¹⁶	82	cigarettes	2005	11,7
Female smokers ²	124	cigarettes	2005	9,5
Total smokers ²	206	cigarettes	2005	21,2

	Age group (Adult) 20-24	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day
Male smokers ¹⁷	181	cigarettes	2005	12,2
Female smokers ²	202	cigarettes	2005	9,8
Total smokers ²	383	cigarettes	2005	22

	Age group (Adult) 25-29	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day
Male smokers ¹⁸	97	cigarettes	2005	12,8

¹⁴ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

¹⁵ Preferably by 10-year categories, e.g. 25-34, 35-44, etc.

¹⁶ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

¹⁷ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

Female smokers ²	107	cigarettes	2005	13,3
Total smokers ²	204	cigarettes	2005	26,1

	Age group (Adult) 30-34	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day
Male smokers ¹⁹	113	cigarettes	2005	16,5
Female smokers ²	137	cigarettes	2005	11,2
Total smokers ²	250	cigarettes	2005	27,7

	Age group (Adult) 35-39	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day
Male smokers ²⁰	150	cigarettes	2005	17,2
Female smokers ²	134	cigarettes	2005	13,5
Total smokers ²	284	cigarettes	2005	30,7

	Age group (Adult) 40-44	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day
Male smokers ²¹	119	cigarettes	2005	19,0
Female smokers ²	121	cigarettes	2005	13,7
Total smokers ²	240	cigarettes	2005	32,7

	Age group (Adult) 45-49	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day
Male smokers ²²	79	cigarettes	2005	19,2

 $^{^{\}rm 18}$ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

¹⁹ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

 $^{^{20}}$ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

²¹ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

²² Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

Female smokers ²	73	cigarettes	2005	14,2
Total smokers ²	152	cigarettes	2005	33,4

	Age group (Adult) 50-54	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day
Male smokers ²³	76	cigarettes	2005	18,1
Female smokers ²	83	cigarettes	2005	15,0
Total smokers ²	159	cigarettes	2005	31,1

	Age group (Adult) 55-59	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day
Male smokers ²⁴	55	cigarettes	2005	19,1
Female smokers ²	83	cigarettes	2005	15,4
Total smokers ²	138	cigarettes	2005	34,5

	Age group (Adult) 60-64	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day
Male smokers ²⁵	77	cigarettes	2005	17,1
Female smokers ²	77	cigarettes	2005	15,8
Total smokers ²	154	cigarettes	2005	32,9

	Age group (Adult) 65-69	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day
Male smokers ²⁶	41	cigarettes	2005	21,7

²³ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

²⁴ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

²⁵ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

²⁶ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

Female smokers ²	33	cigarettes	2005	14,4
Total smokers ²	74	cigarettes	2005	36,1

	Age group (Adult) 70+	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day
Male smokers ²⁷	21	cigarettes	2005	13,3
Female smokers ²	18	cigarettes	2005	12,9
Total smokers ²	39	cigarettes	2005	28,4

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

	Age group 16-19	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Male			•	•
Daily users				
Occasional users ²				
Female				
Daily users				
Occasional users ²				
Total				
Daily users				
Occasional users ²				
	A ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~			<u> </u>
	Age group (Adult) 20-24	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Male				
Daily users				
Occasional users ²				
Female				
Daily users				
Occasional users ²				
Total				

²⁷ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

Daily users				
Occasional users ²				
	Age group (Adult) 25-29	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Male			_	_
Daily users				
Occasional users ²				
Female				
Daily users				
Occasional users ²				
Total				
Daily users				
Occasional users ²				
	T .		T	
	Age group (Adult) 30-34	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Male				
Daily users				
Occasional users ²				
Female				
Daily users				
Occasional users ²				
Total				
Daily users				
Occasional users ²				
	1 4		T	
	Age group (Adult) 35-39	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Male				_
Daily users				
Occasional users ²				
Female	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Daily users				
Occasional users ²				

