REPORTING INSTRUMENT

1. Origin of the report

(a) Name of Contracting Party ☐ Help	Canada
(b) Information on National Contact/Focal Point Help	
Name and title of contact officer	Cathy A. Sabiston, Director General, Tobacco Control Programme, Health Canada
Mailing address	123 Slater Street, PL. 3507A, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9
Telephone number	613-941-1977
Fax number	613-954-2288
E-mail	cathy_a_sabiston@hc-sc.gc.ca
(c) Information on contact officer submitting the national report if different from the above Help	
Name and title of contact officer	
Mailing address	
Telephone number	
Fax number	
E-mail	
(d) Signature of the officer responsible for submitting report Help	
Name and title of officer	Cathy A. Sabiston, Director General
Full name of the institution	Tobacco Control Programme, Health Canada
Mailing address	123 Slater Street, PL. 3507A, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9
Telephone number	613-941-1977
Fax number	613-954-2288
E-mail	cathy_a_sabiston@hc-sc.gc.ca
Web page	www.gosmokefree.ca
(e) Period reported ☐ Help	January 2003 - December 2006
(f) Date the report was submitted Help	February 1, 2007

2.	Demographics	□ Hel
2.	Demographics	

(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
2005	15-24	14.1	13.1	13.6
2005	25-34	13.9	13.5	13.7
2005	35-44	16.0	15.6	15.8
2005	45-54	15.3	15.2	15.2
2005	55-64	10.9	10.9	10.9
2005	65+	11.6	14.7	13.0

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

Name of ethnic group	Percentage of
	total
	population

3. Tobacco use

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

(a) Smoking tobacco: Help

	Age group 15-24	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Males				
Daily smokers ¹		Cigarettes	2005	16
Occasional smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	7

¹ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

Females				
Daily smokers ²	Cigarettes	2005	13	
Occasional smokers ²	Cigarettes	2005	7	
Total (males and females)				
Daily smokers ²	Cigarettes	2005	15	
Occasional smokers ²	Cigarettes	2005	7	

	Age group 25-34	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Males				
Daily smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	24
Occasional smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	6
Females				
Daily smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	13
Occasional smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	4
Total (males and females)				
Daily smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	18
Occasional smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	5

	Age group 35-44	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Males				
Daily smokers ³		Cigarettes	2005	24
Occasional smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	3
Females				
Daily smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	16
Occasional smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	3
Total (males and female	es)			
Daily smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	20
Occasional smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	3

² Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

³ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

	Age group 45-54	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)	
Males					
Daily smokers ⁴		Cigarettes	2005	19	
Occasional smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	3	
Females					
Daily smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	15	
Occasional smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	3	
Total (males and female	Total (males and females)				
Daily smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	17	
Occasional smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	3	

	Age group 55-64	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Males				
Daily smokers ⁵		Cigarettes	2005	15
Occasional smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	
Females				
Daily smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	8
Occasional smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	3
Total (males and female	es)			
Daily smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	11
Occasional smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	2

	Age group 65+	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Males				
Daily smokers ⁶		Cigarettes	2005	4
Occasional smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	

⁴ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

⁵ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

⁶ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

Females					
Daily smokers ²	Cigarettes	2005	7		
Occasional smokers ²	Cigarettes	2005			
Total (males and females)	Total (males and females)				
Daily smokers ²	Cigarettes	2005	6		
Occasional smokers ²	Cigarettes	2005	1		

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

	Age group 15-24	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day
Male smokers ⁷		Cigarettes	2005	14
Female smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	11
Total smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	12

	Age group 25-34	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day
Male smokers ⁸		Cigarettes	2005	15
Female smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	12
Total smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	14

	Age group 35-44	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day
Male smokers ⁹		Cigarettes	2005	18
Female smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	14
Total smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	16

⁷ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

⁸ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

⁹ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

	Age group 45-54	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day
Male smokers ¹⁰		Cigarettes	2005	21
Female smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	17
Total smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	19

	Age group 55-64	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day
Male smokers ¹¹		Cigarettes	2005	18
Female smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	15
Total smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	17

	Age group 65+	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day
Male smokers ¹²		Cigarettes	2005	17
Female smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	12
Total smokers ²		Cigarettes	2005	14

