

REPORTING INSTRUMENT OF THE WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL

In order to use the interactive features of the reporting instrument, please follow the instructions below. It is essential to complete the reporting instrument by providing information/data in the required format to ensure consistency and for ease of data processing and analysis.

If you use a version of Microsoft Word of before 2010:

- 1. Save the Microsoft Word-based document (WHO FCTC reporting instrument) to a folder on the computer that will be used to complete the questionnaire.
- 2. Ensure your Microsoft Word security settings allow you to run macros in this document:
- (i) Under the "Tools" menu, select "Macro".
- (ii) In the "Macro" menu, select "Security".
- (iii) In the "Security" pop up menu, please ensure that you have selected "Medium".
- 3. Close and re-open the WHO FCTC reporting instrument (Microsoft Word-based document which you saved to your computer under step 1).
- 4. As the document is opening, a box will appear asking if you want to enable macros. The answer is yes. Click "Enable macros".
- 5. Once you have clicked "Enable macros", the buttons indicating that you can add new rows or new categories to the tables provided will be functional.

If you use a newer version of Microsoft Word:

- 1. When receiving the security warning "Some active content has been disabled", click "Enable content".
- 2. When receiving another security warning "Macros have been disabled", click "Enable content".

▼ I confirm that I read the note and followed the instructions therein

1. ORIGIN OF THE REPORT

1.1	NAME OF CONTRACTING PARTY	Ministry of Health	
1.2	Information on national contact responsible for preparation of the report:		
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1.3	Signature of government official submitting the report:		
	Name and title of officer	Nikola Todorov, Minister of Health	
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1.4	Period of reporting	Until 31 st December 2013	
1.5	Date the report was submitted	3th of April 2014	

2. TOBACCO CONSUMPTION AND RELATED HEALTH, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(with reference to Articles 19.2(a), 20.2, 20.3(a), 20.4(c) as well as Articles 6.2(a), 6.2(b), 6.3, 15.4, 15.5 and 17 as referred to in the respective subsections)

2.1	PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE				
2.1.1	Smoking prevalence in the adult population (all)				
	(Please provide prevalence data for total adult population, and identify the age considered, e.g. 15 years old and over, 18-64 years; see 2.1.1.2)				
		Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)	Average number of the most- consumed smoking tobacco product used per day		
	MALES				
	Current smokers	%			
	Daily smokers	%			
	Occasional smokers	%			
	Former smokers	%			
	Never smokers	%			
	FEMALES				
	Current smokers	%			
	Daily smokers	%			
	Occasional smokers	%			
	Former smokers	%			
	Never smokers	%			
	TOTAL (males and f	females)			
	Current smokers	%			
	Daily smokers	%			
	Occasional smokers	%			
	Former smokers	%			
	Never smokers	%			

2.1.1.1	Please indicate the smoking tobacco products included in calculating prevalence for question 2.1.1:
2.1.1.2	Please indicate the age range to which the data used to answer question 2.1.1 refer:
2.1.1.3	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer question 2.1.1:
2.1.1.4	Please provide the definitions of "current smoker", "daily smoker", "occasional smoker", "former smoker" and "never smoker" used in this report.
2.1.1.5	Please provide a brief explanation of the trend in smoking prevalence in the adult population in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

2.1.2	Smoking prevalence in the adult population (by age groups)				
	(If data are available, please provide prevalence data by age group, and identify the age group considered, preferably by 10-year categories, e.g. 25-34, 35-44 years)				
		Age group (adults)	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)		
	MALES				
	Current smokers ¹		%		
			%		
	Add age group		%		
	Add ago group		%		
			%		
	FEMALES				
	Current smokers ¹		%		
	SHORETS		%		
	Add age group		%		
	Mad ago group		%		
			%		
	TOTAL (male	es and females)			
	Current smokers ¹		%		
	SHOKUS		%		
	Add age group		%		
	Add age group		%		
			%		

¹ Please provide here data on either all current smokers or daily smokers only, whichever is available.

2.1.2.1	Please indicate the smoking tobacco products included in calculating prevalence for question 2.1.2:
2.1.2.2	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer question 2.1.2:
2.1.2.3	Please provide a brief explanation of the trend in current smoking prevalence by age group in the past two years or since submission of your last report, if data are available.

2.1.3	Prevalence of smokeless tobacco use in the adult population (all)					
	(Please provide prevalence data for total adult population, and identify the age considered in 2.1.3.2, e.g. 15 years old and over, 18–64 years; see 2.1.3.2)					
	Prevalence (%)					
		(please include all smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)				
	MALES					
	Current users	%				
	Daily users	%				
	Occasional users	%				
	Former users	%				
	Never users	%				
	FEMALES					
	Current users	%				
	Daily users	%				
	Occasional users	%				
	Former users	%				
	Never users	%				
	TOTAL (males and	females)				
	Current users	%				
	Daily users	%				
	Occasional users	%				
	Former users	%				
	Never users	%				
	_1					

2.1.3.1	Please indicate the smokeless tobacco products included in calculating prevalence for question 2.1.3:
2.1.3.2	Please indicate the age range to which the data used to answer question 2.1.3 refer:
2.1.3.3	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer question 2.1.3:
	, i
2.1.3.4	Please provide the definitions of "current user", "daily user", "occasional user", "former user" and "never user" (of smokeless tobacco products) used in this report in the space below.
2.1.3.5	Please provide a brief explanation of the trend in smokeless tobacco use in the adult population in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

2.1.4	Prevalence of smokeless tobacco use in the adult population (current users) by age group					
	(If data are available, please provide prevalence data by age group, and identify the age group considered, preferably by 10-year categories, e.g. 25-34, 35-44 years)					
		Age group (adults)	Prevalence (%) (please include all smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)			
	MALES					
	Current users ²		%			
	Add age group		%			
			%			
			%			
			%			
	FEMALES					
	Current users ²		%			
	Add age group		%			
			%			
			%			
			%			
	TOTAL (males	and females)				
	Current users ²		%			
	Add age group		%			
			%			
			%			
			%			

 $^{^{2}}$ Please provide data on either all current users or daily users only, whichever is available.