Total	
Daily users	
Occasional users ²	
Age group T. I. V. C.	
(Adult) Tobacco products Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Male	
Daily users	
Occasional users ²	
Female	
Daily users	
Occasional users ²	
Total	
Daily users	
Occasional users ²	
A go group	
Age group (Adult) 45-49 Tobacco products included Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Male	
Daily users	
Occasional users ²	
Female	
Daily users	
Occasional users ²	
Total	
Daily users	
Occasional users ²	
A go group	
Age group (Adult) Tobacco products included Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Male	
Daily users	
Occasional users ²	
Female	
Daily users	

Occasional users ²					
Total					
Daily users					
Occasional users ²					

	Age group (Adult) 55-59	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Male				
Daily users				
Occasional users ²				
Female				
Daily users				
Occasional users ²				
Total				
Daily users				
Occasional users ²				

	Age group (Adult) 60-64	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Male				
Daily users				
Occasional users ²				
Female				
Daily users				
Occasional users ²				
Total				
Daily users				
Occasional users ²				

Age group (Adult) 65-69	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
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Male				
Daily users				
Occasional users ²				
Female				
Daily users				
Occasional users ²				
Total				
Daily users				
Occasional users ²				
	Age group (Adult)	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Male	70+	meradea	(intest uvariable)	
Daily users				
Occasional users ²				
Female				
Daily users				
Occasional users ²				
Total				
Daily users				
Occasional users ²				
	ata is appropriate Ethnic group	and available for ethnic Tobacco products	Year of data	Prevalence
	Lumic group	included	(latest available)	(%)
Daily users				
Occasional users ²				
(d) If prevalence da	ata is appropriate	and available for youth	groups, please provid	_{e.} □ Help

Create Youth Group

	Youth groups ²⁸	Tobacco prod included		Year of dat (latest availal	
Males					
Females					
(a) Licit suppl	y of tobacco (res.5) ☐ Help	ef. Article 20.4(c)) and <i>A</i>	article 15.4(a) in	n accordance with
	Dome	estic production]	Exports	Imports
Year (latest available)					
Quantity (specify produ unit; e.g. millions of ciga					
Note: licit supply = don	nestic production	n + (imports - exp	orts)	·	
In the Tax and Customs of tobacco products. Ac 13,1 bln pieces of cigare (b) Please ☐ Help	cording to an E ttes in 2006.	U-wide research o	of KPM	G the legal supp	
There are no figures ava				in accordance v	with Article 15.5)
□ Help			, ,		,

available)

millions of pieces)

²⁸ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

²⁹ Parties should provide definition for youth smoking; e.g. at least one cigarette in the past 30 days.

Cigarettes	2006	92,5 mio pieces
Other tobacco products	2006	242 kg tobacco

(d) Please provide information regarding illicit or smuggled tobacco (optional) (ref. **Article 15.4(a)** in accordance with **Article 15.5**). Help

4	Taxation [□ Help
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(a) Please provide your rates of taxation for tobacco products for all levels of government, and be as specific as possible (specify the type of tax: excise, VAT or sales, import duties) (ref. **Article 6.3**). Help

Excise tax for cigarettes 43% of the retail sales price plus further an amount of each 1000 pieces 15,7% of the retail price of the most common price category.

For cigars and cigarillos 13% of the retail sales price, minimum 32,7 EURO per 1 000 pieces;

For fine cut tobacco 47% of the retail sales price,

For other smoking tobacco 34% of the retail sales price

VAT 20 %

- (b) Please attach the relevant documentation (ref. **Article 6.3**). (Please provide documentation in one of the six official languages, if available.) Help
- (c) Please provide retail prices for the three most popular brands of domestic and imported tobacco products in your jurisdiction, and the relevant year (ref. **Article 6.2(a)**). Help

Year 2007

MARLBORO EURO 3,90 (per 20 pieces)

MEMPHIS EURO 3,35 (per 20 pieces)

MEINE SORTE EURO 3,60 (per 20 pieces)

5. Legislative, executive, administrative and other measures \Box Help

i. Core questions \Box Help

It should be noted that the measures identified below are not exhaustive, but reflect the spirit and intent of the Convention.