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

	Age group 15-24	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Male				
Daily users		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff	2005	
Occasional users ²		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff	2005	1

¹⁰ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

¹¹ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

¹² Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

Female				
Daily users		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff	2005	
Occasional users ²		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff	2005	
Total				•
Daily users		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff	2005	
Occasional users ²		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff	2005	1
	Age group 25-34	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Male			_	
Daily users		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff	2005	
Occasional users ²		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff	2005	
Female				
Daily users		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff	2005	
Occasional users ²		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff	2005	
Total				
Daily users		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff	2005	
Occasional users ²		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff	2005	
	Age group 35-44	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Male				
Daily users		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff	2005	
Occasional users ²		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff	2005	
Female				
Daily users		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff	2005	
Occasional users ²		Chewing Tobacco,	2005	

		Pinch and Snuff		
Total	•			
Daily users		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff	2005	
Occasional users ²		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff	2005	
	Age group 45-54	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Male		-		
Daily users		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff	2005	
Occasional users ²		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff	2005	
Female				
Daily users		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff	2005	
Occasional users ²		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff	2005	
Total	•			
Daily users		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff		
Occasional users ²		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff		
	Age group 55-64	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Male			_	_
Daily users		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff	2005	
Occasional users ²		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff	2005	
Female				
Daily users		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff	2005	
Occasional users ²		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff	2005	
Total				
Daily users		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff	2005	

Occasional users ²		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff	2005	
	Age group 65+	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Male		L	1	l
Daily users		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff	2005	
Occasional users ²		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff	2005	
Female				
Daily users		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff	2005	
Occasional users ²		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff	2005	
Total				
Daily users		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff	2005	
Occasional users ²		Chewing Tobacco, Pinch and Snuff	2005	

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

	Ethnic group Black	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Daily users				
Occasional users ²				

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

Create Youth Group

	Youth group 10-14	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence ¹³ (%)
Males		Cigarettes	2004/05	2
Females		Cigarettes	2004/05	2

ii. Supply □ Help

(a) Licit supply of tobacco (ref. Article 20.4(c) and Article 15.4(a) in accordance with Article 15.5) Help

	Domestic production	Exports	Imports
Year (latest available)	2005	2005	2005
Quantity (specify product and unit; e.g. millions of cigarettes)	32708910201 (cigarettes)	18.27 million (cig. cartons)	1.8 million (cig. cartons)
	454542460 (tobacco sticks)	- (tobacco sticks)	- (tobacco sticks)
	418622705 (other manufactured tobacco)	838, 495 units (fine cut)	977.9 thousand units (fine cut)
	56849549 (cigars)	44, 220 kilos (cigars)	5.8 million kilos (cigars)
	137355 (raw leaf tobacco)	69.1 million units (raw leaf tobacco)	40.1 million units (raw leaf tobacco)
		1 unit = 200g	1 unit = 200g

Note: licit supply = domestic production + (imports - exports)

¹³ Parties should provide definition for youth smoking; e.g. at least one cigarette in the past 30 days.

(b) Please provide information regarding duty-free sales volumes, if available.
□ Help

Duty-Free Domestic:

Cigarettes (units sold) = 307, 215, 200

Cigars (units sold) = 444, 833

Fine-cut tobacco (kgs sold) = 8, 213.80

Duty-Free Imports:

Cigarettes (units sold) = 46, 320, 200

Cigars (units sold) = 2,750,935

Fine-cut tobacco (kgs sold) = 884.16

Pipe tobacco (kgs sold) = 28,408

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

	Year (latest available)	Quantity seized (specify unit, e.g., millions of pieces)
Cigarettes	2005	375768 cartons
Other tobacco products (optional; please specify product): Fine cut tobacco	2005	70234
specify product). The cut tobacco	2005	200 gram units

- (d) Please provide information regarding illicit or smuggled tobacco (optional) (ref. **Article 15.4(a)** in accordance with **Article 15.5**). Help
- Clear plastic bags containing 200 cigarettes are the most popular and prevalent illicit product in Canada. They account for a significant proportion of seizures made by law enforcement agencies. It should be noted that these cigarettes originate from different manufacturing facilities, ranging from small plants run by organized crime groups, to fully equipped industrial plants located on First Nations communities.
- Manufacturing operations located on American First Nations communities supply the majority of the illicit market for tobacco products. Most of Canada's contraband tobacco has been and continues to be smuggled from the US side of the Akwesasne First Nations community. Illegal

cigarettes are available across Canada, for approximately \$20.00 per carton (compared to \$65-70/carton).