2.1.4.1	Please indicate the smokeless tobacco products included in the answer to question 2.1.4:
2.1.4.2	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer question 2.1.4:
2.1.4.3	Please provide a brief explanation of the trend in current use of smokeless tobacco by adult age groups in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

Tobacco use	by ethnic group	(s)		
	Ethnic group(s)	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking or smokeless tobacco		
		Males Males	Females	Total (males and females)
Current users ³		%	%	%
		%	%	%
Add ethnic group		%	%	%
		%	%	%
		%	%	%
Please inc	dicate the tobacco	o products included in	the answer to que	estion 2.1.5:
Please inc	dicate the age ran	nge to which the data ı	used to answer que	estion 2.1.5 refer:
Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer question 2.1.5:				
	Current users ³ Add ethnic group Please inc	Current users ³ Add ethnic group Please indicate the tobacce Please indicate the age ran	Current users ³ Add ethnic group Please indicate the tobacco products included in Please indicate the age range to which the data to the product of the p	Ethnic group(s) Ethnic group(s)

³ Please provide data on either all current users or daily users only, whichever is available.

		Age range	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking or smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)		
			Smoking tobacco	Smokeless tobacco	Other tobacco (e.g. water pipe)
	Boys				
	Current users ⁴	11	2%	%	%
	Add youth	13	1%	%	%
	group	15	9%	%	%
			%	%	%
			%	%	%
	Girls				
	Current users ⁴	11	1%	%	%
	Add youth group	13	1%	%	%
		15	7%	%	%
			%	%	%
			%	%	%
	TOTAL (b	oys and girls)			
	Current users ⁴	11	1 %	%	%
	Add youth	13	1 %	%	%
	group	15	8 %	%	%
			%	%	%
			%	%	%
2.1.6.1	Please in question		cco products included i	in calculating pre	valence for

 $^{^4}$ Please provide data on either all current users or daily users only, whichever is available.

Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer question 2.1.6: Currie C et al.,eds. Social determinants of health and well-being among young people. Health behaviour in School aged Children (HBSC) study: international
report from the 2009/2010 survey. Copenhagen, WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2012 (Health Policy for Children and Adolescents, No.6)
Please provide the definition of "current smoking/tobacco use" used to answer question 2.1.6 in the space below.
Definition of current smokers/tobacco users is: Students who reported that they smoke every day.
Please provide a brief explanation of the trend in tobacco use by young persons in the past two years or since submission of your last report.
Tobacco use among children aged 11, 13 and 15 d. is increasing. In comparison with the same HBSC survey in 2005/2006g. a growth of tobacco use in children from 11 yrs. in 2009/2010 is recorded (in 2005/2006 students have not reported smoking every day), on 13 age only boys have smoked (1%), and on 15 years the prevalence were 9% (10% of boys, 9% of girls). Conclusion – Apart that the number of daily smokers is growing, an earlier starting of daily smoking among girls compared to previous research 2005/2006g is notable. Source: Inequalities in young people's health. Health behaviour in School aged Children (HBSC) study: international report from the 2005/2006 survey. Copenhagen, WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2008
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2.2	EXPOSURE TO TOBACCO SMOKE					
2.2.1	Do you have any data on exposure to tobacco smoke in your population?					
	▼ Yes					
2.2.2	If you answered "Yes" to question 2.2.1, please provide details in the space below (e.g. exposure by gender, at home, in the workplace, on public transport).					
	The exposure to tobacco smoke among children aged between 13-15 is less in 2008 than in 2002. (2008-58.8%; 2002-65,9%);					
	The exposure to tobacco smoke at home (2008-67,5%; 2002-91,9%);					
	The exposure to tobacco smoke at public places (2008-66,0%;2002-80,2%);					
2.2.3	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer question 2.2.1:					
	Source: Ministry of Health, Institute of Public Health.					
	Report on Global research on tobacco use among youth in Macedonia in 2008. Institute for Public Health, Skopje, 2010 (GYTS-Global Youth Tobacco Survey)					

2.3	TOBACCO-RELATED MORTALITY		
2.3.1	Do you have information on tobacco-related mortality in your population?		
	✓ Yes		

2.3.2	If you answered "Yes" to question 2.3.1, what is the estimated total number of deaths attributable to tobacco use in your population? 11,962 deaths caused by diseases of the circulatory system only.				
2.3.3	If available, please provide any additional information on mortality attributable to tobacco use (e.g. lung cancer, cardiovascular diseases) in your jurisdiction.				
	In 2012 . 11926 people have died from diseases of the circulatory system, of which 5739 are male and 6187 are female. Diseases of the circulatory system are cause of 60 % of all deaths in the country. The trend of mortality is on the rise, the rate of deaths in the country of these diseases in the whole population is 578.6 per 100 000 inhabitants. Among men the rate is 555.8, while in women is higher and amounts to 601.5 per 100 000.				
	According to an analysis of the most common causes of death from malignant neoplasms after individual diagnoses in the period 2009-2011, the most detected is malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung with the highest mortality rate 38.8 % in 2009, while in 2011 tended to decrease and amounted to 37.1 deaths per 100,000 residents, or a total of 764 people died in 2011 (in 2009, 796 people died of this malignant neoplasm in the general population.				
2.3.4	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer questions 2.3.2 and 2.3.3, and please submit a copy of the study you refer to:				
	- Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Macedonia. State Statistical Office, 2013				
	- Mortality lists. State Statistical Office, 2013				

2.4	TOBACCO-RELATED COSTS					
2.4.1	Do you have information on the economic burden of tobacco use in your population e.g. the overall cost of tobacco use imposed on your society?					
2.4.2	If you answered "Yes" to question 2.4.1, please provide details (e.g. direct (health care-related) and indirect costs and, if possible, the method used to estimate these costs).					
2.4.3	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer question 2.4.2, and please submit a copy of the study you refer to:					