Please check yes or no. For affirmative answers, you are asked to attach a brief summary and the relevant documentation. (Please provide documentation in one of the six official languages, if available.)

A 41.1	Pursuant to Article 21.1(a), have you adopted and implemented	37 (1		
Article	legislative, executive, administrative and/or other measures on: attach a brief summary and relevant documentation)			No
	law no duty free shops are allowed at borders between EU count borders to other EU countries are allowed as well.	ries and	no syste	ematic
Price and ta	ax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco			
6.2(b)	Prohibiting or restricting sales to and/or importations by international travellers of tax- and duty-free tobacco products?	Y	es	No
	Limited allowances for importation of duty-free tobacco products according EU regulations			
Protection 1	from exposure to tobacco smoke	Ful	l/Partial	/None
8.2	in indoor workplaces?		\boxtimes	
☐ Help	- government buildings		\boxtimes	
	- health care facilities			
	- educational facilities			
	- private workplaces	П		П
	- other			
	in public transport?	\boxtimes		
	in indoor public places?			
	- cultural facilities		\boxtimes	
	- bars and night clubs			\boxtimes
	- restaurants			\boxtimes
	- other			
ban here:	nded "Partial" to the measures outlined in Article 8.2, please provide spectanding employment law regulations -explained below - and smoking ban		ls of the	_

the Austrian Tobacco Act (in facilities for teaching and training, negotiating and schools sports activities) smoking is generally forbidden in all rooms of public places pursuant to Para 13 of the Austrian Tobacco Act.:

"Publicly accessible rooms" are understood as rooms accessible to the general public, for example also all rooms of facilities of public and private bus, rail, air and shipping transportation and additionally facilities such as business premises, office premises or similar with customer traffic during specified working hours and/or times where customers are normally received, such as shopping centres and many others.

Exemption: Rooms of public places are allowed to have enclosed smoking rooms if a sufficient number of rooms exist and it is guaranteed that no smoke escapes from the sealed rooms as well as that signs identify these rooms as smoking rooms.

The possibility of providing a sealed smoking room is expressly prohibited for educational or other facilities where children and adolescents are supervised, accommodated or sheltered.

Hospitality industry

Currently there is a specially voluntary agreement between the Austrian Federal Ministry of Health, Family and Youth and the hostelry trades in place thus the hospitality industry are presently not legally obliged to be smoke free or to have smoke free zones (Para. 13 (4) Tobacco Act) but Austria is preparing an amendment to the Tobacco Act to include the hospitality sector in regard of non smoker protection.

- 3. Employment law regulations
- · Artikel 30 Law on Health and Safety at Work Act (ArbeitnehmerInnenschutzgesetz
- ASchG, BGBl. Nr. 450/1994 i.d.g.F.)
- Artikel 30 OSH Regulations for public servants (Bundes-Bedienstetenschutzgesetz
- B-BSG, BGBI. Nr. 70/1999 i.d.g.F.)

Details:

- To the extent permitted by the type of operation, non-smokers must be protected against the effects of tobacco smoke.
- Smoking is banned if smokers and non-smokers have to work in the same office-rooms or similar work rooms (e.g. bays reserved to foremen).
- · Smoking is banned in sanitary and changing rooms.
- In common- and standby-rooms non-smokers must be protected by technical or organized measures against the effects of tobacco smoke.