- Cigarette manufacturing equipment has recently been acquired by illicit manufacturers in Canada that will allow them to significantly increase cigarette production.
- "Smoke Shacks" which are designed for large volume cigarettes sales are increasing in numbers throughout the country. These are "on reserve" points of sale and constitute a major distributor for the underground market throughout the country. Couriers are often used by criminal organizations to drive great distances in order to reach distribution sites on First Nations communities.
- While Border Services Officers continue to seize illicit tobacco products, the majority of tobacco smuggling occurs between the ports of entry. The RCMP-led Cornwall Ontario Regional Task Force seized 233,376 cartons of cigarettes in 2005 between the ports of entry a 190 % increase from 2004. By contrast, seizures at the ports of entry in this region diminished nearly three fold during the same time frame.
- Raw leaf tobacco is regularly diverted from licensed tobacco growers and supplied to the illicit tobacco manufacturers within Canada.
- In 2005, Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) seized 135, 895 cartons of cigarettes, the majority of which included counterfeit Canadian and American brand cigarettes as well as Chinese brand cigarettes, seized at marine ports of entry concealed in marine containers. These products are sold in major cities in retail establishments and have also been seized in more remote areas. From January to September 2006 the quantity of counterfeit and Chinese brand cigarettes from marine containers originating in China has more than doubled that seized in 2005.
- Cigarette seizures from the postal/courier mode are on the increase. In 2005, there were 71 significant cigarettes seizures (25 cartons or more) in this mode. Of these 71 seizures, 75% originated in China.
- In addition to Chinese brand cigarettes, there is also a growing trend in the smuggling of other foreign tobacco products such as Egyptian water pipe tobacco and chewing tobacco, which supplies mostly ethnic communities. In 2005, there were 105 seizures of Egyptian water pipe tobacco originating in Lebanon, the United States and Egypt.

4. Taxation ☐ Help

(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

Tobacco products are taxed by both federal and provincial/territorial governments in Canada. At the federal level, the Excise Act, 2001 imposes an excise duty on tobacco products manufactured in Canada at the time manufacturers package them and on imported tobacco products at the time of importation. Structuring federal excise duty to apply at this early stage in the production and distribution process provides the most secure tobacco tax base.

In contrast to federal excise duties, provincial tobacco taxes are consumption taxes that are

imposed on the purchase of tobacco products by consumers. Although consumers are required to pay tobacco tax at the time of purchase, the provinces secure their tax base and improve compliance by requiring wholesale dealers to remit an amount equal to the tax when they supply the tobacco product to the dealers. The dealers then recover this amount from their customers when the tobacco products are sold.

For tobacco products, the final selling price will include the federal excise duty and provincial tobacco taxes.

Please see attached chart (available in Appendix 4-J) for a detailed breakdown of each of these tax rates by province in Canada.

Federal Excise Duties

Federal excise duties are applied on cigarettes, tobacco sticks, fine-cut tobacco (i.e., roll your own tobacco), cigars, and raw leaf tobacco.

The federal excise duty rate (as of July 2006) for the domestic market is:

- per 200 cigarettes: \$16.41
- per 200 tobacco "sticks": \$12.10
- per 200 grams loose or 'fine-cut' tobacco for rolling cigarettes: \$11.18

Note that other rates apply to cigars and packaged raw-leaf tobacco.

Federal excise duty is related to the amount of consumer processing required for tobacco products (i.e., the more convenient it is to use, the higher the tax rate); thus the higher taxation rate for factory-made cigarettes and the lower rate for loose tobacco that the smoker has to roll to make a cigarette. 'Tobacco sticks' are an intermediate type of product, pre-rolled, but requiring the consumer to place the tobacco in a paper sleeve and/or filter tube before smoking: in Canada, 'sticks' are sold exclusively in kits that require some assembly by the consumer.