2.5	SUPPLY OF TOBACCO AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS						
	(with reference to Articles 6.2(b), 20.4(c), and 15.5)						
2.5.1	Licit supply of tobacco products						
		Product	Unit (e.g. pieces, tonnes)	Domestic production	Retail sales	Exports	Imports

	Smoking tobacco products Add product	Cigarettes / 2013 – Customs administrat ion	1000p/st			279777 5.3	1399403 ,9
		Cigarettes / 2012	1000p/st			2816015, 7	1160052 ,1
		Cigarettes (State Statistical Office- 2012)	tons	6481	2362720 thousan ds den.	3 061 tons	1162 tons
	Smokeless tobacco products Add product	Other tobacco			110259 thousa nd MK denars		
	Other tobacco products Add product	Cigars and cigarillos - 2013	1000p/st			0	7821,1
	P 133331	Cigars and cigarillos - 2012	1000p/st			0	67,3
		Fermented tobacco (State Statistical Office)	tons	21108		115 tons	206 tons
	Tobacco	Leaves	tons			28905, 9	6599,8
2.5.2		provide inform ty), if available	nation on the vo	lumes of duty	-free sales	(e.g. produ	ct, unit,

According to the classification of individual consumption by purpose, in 2012, the tobacco (as tobacco products) accounts for 2.5% in the structure of individual household consumption (calculated by expenditure approach to GDP). In our country, the dominant tobacco product that has been traditionally enjoyed is the cigarette. Other types of tobacco products intended for enjoyment (cigars, cigarillos, pipe tobacco, chewing, snuff and for narghile) is spent in minor amounts .

If we consider the amount of commodities for personal consumption in 2012 (annual average per household member), the tobacco consumption per member of household is 41 packs, or if we take into account that one pack is made of 20 cigarettes and the average weight of a cigarette equals 0.70 grams, then the average consumption of tobacco equals 0.574 kg/household member. According to the same source, the average Macedonian family spends about 3.5% of the family budget, or 8.055,00 Macedonian denars.

Also, according to data published in statistical yearbooks of the State Statistical Office, cigarette consumption expressed in packs of cigarettes per household was 211 in 2009, 183 in 2010, 169in 2011 and 154 in 2012, i.e. we have a downward trend in consumption and use. If this is calculated in kilograms and if we consider that one pack of cigarettes weights 20 g, or 0,020 kg, then spending one family in pounds would be 4.22 kg in 2009, 3.66 kg in 2010 and 3.38 kg in 2011 and 2.16 kg in 2012.

Table 1: Cigarette Consumption in Tons

Year	Production	Export	Import	Consumption
2007	4114	1915	515	2714
2008	4439	2547	627	2519
2009	4480	2674	714	2520
2010	5064	2953	817	2928
2011	5711	4442	996	2265
Average	4762	2906	734	2589

Source: State Statistical office

Additional data received from the Customs administration:

2012 - 249 720 packs/boxes of cigarettes

2013 - 343 690 packs/boxes of cigarettes.

Additionally: in 2012 in total 254,883,020 excise stamps for tobacco have been issued from which 195 883 020 are for domestically produced cigarettes and 59000000 are for cigarette from imports

2013 - a total of 275,122,598 excise stamps for tobacco have been issued of which 200300000 are for domestically produced cigarettes and 74822598 for imported cigarettes

2.5.3 Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer questions 2.5.1 and 2.5.2:

State Statistical Office, Customs Administration (2014)

⁻ Our calculation (production + import - export = consumption)

2.6	SEIZURES OF ILLICIT TOBACCO PRODUCTS						
	(with r	eference to Arti	cle 15.5)				
2.6.1		Year	Product	Unit (e.g. millions of pieces)	Quantity seized		
	Smoking tobacco	2012		pieces	301089		
	products Add row	2013		pieces	856486		
	Smokeless tobacco						
	products						
	Add row						
	Other tobacco products	Chopped tobacco		Kg	15		
	Add row						
2.6.2		ou have any infor al tobacco mark		ntage of illicit tobacco	products on the		
2.6.3			to question 2.6.2, we co products constitute	rhat percentage of the re? %	national tobacco		
2.6.4	is the t	If you answered "Yes" to question 2.6.3 and you have information available, what is the trend over the past two years or since submission of your last report in the percentage of illicit tobacco products in relation to the national tobacco market?					
2.6.5	Please	provide any furt	her information on i	llicit tobacco products			
	During 2012 a total of 301,089 pieces of cigarettes were seized, where 61,140 pieces of cigarettes were discovered at the entry in the country, while 239,949 pieces of cigarettes were seizure at the exit of the country.						
	During 2013 a total of 856,486 pieces of cigarettes were seized, out of which 152,193 pieces of cigarettes were seized at the entry, while 704,293 pieces of cigarettes were discovered at the exit of the country.						
2.6.6	Please	indicate the sour	rce of the data used t	o answer questions in	section 2.6:		
	Custo	ms Administration	on of the Republic of	f Macedonia			

2.7	TOBACCO-GROWING
2.7.1	Is there any tobacco-growing in your jurisdiction? Yes

2.7.2

If you answered "Yes" to question 2.7.1, please provide information on the number of workers involved in tobacco-growing. If available, please provide this figure broken down by gender.

Answer from the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and water economy:

Republic of Macedonia is ranked on the 30th place for the amount of tobacco produced in the world and on the 15th place in the realized value of export of tobacco in the world. Upon considering industrial crops, tobacco prevails among them as a very significant labor-intensive crop in areas with difficult conditions for agricultural production. Out of the total planted area under industrial crops in 2012, 73.77 % were planted with tobacco. Most tobacco is grown in Pelagonia and Southeast parts of Macedonia (Radovis and Strumica).