Regulation	of tobacco product disclosures		
10 ☐ Help	Requiring manufacturers and/or importers of tobacco products to disclose to governmental authorities information about contents?		
Illicit trade	in tobacco products		
15.2(a)	Requiring marking of packaging to assist in determining the origin of the product?	\boxtimes	
	and to assist in determining whether the product is legally for sale on the domestic market?	\boxtimes	
15.3 ☐ Help	Requiring that marking is in legible form and/or appear in its principal language or languages?		
15.4(b)	Enacting or strengthening legislation against illicit trade in tobacco products? As far as the commitment to adopt and implement legislation against illicit trade in tobacco products according to Article 15 paragraph 4 subparagraph b of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO – FCTC) is concerned, Austria refers to the fact that under Austrian law smuggling of cigarettes and other tobacco products constitutes the offence of smuggling or evasion of import duties (<i>Hinterziehung von Eingangsabgaben</i>) under Section 33 paragraph 1 subparagraph a and paragraph 2 Austrian Fiscal Penalties Act (<i>FinStrG</i>) since in these cases goods subject to import duty are knowingly and illegally brought into the customs territory of Austria and/or are not subjected to customs monitoring requirements and/or the offender illegally obtains a reduction of import duties by intentional violation of a customs regulation concerning the obligation to declare, the obligation to disclose and the duty of truth. Import duties are customs and all other taxes like the turnover tax on imports and excise taxes (<i>Verbrauchssteuern</i>) which are collected on goods imported. The fiscal offence of smuggling and evasion of import duties is punishable under Section 35 paragraph 4 FinStrG with a fine of un to the twice amount of		

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	the tax being payable on the goods imported or with a fine of up to the twice amount of the aforesaid reduction illegally gained by the evasion of import duties. In addition to the fine, a term imprisonment of up to two years may be imposed under Section 15 FinStrG.		
	In addition to the fiscal offence under Section 35 FinStrG, the financial offence of intentional violation of state monopoly on tobacco regulations under Section 44 paragraph 1 subparagraph a and b FinStrG also applies, since such smuggling offences usually also include the violation of regulations concerning trade in items which are subject to the state monopoly on tobacco, or items being subject to the state monopoly on tobacco are imported in violation of the forementioned monopoly regulation.		
	The financial offence under Section 44 FinStrG is punishable with a fine of up to the amount of the so called basis of assessment (Bemessungsgrundlage) which is equivalent to the price attainable for the tobacco product on the regular domestic market or to the retail price fixed for such items being subject to monopoly regulations (Section 44 paragraph 2 subparagraph c FinStrG).		
	The financial offence of smuggling and evasion of import duties under Section 35 FinStrG is, however, judicially punishable in accordance with Section 53 FinStrG only if the value of goods for which the sanction is imposed exceeds 37,500 euros (Section 53 paragraph 2 subparagraph a FinStrG), while the financial offense of intentional violation of state monopoly on tobacco provisions under Section 44 FinStrG is judically punishable only if the formenetioned value exceeds 75,000 euros (Section 53 paragraph 1 subparagraph b FinStrG).		
	Due to the possibility of punishment of financial offences by administrative authorities (Section 53 paragraph 6 <i>FinStrG</i>) consultation also with the Federal Ministry of Finance is suggested.		
	Counterfeiting of tobacco products, also covered by Article 15 paragraph 4 subparagraph b FCTC, is liable to administrative prosecution under Section 14 paragraph 1 subparagraph 1 Tobacco Act (<i>Tabakgesetz</i>) since it usually constitutes a violation of requirements to mark tobacco products in order to identify their indicated manufacturer and determine their origin, and, in addition, also the placing of counterfeit tobacco products on the market is prohibited under Section 2 paragraph 1 <i>Tabakgesetz</i> – however, only provided that the forementioned counterfeiting does not already constitute the offence of a trade mark violation for which private criminal proceedings must be launched (<i>Privatanklagedelikt</i>) under Section 60 paragraph 1 Trade Mark Protection Act (<i>Markenschutzgesetz</i>), which is punishable with a fine of up to 306 daily rates or, in the case of a commission on a professional basis, term imprisonment of up to 3 years.		
15.4(e)	Enabling the confiscation of proceeds derived from the illicit trade?		
	As far as measures enabling the confiscation of proceeds derived from the illicit trade in tobacco products for the purposes of Article 15 paragraph 4 subparagraph e FCTC are concerned, for financial offences under Section 35 FinStrG and Section 44 FinStrG the Austrian law provisions provide for a forfeiure of the tobacco products which have been the subject of the financial offence committed (Section 17 paragraph 2 subparagraph a FinStrG). Under Section 44 paragraph 4 FinStrG this forfeiture is also applicable to raw materials, auxiliary materials, semi finished products, machines and devices used for the production of items which are subject to the state monopoly provisions on tobacco (Section 17 paragraph 4 FinStrG).		
	As a compensation for a not or not fully realizable forfeiture, Section 19 FinStrG provides for the imposition of a financial compensation payment (Wertersatz), which, according to Section 19 paragraph 3 FinStrG, is assessed on the basis of the common value of the items being subject to forfeiture at the time of the commission of the financial offense. The collateral punishment of forfeiture under Section 17 FinStrG and the collateral punishment of compensation instead of forfeiture under Section 19 FinStrG guarantees, that in case of financial offences committed under Section 38 FinStrG and Section 44 FinStrG the offenders are prevented from generating proceeds from illicit trade in tobacco.		
	The procedural means to secure the forfeiture and compensation under the currently applicable code of criminal procedure is the confiscation of items being threatened with forfeiture or the imposition of an injunction under Section 207a FinStrG. With the Code of Criminal Procedure Reform Act (Strafprozessreformgesetz) (Federal Law Gazette I 19/2004) coming into force on 01.01.2008, in these cases also a seizure under Section 109 subparagraph 1 and Section 110 paragraphs 1 subparagraph 3 Code of Criminal Procedure (StPO) as well as a judicial confiscation under Section 109 subparagraph 2 and		