In June 2003 the federal excise tax and the federal excise duties were combined under the current federal excise duties.

Provincial Product Taxes

Provincial tobacco product tax rates are set by the finance ministries of the provinces and territories. Provincial product taxes per 200 cigarettes vary from a low of \$20.60 in Quebec to a high of \$42.00 in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. These rates are subject to change at any time by the province.

There is greater variation in the rates of provincial product taxes per 200 grams of fine cut tobacco, with the lowest rate found in the Yukon Territory (\$9.36) and the highest in the province of Newfoundland & Labrador at \$60.00.

Provincial Sales Tax

Two provinces charge provincial sales tax (PST) on tobacco products, Manitoba charges 7% and Saskatchewan charges 5%. These tax rates are consistent with the provincial tax charged on other

consumer goods. New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia all use the Harmonized Sales Tax (HST), see below, which is administered at the federal level by the Canada Revenue Agency.

Other provinces and territories have chosen to roll their provincial sales tax into their provincial tobacco tax. Only the province of Alberta does not charge sales tax on tobacco products.

Federal Sales Tax

The Goods and Services Tax/Harmonized Sales Tax (or GST/HST) is levied on most goods and services in Canada, including tobacco products. The GST is levied on an ad valorem basis, at a rate of 6% (14% for HST) of the final selling price.

First Nations (Aboriginal)

If tobacco products are purchased on First Nations reserves by a status Indian customer, then the provincial tobacco taxes, PST and GST/HST do not apply. The excise duty is still applicable (at the manufacturing stage) and included in the cost of the product.

Export Tax

As a consequence of a tobacco contraband crisis that occurred in Canada in the 1990s, a tax is now imposed on exports of Canadian-produced cigarettes, tobacco sticks and other manufactured tobacco. This export tax is two-tiered. The tax on exports, up to the 1.5% threshold, is refundable to the foreign importer and Canadian manufacturer upon proof of payment of foreign taxes.

- (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

According to sales data for 2005 the three most popular brands of tobacco products in Canada were:

- Players Light Regular Size Cigarettes
- DuMaurier King Size Cigarettes
- DuMaurier Regular Size Cigarettes

Although the taxes for tobacco products are federally and provincially mandated, manufacturers and retailers are able to set their own prices. Thus the price of a pack of cigarettes varies with each provincial/territorial jurisdiction and across Canada.

General trends indicate that:

- rural retailers tend to charge higher prices for their products than urban retailers;
- prices can differ by as much as \$2-3/pack in each province;
- there is very little price difference (if any) between the three most popular brands.

Prices in the capital city (Ottawa) range from about \$10.00 to \$12.00 per pack. There is no difference in price among the most popular brands.

Although "discount" brands are available (in some cases for as little as \$7/per pack) in all provinces and territories, and their popularity is rapidly growing, the top selling products remain the premium brand products. However, it is noteworthy that price discounted 'value-brands' currently account for 44% of Canadian cigarette sales.

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

i. Core questions ☐ 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.)

Article	Pursuant to Article 21.1(a) , have you adopted and implemented legislative, executive, administrative and/or other measures on:	Yes (ple attach a summar relevant docume	brief ry and	No
Price and t	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		□ No
Protection	from exposure to tobacco smoke	Ful	ll/Partial	/None
8.2	in indoor workplaces?			
□ Help	- government buildings		\boxtimes	
	- health care facilities			
	- educational facilities			
	- private workplaces			
	- other		\boxtimes	
	in public transport?	\boxtimes		