The primary production of oriental type small leaf aromatic tobaccos have great economic and social importance for the Republic of Macedonia as a country which is traditional manufacturer of this type of tobacco. From the oriental types of tobacco, the varieties grown in the republic of Macedonia are the following: Prilep ,Yaka , Basmak and significantly small quantities of Dzebel. In some years semi-oriental type Otlja is produced. In the period before the year 2004, we had successful growing of broad-leaf tobacco types Virginia and Burley, especially the tobacco type Virginia. Our state has abandoned the credentials in tobacco production, except the controls established in the Law on of tobacco and tobacco products. For these reasons, we believe that Macedonia will remain for the next 7 years almost an exclusive manufacturer of oriental types of tobacco. This conclusion arises out of the fact that there is a lack of state regulation on the quantity and type structure of the produced tobacco by tobacco harvest.

At this point the oriental tobacco is a major export product. Because of its high quality, the Macedonian oriental tobacco is greatly valued in the international market, and along with the tobacco products it represents an important export product of the country. Today, over 99% of the total tobacco production is oriented towards the requirements of multinational companies which, through their registered companies for purchase of raw tobacco, are ensuring placement of fermented tobacco on foreign markets. At the present time, almost all tobacco production is in the hands of individual producers - farmers.

The tobacco production in the Republic of Macedonia for the period of the last 3 years (according to data from the State Statistical Office) is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. - Production of tobacco in the last three years (2010-2013)

Year	Space in hectares		Space in hectares Pro		Production	
	Planted	Harvested	Total, tons	Kg/ha		
2010	20300	20300	30280	1492		
2011	19693	19679	26537	1348		
2012	19656	16390	27333	1392		
Average	19883	18790	28050	1411		

Source: State Statistical Office

In 2012, individual farmers achieved an average yield of tobacco of 1392 kg / ha, compared with 2011 when the average yield of tobacco was lower - 348 kg / ha. In order to objectively presented the dynamics of production and purchase of tobacco, the data will be analyzed by harvests (Table 2).

Table 2. - Areas and tobacco production for 2007-2012

Year	Space, hectares	Purchased quantity	Subsidy MKD/kg
		(Production), tons	

2007	14.100	16.290	30,0
2008	11.927	16.126	45,0
2009	16.224	23.222	60,0
2010	17.064	26.393	60,0
2011	15.677	21.024	60,0
2012	14.610	27.993	60,0

Source: MAFWE and State Agricultural Directorate

27993 tons of tobaccos are purchased from the crop 2012, or about 33 %, compared to the crop 2011 when the purchase was 21024 tons. The size of the purchase mostly depends on the demand of the external market and the multinational companies in the country, that are represented by 8 registered companies. However, their demand is largely dependent on the impact of the international market (supply - demand) and the climate conditions in our country and in the surrounding countries.

The subsidy for crop 2012, as in the previous years (starting from crop 2009) is 60.00 MKD per kilogram of sold tobacco to tobacco purchase companies.

Table 3 – Number of contracts – producers of tobacco

Crops	Number of contracts	Realized production, Kg/producer**	Average space per producer, in ha
1	2	3	4
2007	29646	549,48	0,57
2008	29827	540,65	0,56
2009	37195	624,33	0,44
2010	40473	652,11	0,52
2011	33234	632,61	0,59
Average	34075	600	0,54

Source: MAFWE and State Agricultural Inspectorate

The number of producers (number of contracts for growing of tobacco) in the analyzed period has a tendency to increase from 29646 in 2007 to 40,473 in 2010, and the average in the analyzed period is 34075. The former practice of making double and even triple contracts by one household with various tobacco companies, especially in the period prior to 2006, has gradually been overcome. After 2007 the controls by the competent ministry and the agricultural inspection are very strong, and the number of contracts decreases and represents more objective figures. Considering that the average number of members in households producing tobacco is 4.5 and that this average is higher than the average for the whole country (3.76 in 2012), then it can be concluded that 155000 persons are engaged in tobacco production, or about 6-8% of the total population in the Republic of Macedonia. From the above quantitative analysis the conclusion is obvious that in the Republic of Macedonia, large number of the population finds its social and economic security by engaging their own labor in tobacco production.

The achieved average production of raw tobacco per one tobacco producer (household) in the analyzed period, was 600 kg and it has a trend of a slight increase in recent years. If we take into account the previously established fact that the number of members in a tobacco producer family (household) ranges from 4 to 5 (median 4.5) the average production of raw tobacco per person is 133 kilograms, which is relatively low compared to the production of broad-leaf tobacco in comparison with some countries that are reputable producers, and account for several tons per member of the family.

The average area per household is not large and ranges between 0,44 to 0,59 ha or an average for the analyzed period - 0,54 ha. This situation of small estates is almost the

^{**} Calculations made by MAFWE

same as in the republic of Bulgaria, our Eastern neighbour, which is also a large producer of oriental tobacco. In Bulgaria, according to EU criteria, the areas under one hectare, broken to several land-plots are not considered as subject to subsidies. The problem is solved in a manner that the subsidies are still paid per kilogram of tobacco (not per unit of area, as in the EU) from the state budget, and not from the European funds.

Табела 2.-Number of contracts – tobacco growers

Crops	Number of contracts*	Realized production kg/producer**	Average space per p
1	2	3	4
2007	29646	549,48	0,57
2008	29827	540,65	0,56
2009	37195	624,33	0,44
2010	40473	652,11	0,52
2011	33234	632,61	0,59
<mark>2012</mark>	42.382	<mark>660,50</mark>	0,47
Average	35460	<mark>610,00</mark>	0,53

^{*}Source: MAFWE and State Agricultural Inspectorate

If we take into consideration the average number of members in one household that is producing tobacco is 4,5, and that this average is higher than the average in the whole state (3,76 for the year 2012) in such a case, we may conclude that 155000 are engaged in production of this crop, or 6-8% of the total population in the republic of Macedonia. The conclusion is obvious that in the Republic of Macedonia, larger part of the population can establish their social and economy security by engaging themselves in production of tobacco.

2.7.3 Please provide, if available, the share of the value of tobacco leaf production in the national gross domestic product.