	Section 115 paragraph 1 subparagraph 3 Code of Criminal Procedure will become applicable.			
15.7	Licensing or other actions to control or regulate production and distribution?			
Sales to and	by minors			
16.1 ☐ Help	Prohibiting the sales of tobacco products to minors?	x Specify legal age: 16		
16.2	Prohibiting or promoting the prohibition of the distribution of free tobacco products to the public and especially minors?			
16.3	Prohibiting the sale of cigarettes individually or in small packets?			
16.6	Providing for penalties against sellers and distributors?			
16.7	Prohibiting the sales of tobacco products by minors?		\boxtimes	
Liability				
19.1 □ Help	Dealing with criminal and civil liability, including compensation where appropriate? As far as criminal liability is concerned, there are currently no law regulations criminalising infringments of non-smoker protection provisions or other violations in connection with the consumption of tobacco and tobacco products. In the opinion of Austria violations of smoking ban provisions or other regulations targeted at the reduction of tobacco consumption should also in future not be punished with judicial criminal law sanctions. Also in the field of civil law and in particular the law on damages no specific regulations have been adopted and implemented since the coming into force of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (Federal Law Gazette III 219/2005). Adoption of such regulations is currently not under consideration.		x	

ii. Optional questions \Box Help

It should be noted that responses to these questions are not required at the time of Group 1 reports, but may be answered at this time if applicable.

Article	Have you adopted and implemented legislative, executive, administrative and/or other measures on:	Yes (please attach a brief summary and relevant documentation) ³⁰	No
Regulation of	of the contents of tobacco products		
9	Testing and measuring the contents of tobacco products?		\boxtimes
☐ Help	Testing and measuring the emissions of tobacco products?	\boxtimes	
	Regulating the contents of tobacco products?		\boxtimes

 $^{^{30}}$ Please provide these documents in one of the six official languages, if available, and please specify sections of your legislation related to each "yes" response.