	in indoor public places?		\boxtimes	
	- cultural facilities		\boxtimes	
	- bars and night clubs		\boxtimes	
	- restaurants		\boxtimes	
	- other			
	nded "Partial" to the measures outlined in Article 8.2, please provide spectase see the two attached Tables on page 29 of the report.	cific detai	ls of the	partial
Sections 2 ar	nd 3 of the Appendices provide copies of federal/provincial and territorial	legislatio	n in Can	ada.
Regulation	of tobacco product disclosures			
10 ☐ Help	Requiring manufacturers and/or importers of tobacco products to disclose to governmental authorities information about contents?	Σ		
Illicit trade	in tobacco products			
15.2(a)	Requiring marking of packaging to assist in determining the origin of the product?	D	3	
	and to assist in determining whether the product is legally for sale on the domestic market?			
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?	Σ	3	
15.4(e)	Enabling the confiscation of proceeds derived from the illicit trade?	Σ	3	
15.7	Licensing or other actions to control or regulate production and distribution?	D	3	
Sales to and	by minors			
16.1	Prohibiting the sales of tobacco products to minors?	Σ	3	
□ Help		Specify age: 18	legal	
16.2	Prohibiting or promoting the prohibition of the distribution of free tobacco products to the public and especially minors?	Σ	3	
16.3	Prohibiting the sale of cigarettes individually or in small packets?	Σ	3	
16.6	Providing for penalties against sellers and distributors?	D	3	
16.7	Prohibiting the sales of tobacco products by minors?			\boxtimes
Liability		ı		
19.1	Dealing with criminal and civil liability, including compensation where appropriate?	Σ		

ii. Optional questions 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) ¹⁴	No
Regulation of	f the contents of tobacco products	-	
9	Testing and measuring the contents of tobacco products?		
☐ Help	Testing and measuring the emissions of tobacco products?		
	Regulating the contents of tobacco products?		
	Regulating the emissions of tobacco products?		
Packaging ar	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?		
11.1(b)(v)	Ensuring that the health warnings are in the form of, or include, pictures or pictograms?		
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?		

¹⁴ 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.

Tobacco adv	vertising, promotion and sponsorship Help		
13.2	Instituting a comprehensive ban of all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship?		\boxtimes
	including on cross-border advertising, promotion and sponsorship originating from its territory?		\boxtimes
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?		\boxtimes
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?		
13.4(f)	Prohibiting or restricting tobacco sponsorship of international events, activities and/or participants therein?	\boxtimes	

If you have any additional legislation or other measures not covered in Question 5, you may provide additional details here: \Box Help

Cigarette Ignition Propensity Regulations

Fires started by smokers' materials are the leading known cause of fire-related death in Canada. To address this issue, Health Canada is requiring all cigarettes manufactured or imported for sale in Canada to have a reduced likelihood of igniting upholstered furniture, mattresses and bedding. The Cigarette Ignition Propensity Regulations (see Appendix 3-E-5) require all cigarettes manufactured in or imported for sale into Canada on or after October 1, 2005 to meet the ignition propensity standard as listed in Section 3 of the Regulations.

More information on this topic, including consultation documents and an economic analysis can be found on the Health Canada website at:

http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hl-vs/tobac-tabac/legislation/reg/ignition-alllumage/index e.html

Retail	Dis	play
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Seven provinces and territories representing 70% of the Canadian population have passed laws (or are in the process of passing laws) to eliminate tobacco retail promotions including powerwalls. These provinces include: Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nunavut, Prince Edward Island, Quebec (2008), Ontario (fully effective 2008), Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia (to be proclaimed).

The Province of Saskatchewan was the first province in Canada to prohibit the display of tobacco and tobacco related products in tobacco retail establishments that permit access to people under the age of 18 years, as per Section 6(3) of the Saskatchewan Tobacco Control Act.

Candy Cigarettes

Section 4 of the Nunavut Tobacco Control Act specifically prohibits the sale of products appearing to be tobacco products, including candy cigarettes.

- 6. Programmes and plans ☐ Help
 - i. Core questions Help

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

	Yes (please attach the relevant documentation) ¹⁵	No
Have you developed and implemented comprehensive multisectoral national tobacco control strategies, plans and programmes? (Article 5.1)		
If no, have some partial strategies, plans and programmes been developed and implemented? (Article 5.1)		

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.)