Table 3.-Purchase of tobacco in value indicators, yield 2007-2012

Yield	Quantity of purchase (in tons)	Value (in thousands MKD)	Price, MKD/kg
1	2	3	4
2007	16288	2289604	140,57
2008	16126	2699814	167,42
2009	23222	4457463	191,95
2010	26393	3588685	136,58
2011	21024	3604756	164,76
2012	27993	5042939	180,15
Average	21841	3613876,83	163,5717

Source: State Statistical Office, MAFWE

During the analyzed period 2007-2012 it can be seen that the quantity of tobacco purchased tends to increase. The smallest quantity of tobacco purchased is from a yield 2008 (16,126 tons), and the greatest amount is purchased in 2012 (27,993 tons). On

^{**}Realized production and average space per tobacco producer, our calculations

	average, for a given period, 21841 tons have been purchased. From the yield 2013 is expected to be purchased 30000 tons and it would be the biggest production in the last 10 years.
	For the yield 2012 the average purchase price is 180.20 per kilo of purchased tobacco or the purchase price is higher by 9 % compared with the price achieved for the yield 2011.
	The value of the production of tobacco in leaves accounts for about 0.8% in the national GDP.
	The value of the production of tobacco in leaves accounts for about 0.8% in the national GDP.
2.7.4	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer questions in section 2.7:
	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy, State Agricultural Inspectorate 2007/2012, State Statistical Office

2.8	TAXATION OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS					
	(with referen	ce to Articles 6.	2(a) and 6.3)			
2.8.1	What proportion of the retail price of the most popular price category of tobacco product consists of taxes (e.g. sum of excise, sales and import duties (if applicable) and value added tax/goods and services tax (VAT/GST))? Answer from the Customs Administration: The retail price of cigarettes whose prices are 50, 55 and 60 MKD denars, the participation of certain types of fees is as follows:					
	Retail price	Excise	VAT	Customs	Total	
	50 MKD denars	58%	15%	4%	78%	
	55 MKD denars	54%	15%	4%	74%	
	60 MKD denars	47%	15%	4%	67%	
2.8.2	MKD denars, and	the value added		to the received data accounted with 69%. xes are levied)?		
	• S	pecific tax only		☐ Yes	▼ No	
	• A	d valorem tax o	nly	☐ Yes	▼ No	
	• C	ombination of sp	pecific and ad valore	em taxes	□ No	
	 More complex structure (please explain: Answer from the Customs Administration: The combined excise is used (ad valorem - 9% of the retail price and 1,3 MKD denars a specific excise per piece. If the combined excise is below 1,5 MKD denars per piece, a minimum excise in that amount is applied.) Answer from the Ministry of Finance: 					
	Answer from the	iviinistry of Fina	nce:			

		_		mbined as follows: ge of the retail pric	
2.8.3	_	nent and be as spe		e (specify the type of	-
		Product	Type of tax	Rate or amount	Base of tax ⁵
	Smoking tobacco products	Cigars and cigarillos	Excise	21,37 denars per piece and 0% from retail price	piece
	Add product	Cigarettes	Excise	1,30 MK denars per piece and 9% from retail price	Piece and retail price
		Tobacco for smoking as fine-cut tobacco	Excise	1,500 MK denars per kilogram 0% from retail price	kilogram
		Tobacco for smoking as other tobacco for smoking	Excise	0 MK denars per ogram 0% from retail price	kilogram
		Cigars and cigarillos	VAT	18%	The total amount of reimburseme nt received or that should be received, for the turnover, in which the VAT is not include
		Cigarettes	VAT	18%	The total amount of reimburseme nt received or that should be received, for the turnover, in which the VAT is not include
		Tobacco for smoking as	VAT	18%	The total amount of

⁵ The "base of the tax" should clearly indicate the tax rate or amount the tax is based on. If the tax is expressed as a percentage (e.g. ad valorem tax), the base of the tax is the actual value of the good that is taxed; for example, 45% of the manufacturer's price, 30% of the retail price. In this case the "base" is the manufacturer's price or retail price. If the tax is expressed as an amount (e.g. specific tax), the base of the tax is the volume (number of pieces or by weight) of goods that is taxed. For example, if a tax is US\$ 5 per 100 cigarettes, the amount of tax is US\$ 5 and the base of the tax is 100 cigarettes.

		fine-cut			reimburseme
		tobacco			nt received or
					that should
					be received, for the
					turnover, in
					which the
					VAT is not
					include
					The total
					amount of
					reimburseme
		Tobacco for			nt received or
		smoking as	X A CD	1.00/	that should
		other tobacco	VAT	18%	be received, for the
		for smoking			turnover, in
					which the
					VAT is not
					include
		Cigars and			
		Cigarillos that	Custom	30%	1000p/st
		consist		3070	1000p/st
		tobacco			
		Cigarettes that consist tobacco	Custom	60%	1000 p/st
	Smokeless tobacco	Tobacco			
	products	for chewing			
		and tobacco			
	Add product	for sniffing			
		(According	Custom	60%	kg
		to the			
		Custom's			
		rate)			
					TOTAL C
					The total
		pacco for			amount of mbursement
		ving and			eived or that
		cco for sniffing	VAT	18%	should be
					eived, for the
		ccording to the			over, in which
		ustom's rate)			VAT is not
					include
	Other tobacco				
	products				
	Add product				
2.8.4	Dlagga beigfler de	coribo the trande	in toyotion for tol	nagao producto in a	the pact two
4.0.4	r lease offerty de	serioe die delias i	ın taxatıdı 101 töt	pacco products in	me past two

years or since submission of your last report in your jurisdiction.

Answer from the Customs Administration:

Until 12.07.2012, the combined excise tax was 35 % of the retail price and 0.10 MKD denars per piece. A minimum amount of excise duty has not been applied. With the amendments to the Law on excise duties, the combined excise was accounted for 9% from the retail price and 1,30 MKD denars per piece. If the combined excise is below the amount of 1,50 MKD denars per piece, a minimum excise tax is applied in that amount.