Regulating the emissions of tobacco products?		\boxtimes	
Packaging an	nd labelling of tobacco products		
11.1(a) ☐ Help	Requiring that packaging and labelling do not promote a product by any means that are false, misleading, deceptive or likely to create an erroneous impression?		
11.1(b)	Requiring that packaging and labelling also carry health warnings describing the harmful effects of tobacco use?		
11.1(b)(i)	Ensuring that the health warnings are approved by the competent national authority?		
11.1(b)(ii)	Ensuring that the health warnings are rotating?	\boxtimes	
11.1(b)(iii)	Ensuring that the health warnings are large, clear, visible and legible?		
11.1(b)(iv)	Ensuring that the health warnings occupy no less than 30% of the principal display areas?		
	Ensuring that the health warnings occupy 50% or more of the principal display areas?		\boxtimes
11.1(b)(v)	Ensuring that the health warnings are in the form of, or include, pictures or pictograms?		\boxtimes
11.2	Requiring that packaging and labelling contains information on relevant constituents and emissions of tobacco products?		
11.3	Requiring that the warnings and other textual information appear on each unit package, and on any outside packaging and labelling in your principal language or languages?		
Tobacco adv	ertising, promotion and sponsorship		
13.2	Instituting a comprehensive ban of all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship?		
	including on cross-border advertising, promotion and sponsorship originating from its territory?		
13.3	Applying restrictions, in the absence of a comprehensive ban, on all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship?		
	Restricting or instituting a comprehensive ban on cross-border advertising, promotion and sponsorship originating from its territory?		
13.4(a)	Prohibiting all forms of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship that promote a tobacco product by any means that are false, misleading, deceptive or likely to create an erroneous impression?		
13.4(b)	Requiring that health or other appropriate warnings or messages accompany all tobacco advertising and promotion and sponsorship?		\boxtimes
13.4(c)	Restricting the use of direct or indirect incentives that encourage the purchase of tobacco products by the public?		
13.4(d)	Requiring the disclosure to relevant governmental authorities of expenditures by the tobacco industry on advertising, promotion and sponsorship not yet prohibited?		\boxtimes

13.4(e)	Restricting tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship on radio, television, print media and other media, such as the Internet?	\boxtimes		
13.4(f)	13.4(f) Prohibiting or restricting tobacco sponsorship of international events, activities and/or participants therein?			
•	e any additional legislation or other measures not covered in litional details here: Help	Question 5, you r	nay	
i. It should be	Core questions Help e noted that the measures identified below are not exhaustive, but the Convention.	t reflect the spirit	and	
		Yes (please attach the relevant documentation) ³¹	No	
Have you developed and implemented comprehensive multisectoral national tobacco control strategies, plans and programmes? (Article 5.1) - The FCTC measures will be implemented in consideration of respective EUregulations; moreover there are different programmes –especially smoking cessation programmes (in – and outpatient programmes, quit line etc)				

If you responded yes to either of the first two questions, which of the following do these strategies, plans and programmes cover? Please check, and provide a brief summary. (Please provide the summary in one of the six official languages.)

If no, have some partial strategies, plans and programmes been developed and

implemented? (Article 5.1)

³¹ Please provide these documents in one of the six official languages, if possible.