¹⁵ 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?	
5.3	Protection of policies from the commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry?	\boxtimes
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?	
	targeted at adults and/or the general public?	
	targeted at children and youth?	
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?	
12(c)	Public access to a wide range of information on the tobacco industry?	\boxtimes
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
Demand	reduction 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?	
14.2(d)	Facilitation of accessibility and affordability for treatment of tobacco dependence including pharmaceutical products?	
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?	
Research	, surveillance and exchange of information 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?	
20.4(b)	Updated data from national surveillance programmes?	
ii	. Optional questions Help	
Education	n, communication, training and public awareness	

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?	\boxtimes
Demand reduction me	easures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation Help	
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?	
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?	\boxtimes
14.2(c)	Establishment in health care facilities and rehabilitation centres of programmes for diagnosing, counselling, preventing and treating tobacco dependence?	\boxtimes
Protection of the envir	ronment and the health of persons Help	
18	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, surveillance	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?	
20.2	Programmes for national, regional and global surveillance of the magnitude, patterns, determinants and consequences of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke?	
20.3(a)	A national system for epidemiological surveillance of tobacco consumption and related social, economic and health indicators?	
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?	
20.4(a)	An updated database of laws and regulations on tobacco control, and information about their enforcement, as well as pertinent jurisprudence?	
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7. Technical and financial assistance Help

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:

·					
			pro (ple	sistance vided ease give ails below)	Assistance received (please give details below)
Development, transfer and acque capacity and expertise related to			⊠'	Yes / 🗌 No	□Yes / □ No
Provision of technical, scientifi strengthen national tobacco cor (Article 22.1(b))			⊠'	Yes / 🗌 No	□Yes / □ No
Appropriate training or sensitiz in accordance with Article 12?		ppropriate personnel	⊠'	Yes / 🗌 No	□Yes / □ No
Provision of the necessary mate logistical support, for tobacco (Article 22.1(d))			⊠'	Yes / 🗌 No	□Yes / □ No
Identification of methods for to treatment of nicotine addiction		comprehensive	⊠'	Yes / 🗌 No	□Yes / □ No
Promotion of research to increat treatment of nicotine addiction		omprehensive		Yes / ⊠ No	□Yes / □ No
Other. Specify:					
Additional details:					
If you answered no to any of th consideration.	e above, please identify	any financial or techn	nical	assistance that	t may be under
- At this time, no research on th	ne treatment of nicotine a	addiction is anticipated	d.		
If you answered yes to any of the received/provided.	he above, please identify	the country or country	ries f	rom/to which	assistance was
- Please see Section 5 of the Ap	opendices for a full list o	f countries who have	recei	ved assistance	2.
Pursuant to Article 21.3 , l support developing countr obligations?					
Assistance provided ☐ Help	∑Yes / □ No (please give details below)	Assistance received		☐Yes / ☐ N details below	lo (please give

If you answered no to any of the above, please identify consideration.	any financial or technical assistance that may be under
If you answered yes to any of the above, please identify received/provided.	the country or countries from/to which assistance was
- Canada was a key partner in developing guidelines for 5 of the Appendices for a list of countries that received	
Have you identified any specific gaps between the financial and technical assistance provided or	
☐ Yes (please give details below)	⊠ No
Additional details: No specific gaps have been identified technical assistance from Ghana, which we are fulfilling situation on a regular basis.	
8. Priorities for implementation of	
Tobacco Control Help	the WHO Framework Convention on
1	The WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco
Tobacco Control Help What are the priority areas for implementation of Control in your jurisdiction? (Ref. Article 21.1(b))	The WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco
Tobacco Control Help What are the priority areas for implementation of Control in your jurisdiction? (Ref. Article 21.1(b)) Creating a single point of contact for the FCTC the tobacco control.	the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco
Tobacco Control Help What are the priority areas for implementation of Control in your jurisdiction? (Ref. Article 21.1(b)) Creating a single point of contact for the FCTC the tobacco control. Updating health warning messages to ensure that	The WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco (1) Trough the establishment of a federal secretariat for they cover at least 50% of the product display for
What are the priority areas for implementation of Control in your jurisdiction? (Ref. Article 21.1(b)) Creating a single point of contact for the FCTC the tobacco control. Updating health warning messages to ensure that all tobacco products. Creating regulations to include health warnings on	The WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco (1) Trough the establishment of a federal secretariat for they cover at least 50% of the product display for

What, if any, are the constraints or barriers you have encountered in implementing the Convention? (ref. $Article\ 21.1(b)$)

Ensuring coordination and cohesion between various government departments.
9. Additional comments Help
7. Additional comments
Please provide any relevant information not covered elsewhere that you feel is important.
10. Questionnaire feedback
(a) Please provide feedback for improvement of the Group 1 questionnaire. Help
(b) Please provide input for the future development of the Group 2 questionnaire.
□ Help