Answer from the Ministry of Finance:

For the purposes of fiscal policies in order to support economic growth, in June 2013 unification of excise duty on tobacco products was proposed, regulated by the Law on excise taxes and fees on tobacco products regulated by the Law on Environment, Law on tobacco and tobacco products, and Law for healthcare, by transforming the tobacco fees into combined excise. With combining the excise and fees on cigarettes from 1.07.2013, the taxation will be on:

- •1 July 2013 (Ad valorem 9%+specific 1,3 MKD denars, min. 1,5 MKD denars)
- •1 July 2014 (Ad valorem 9%+ specific 1,45 MKD denars, min. 1,65 MKD denars)
- •1 July 2015 (Ad valorem 9%+ specific 1,6 MKD denars, min. 1,8 MKD denars)
- •1 July 2016 (Ad valorem 9%+ specific 1,8 MKD denars, min. 2 MKD denars)
- •1 July 2017 (Ad valorem 9%+ specific 2 MKD denars, min. 2,2 MKD denars)
- •1 July 2018 (Ad valorem 9%+ specific 2,2 MKD denars, min. 2,4 MKD denars)
- •1 July 2019 (Ad valorem 9%+ specific 2,4 MKD denars, min. 2,6 MKD denars)
- •1 July 2020 (Ad valorem 9%+ specific 2,6 MKD denars, min. 2,8 MKD denars)
- •1 July 2021 (Ad valorem 9%+ specific 2,8 MKD denars, min. 3 MKD denars)
- •1 July 2022 (Ad valorem 9%+ specific 3 MKD denars, min. 3,2 MKD denars) • 1 July 2023 - (Ad valorem 9%+ specific 3,2 MKD denars, min. 3,4 MKD denars)

The main reason for initiating the amendments of the Law on Excise was a need to

improve the excise policy in several segments. Considering the gradual increase in excise duty on certain products to countries in the region, and the need for gradual adjustment to the level of excise taxes in European Union countries, a gradual increase in excise taxes on tobacco products in the Republic of Macedonia have been proposed.

This is in order to raise the excise tax in the country for tobacco goods that in the future should be comply to reach levels of excise specified in the European Union. At the moment there are no socio - economic conditions for accession to directly comply with the EU directives and hence, in order to protect the living standards of the population the approach taken is to access to a moderate increase of the excise burden on tobacco. Increases in the amount of excise tax on cigarettes and other tobacco products is also aimed at reducing the consumption of these products and the protection of public health in the country.

2.8.5 Do you earmark any percentage of your taxation income for funding any national plan or strategy on tobacco control in your jurisdiction?

Yes No (In reference to Article 26)

2.8.6 If you answered "Yes" to question 2.8.5, please provide details in the space below.

2.8.7	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer questions 2.8.1 to 2.8.6:
	2014 year, Unofficial data from importer for point 2.8.1.
	Data from the Law on VAT, Law for Excise and Law on Customs Tariff for the amount of taxes
	2013, Ministry of Finance - Department of tax and customs policy.

2.9		CE OF TOBACC		S		
2.9.1		Please provide the retail prices of the three most widely sold brands of domestic and imported tobacco products at the most widely used point of sale in your capital city.				
		Most Smoking tobacco products	swidely sold bra Smokeless tobacco products	Other tobacco products	Number of units or amount per package	Retail price
	Domestic	RODEO	•		19	55 MKD denars
		BRAND BLUE			19	50 MKD denars
		WEST			19	75 MKD denars
	Imported	YORK			19	50 MKD denars
		MARLBORO			20	120 MKD denars
		BENSTON			19	50 MKD

					denars
2.9.2	Please indicate the year	ar and source of	the data used to	answer question	2.9.1.
	Year 2012, Ministr	ry of economy			
2.9.3	Please provide the cur question 2.8.3 and the provide the exchange exchange rate.	"Retail price" s	ection of questi	on 2.9.1. If know	n, please
	MKD denars 1U	JSD =44,84 den			
2.9.4	Please briefly describe years or since submiss		_	_	e past two
	Trend in prices hav	ve increased for	. 5,9%		

${\bf 3.\, LEGISLATION, REGULATION\, AND\, POLICIES}$

3.1	Article	GENERAL OBLIGATIONS		
		(with reference to Article 5)		
3.1.1	5	General obligations		
3.1.1.1	5.1	Have you developed and implemented comprehensive multisectoral national tobacco control strategies, plans and programmes in accordance with the Convention?	▼ Yes	□ No
3.1.1.2		If you answered "No" to question 3.1.1.1, have you partially developed and implemented tobacco control strategies by including tobacco control in national health, public health or health promotion strategies, plans and programmes?	☐ Yes	□ No
3.1.1.3		If you answered "No" to question 3.1.1.2, is any aspect of tobacco control that is referred to in the Convention included in any national strategy, plan or programme?	Yes	□ No
3.1.1.4	5.2(a)	Have you established or reinforced and finance	ed	
		a focal point for tobacco control	✓ Yes	□ No
		a tobacco control unit	☐ Yes	▼ No
		a national coordinating mechanism for tobacco control	☐ Yes	▼ No
3.1.1.5	(e.g.	u answered "Yes" to any of the questions under 3.1 the nature of the national coordinating mechanism, point for tobacco control or the tobacco control un	the institution	
		he focal point for FCTC is appointed by the Minist a national coordinator with WHO for tobacco cont		and also we
3.1.1.6	Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 5.1 and 5.2 (<i>General obligations</i>) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.			
3.1.1.7		u have any other relevant information pertaining to on, please provide details in the space below.	but not cove	ered in this