General o	obligations Help	
5.2(a)	A national coordinating mechanism or focal point(s) for tobacco control?	
0.2(0)	A national tobacco strategy is under construction and will also cover a national coordination mechanism.	
	Relevant stakeholders (governmental and non-governmental institutions) are generally involved on measures especially regarding legal implementations.	
	The Federal Ministry of Health, Family and Youth is in continual cooperation with appropriate experts and NGOs in respect of tobacco control.	
5.3	Protection of policies from the commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry?	
	A code of conduct based on the results of the relevant COP 2 guidelines is envisaged.	
Education	n, communication, training and public awareness Help	
12(a)	Broad access to effective and comprehensive educational and public awareness programmes on the health risks?	
	- national media campaigns	
	- different stop smoking services and websites of governments and NGOs offering information, education, counseling, help and support	
	- regulation on health warning notices on tobacco products.	
	targeted at adults and/or the general public?	\boxtimes
	targeted at children and youth?	\boxtimes
	yes through websites, brochures, and special documents (Gesundheitspass, Mutter-Kindpass) targeted on young people.	
12(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?	\boxtimes
12(c)	Public access to a wide range of information on the tobacco industry?	
12(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?	\boxtimes
	Yes, various programmes are developed and offerd from the prevention site especially from	
	- provincial addiction prevention units	
	- Austrian Federal Ministry for Education, the Arts and Culture	
	and in the area of therapy (smoking cessation) particularly form	
	- the Institute for Social Medicine	
	- the Institute for Environmental Health	
	- the Austrian Medical Association	
	- the Austrian Pneumology Association	
	- social Insurance institutions	
	- and the Austrian Council on Smoking and Health	

Demand r	eduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation Help	
14.1	Comprehensive and integrated guidelines based on scientific evidence and best practices to promote cessation of tobacco use and adequate treatment for tobacco dependence?	\boxtimes
	Yes, the Institute for Social Medicine, Association for Lung Diseases and the Association for General Medicine als well as other various NGO's provide guidance.	
14.2(d)	Facilitation of accessibility and affordability for treatment of tobacco dependence including pharmaceutical products?	\boxtimes
	Several health insurance companies provide therapy offers and cover the costs for the medical service as well.	
	- Stop smoking services are available across Austria as well as	
	- in – and outpatient smoking cessation programmes	
	- the national quit line	
	- nicotine replacement therapies and	
	- medicine based therapies (Zyban, Chanpix).	
Provision	of support for economically viable alternative activities Help	
17	Promotion of economically viable alternatives for tobacco workers, growers and, as the case may be, individual sellers?	
	There are no longer growers in Austria; one manufactury in Linz has been closed so far; social plans are supposedly in force.	
	Individual sellers complain about importing tobacco products from low- price countries and require support.	
Research,	surveillance and exchange of information \square Help	
20.1(a)	Research that addresses the determinants and consequences of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke as well as research for identification of alternative crops?	
	no	
20.4(b)	Updated data from national surveillance programmes?	
	General Population Survy every 4 years, involvment in the ESPAD Studies (European School survy projects on alcohol and ohter drugs) and HBSC-Reports (Health in Behaviour in schoolagend children).	

ii. Optional questions \Box Help

Education, communication, training and public awareness Help				
12(d)	Appropriate training or awareness programmes on tobacco control addressed to persons such as health, community and social workers, media professionals, educators, decision-makers, administrators and other concerned persons?			
12(f)	Public awareness of and access to information regarding the adverse health, economic, and environmental consequences of tobacco production and consumption?			

		T
14.2(a)	Design and implementation of programmes aimed at promoting the cessation of tobacco use, in such locations as educational institutions, health care facilities, workplaces and sporting environments?	
	Various initiatives (for ex. through the Institute for Social Medicine)	
14.2(b)	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?	
14.2(c)	Establishment in health care facilities and rehabilitation centres of programmes for diagnosing, counselling, preventing and treating tobacco dependence?	
Protection of the envi	ronment and the health of persons Help	
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 its territory?		
Research, surveillanc	e and exchange of information Help	
20.1(b)	Training and support for all those engaged in tobacco control activities, including research, implementation and evaluation?	
	There are support measures through various activities form the Institute for Social Medicine, Association for Lung Diseases and the Association for General Medicine and pharmaceutical companies	
20.2	Programmes for national, regional and global surveillance of the magnitude, patterns, determinants and consequences of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke?	
	There are different programms in place also through involvement in European Union and WHO activities.	
20.3(a)	A national system for epidemiological surveillance of tobacco consumption and related social, economic and health indicators? For example Statistik Austria	
20.4	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?	
	An information exchange is provided continuously in the scientific and political community and different internationa networks	
20.4(a)	An updated database of laws and regulations on tobacco control, and information about their enforcement, as well as pertinent jurisprudence?	