3.1.2	Protection of public health policies with respect to tobacco control from commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry					
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative answers, please provide a brief summary in the space provided at the end of the section and attach the relevant documentation. Please provide documentation, if available, in one of the six official languages.)				
		Have you adopted and implemented, where a administrative or other measures or have you appropriate, programmes on any of the follow	implemented, wh			
3.1.2.1		 protecting public health policies with respect to tobacco control from commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry? 	▼ Yes	□ No		
3.1.2.2		 ensuring that the public has access, in accordance with Article 12(c), to a wide range of information on tobacco industry activities relevant to the objectives of the Convention, such as in a public repository? 	Yes	▼ No		
3.1.2.3	Law or	f you answered "Yes" to any of the questions underovide details in the space below. n protection against smoking, article 4 – prohibitions, sponsorship of sports, cultural, entertainment and	on of advertising t	obacco		
	events based p	by enterprises or other legal entities dealing with products, indirect advertise of tobacco or tobacco-based products, when they are not tobacco-based	production and sale pased products bea	e of tobacco-		
	in the re	5, 5a- prohibition of sale of cigarettes and tobaccetail sale outlets., sell tobacco based products as sts, places for self-service, as well as sale by order	•	-		
	smokin	6-A cigarette manufacturer is obliged to print on t g is hazardous to human health, Rulebook on the p of tobacco to health				
3.1.2.4		Please provide a brief description of the progress non the past two years or since submission of your la	_	ing Article 5.3		
3.1.2.5		USE OF THE GUIDELINES ADOPTED BY THE PARTIES	E CONFERENCE	OF THE		
	Please use the space below to provide additional information regarding use of the "Guidelines for implementation of Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC" in your jurisdiction (please refer to the section on Article 5.3 of the step-by-step instructions document when responding to this question). Alternatively, you may wish to provide detailed information through the additional questionnaire on the use of guidelines. Response to this section or to the additional questionnaire is voluntary .					
0.1.5	т.	from horo one other relevant in formation in the	no to but not a	and in this		
3.1.2.6		f you have any other relevant information pertaini	ng to but not cove	ieu iii tmis		

section, please provide details in the space below.	

3.2	Article	MEASURES RELATING TO THE REDUCTION OF DEMAND FOR TOBACCO (with reference to Articles 6–14)		
3.2.1	6 Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco			
	(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative answers, please brief summary in the space provided at the end of the section of relevant documentation. Please provide documentation, if available of the six official languages.)			
Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legisl executive, administrative or other measures or have you imple where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:				
3.2.1.1	6.2(a)	 tax policies and, where appropriate, price policies on tobacco products so as to contribute to the health objectives aimed at reducing tobacco consumption? 	▼ Yes	□ No
3.2.1.2	6.2(b)	 prohibiting or restricting, as appropriate, sales to international travellers of tax- and duty-free tobacco products? 	▼ Yes	□ No
3.2.1.3		 prohibiting or restricting, as appropriate, imports by international travellers of tax- and duty-free tobacco products? 	▼ Yes	□ No
3.2.1.4	Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 6 (<i>Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco</i>) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.			
3.2.1.5	If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.			red in this

3.2.2	8.2	Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke			
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative answers, please provide a brief summary in the space provided at the end of the section and attach the relevant documentation. Please provide documentation, if available, in one of the six official languages.)			
		Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:			
3.2.2.1		 banning tobacco smoking in indoor workplaces, public transport, indoor public places and, as appropriate, other public places? 	✓ Yes	No	
3.2.2.2		If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.2 measure providing for the ban?	.1, what is the type/n	ature of the	
		national law	▼ Yes	□ No	
		subnational law(s)	▼ Yes	□ No	
		administrative and executive orders	☐ Yes	▼ No	
		voluntary agreements	☐ Yes	☑ No	
		• other measures (<i>please</i> specify:)	☐ Yes	□ No	
3.2.2.3		Please provide a brief explanation of the measures providing for the ban.	type/nature and cont	ent of the	
		According to the Law on protection against smoking, smoking in public places is forbidden. A penalty for a violation by a legal entity, responsible person, or individual in different amounts has been foreseen.			
3.2.2.4		If you answered "Yes" to any options in 3.2.2.2, do any of these measures provide for a mechanism/infrastructure for enforcement?	✓ Yes	☐ No	
3.2.2.5		If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.2.4 please provide details of this system			
		State institutions: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labor and Social Policy and its inspectorates.			

3.2.2.6	If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.2.1, please specify the settings and extent/comprehensiveness of measures applied in indoor workplaces, public transport, indoor public places and, as appropriate, other public places.	Complete	Partial	None
	Indoor workplaces:			
	government buildings	V		
	health-care facilities	V		
	• educational facilities ¹	V		
	 universities 	~		
	private workplaces	~		
	• other (<i>please specify:</i> social institutions, indoor and outdoor premises used for sports events, cultural and entertainment events, gatherings and other public performances,	>		
	Public transport:			
	• airplanes	~		
	• trains	V		
	• ferries			V
	 ground public transport (buses, trolleybuses, trams) 	V		
	 motor vehicles used as places of work (taxis, ambulances, delivery vehicles) 	V		
	• private vehicles			V
	• other (<i>please specify:</i> cable railways, ski lifts)	V		

¹ except universities

	Indoor public places:				
	cultural facilities	V			
	• shopping malls	V			
	• pubs and bars	V			
	• nightclubs	V			
	• restaurants	V			
	• other (please specify: facilities where food is produced, prepared, served, sold and consumed and internet caffes,, restaurants, cafes, night bars, café bars, cabares, disco clubs and pubs, common premises in a block of flats and common parts in a block of flats (lights, lifts, common boiler rooms ets.);other premises (conference rooms, offices, waiting lounges and corridors etc.)	V			
3.2.2.7	Please provide a brief summary of complete and partial measures, with specific details of the partial measures that have been implemented.				
	Banning tobacco smoking in indoor workplaces Measures are concerning in the direction of controls by the inspection for consistent implementation of the legal provisions.				
	Banning tobacco smoking in publications	c transport			
	Measures are concerning in the for consistent implementation of the			nspection	
	Banning tobacco smoking in indoor	or public places			
	Measures are concerning in the of for consistent implementation of the		•	spection	
3.2.2.8	Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 8 (<i>Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke</i>) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.				