Technical and financial assistance $^{\hfill\square \ Help}$ 7.

The goal of this section is to assist the Secretariat in facilitating the coordination of available skills and resources with identified needs.

Pursuant to Article 21.1(c), have you either provided or received financial or technical assistance (be it through unilateral, bilateral, regional, subregional or other multilateral channels, including relevant regional and international intergovernmental organizations and financial and development institutions) for the development and strengthening of multisectoral comprehensive tobacco control programmes of developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition in any of the following areas:

5 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	Assistance provided (please give details below)	Assistance received (please give details below)
Development, transfer and acquisition of technology, knowledge, skills, capacity and expertise related to tobacco control? (Article 22.1(a))	□Yes / ⊠ No	□Yes / ⊠ No
Provision of technical, scientific, legal and other expertise to establish and strengthen national tobacco control strategies, plans and programmes? (Article 22.1(b))	□Yes / ⊠ No	□Yes / ⊠ No
Appropriate training or sensitization programmes for appropriate personnel in accordance with Article 12? (Article 22.1(c))	□Yes / ⊠ No	□Yes / ⊠ No
Provision of the necessary material, equipment and supplies, as well as logistical support, for tobacco control strategies, plans and programmes? (Article 22.1(d))	□Yes / ⊠ No	□Yes / ⊠ No
Identification of methods for tobacco control, including comprehensive treatment of nicotine addiction? (Article 22.1(e))	□Yes / ⊠ No	□Yes / ⊠ No
Promotion of research to increase the affordability of comprehensive treatment of nicotine addiction? (Article 22.1(f))	□Yes / ⊠ No	□Yes / ⊠ No
Other. Specify:		
Additional details: If you answered no to any of the above, please identify any financial or techn consideration. If you answered yes to any of the above, please identify the country or countreceived/provided.		·
Pursuant to Article 21.3 , have you either provided or received final support developing country Parties and Parties with economies in t		

obligations?

Assistance provided Help	☐Yes / ☒ No (please give details below)	Assistance received	☐Yes / ☑ No (please give details below)
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If you answered no to any of the above, please identify consideration.	
consideration.	any financial or technical assistance that may be under
If you answered yes to any of the above, please identify the country or countries from/to which assistance was received/provided.	
Have you identified any specific gaps between the resources available and the needs assessed, for	
the financial and technical assistance provided or	received? Tep
Yes (please give details below)	□ No
Additional details:	
What are the priority areas for implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in your jurisdiction? (Ref. Article 21.1(b)) The development of protocols and guidelines under the FCTC CoP especially combatting the illicit trade in tobbacco products as well as on the national level to further develop non-smoker protection.	
trade in tobbacco products as well as on the national level to further develop non-smoker protection.	
trade in tobbacco products as well as on the nation	er the FCTC CoP especially combatting the illicit al level to further develop non-smoker protection.
trade in tobbacco products as well as on the nation	er the FCTC CoP especially combatting the illicit
trade in tobbacco products as well as on the nation. What, if any, are the constraints or barriers	er the FCTC CoP especially combatting the illicit al level to further develop non-smoker protection.
trade in tobbacco products as well as on the nation. What, if any, are the constraints or barriers	er the FCTC CoP especially combatting the illicit al level to further develop non-smoker protection.
What, if any, are the constraints or barriers Convention? (ref. Article 21.1(b))	er the FCTC CoP especially combatting the illicit hal level to further develop non-smoker protection. So you have encountered in implementing the

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(a)	Please provide feedback for improvement of the Group 1 questionnaire. Help
(b) Help	Please provide input for the future development of the Group 2 questionnaire.

10.

Questionnaire feedback