3.2.2.9	USE OF THE GUIDELINES ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
	Please use the space below to provide additional information regarding use of the "Guidelines for implementation of Article 8 of the WHO FCTC" in your jurisdiction (please refer to the section on Article 8 of the step-by-step instructions document when responding to this question). Alternatively, you may wish to provide detailed information through the additional questionnaire on the use of guidelines. Response to this section or to the additional questionnaire is voluntary .
3.2.2.10	If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

3.2.3	9 Regulation of the contents of tobacco products					
		 (Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative answers, please provide a brief summary in the space provided at the end of the section and attach the relevant documentation. Please provide documentation, if available, in one of the six official languages.) Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following: 				
3.2.3.1		 testing and measuring the contents of tobacco products? 	▼ Yes	□ No		
3.2.3.2		testing and measuring the emissions of tobacco products?	✓ Yes	□ No		
3.2.3.3		regulating the contents of tobacco products?	✓ Yes	□ No		
3.2.3.4		regulating the emissions of tobacco products?	✓ Yes	□ No		
3.2.3.5	(Please provide a brief description of the progress negulation of the contents of tobacco products) in ubmission of your last report.	•	•		
	The Law on Tobacco and Tobacco Products (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia nr. 24/06,88/08, 31/10, 36/11 and 53/11) and the rule-book on the manner of conducting control on the quality and safety of measuring the ingredients, form, content and the manner of issuing a certificate, as well as the manner and methods of taking samples for analysis of the quality of tobacco products (Official Gazette of the republic of Macedonia nr.42/12) regulate the testing and measuring of the contents of tobacco products. In particular, Article 58 of the Law on Tobacco and Tobacco Products regulates the testing and measuring of the contents of tobacco products – cigarettes. The Rule-book prescribes the manner of conducting control of the quality and safety in measuring the ingredients, form, content and manner of issuing the certificate, as well as the manner and methods on taking samples for analysis of the quality of tobacco products and issuing of a certificate for quality and safety of tobacco products. The accredited laboratory, according to MKC ENISO /IEC 17025:2006 shall determine the measured data on tar, nicotine carbon monoxide in tobacco products, with standards that have already been stated in the Law; it makes comparison with the data stated on the cigarette packs, and, in accordance with the Rule-book it issues a certificate for quality					
	and safety of tobacco products. Article 41 from the Law on Tobacco and Tobacco Products regulates the quantity of tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide per cigarettes.					
		41 from the Law on Tobacco and Tobacco Productures and importers to measure the components 41.	_	-		
3.2.3.6		USE OF THE GUIDELINES ADOPTED BY THE PARTIES	E CONFERENCE	OF THE		
	Please use the space below to provide additional information regarding use of the "Guidelines for implementation of Articles 9 and 10 of the WHO FCTC" in your					

	jurisdiction (please refer to the section on Article 9 of the step-by-step instructions document when responding to this question). Alternatively, you may wish to provide detailed information through the additional questionnaire on the use of guidelines. Response to this section or to the additional questionnaire is voluntary .
3.2.3.7	If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

3.2.4	Regulation of tobacco product disclosures					
	(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative answers, please provide a big summary in the space provided at the end of the section and attach the relevant documentation. Please provide documentation, if available, in one the six official languages.)					
	Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, execut administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:					
3.2.4.1		 requiring manufacturers or importers of Government authorities information about 	_	to disclose to		
		contents of tobacco products?	✓ Yes	□No		
		emissions of tobacco products?	▽ Yes	□ No		
3.2.4.2		requiring public disclosure of information	on about the:			
		contents of tobacco products?	✓ Yes	□No		
		emissions of tobacco products?	▽ Yes	□No		
3.2.4.3	2.4.3 Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing A (Regulation of tobacco product disclosures) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.					
	Please see explanation on the question 3.2.3.5					
3.2.4.4	4.4 USE OF THE GUIDELINES ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES			OF THE		
Please use the space below to provide additional information regarding to "Guidelines for implementation of Articles 9 and 10 of the WHO FCTC jurisdiction (please refer to the section on Article 10 of the step-by-step is document when responding to this question). Alternatively, you may wis provide detailed information through the additional questionnaire on the guidelines. Response to this section or to the additional questionnaire is				TC" in your tep instructions wish to the use of		
3.2.4.5	If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.			red in this		

3.2.5	11	Packaging and labelling of tobacco prod	ucts	
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative answers, please provbrief summary in the space provided at the end of the section and at the relevant documentation. Please provide documentation, if available in one of the six official languages.)		
		Have you adopted and implemented, where executive, administrative or other measures where appropriate, programmes on any of	s or have you in	
3.2.5.1	11	requiring that packaging, individual cigarettes or other tobacco products do not carry advertising or promotion?	☐ Yes	▼ No
3.2.5.2	11.1(a)	 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 about its characteristics, health effects, hazards or emissions? 	Yes	▼ No
3.2.5.3	11.1(b)	- requiring that each unit packet and package of tobacco products and any outside packaging and labelling of such products carry health warnings describing the harmful effects of tobacco use?	▼ Yes	□ No
3.2.5.4	11.1(b)(i)	ensuring that the health warnings are approved by the competent national authority?	▼ Yes	□ No
3.2.5.5	11.1(b)(ii)	ensuring that the health warnings are rotated?	∨ Yes	□ No
3.2.5.6	11.1(b)(iii)	ensuring that the health warnings are clear, visible and legible?	▽ Yes	□No
3.2.5.7	11.1(b)(iii)	If you answered "" to question 3.2.5.6, does your law mandate, as a minimum, a style, size and colour of font to render the warning clear, visible and legible?	▼ Yes	□ No
3.2.5.8	11.1(b)(iv)	ensuring that the health warnings occupy no less than 30% of the principal display areas?	▼ Yes	□ No
3.2.5.9		ensuring that the health warnings occupy 50% or more of the principal display areas?	▼ Yes	□ No
3.2.5.10	11.1(b)(v)	ensuring that health warnings are in the form of, or include, pictures or pictograms?	▼ Yes	□ No

3.2.5.11		If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.5.10, does the Government own the copyright to these pictures and pictograms?	☐ Yes	▼ No
3.2.5.12		If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.5.10, would you grant a non-exclusive and royalty-free licence for the use of health warnings developed in your jurisdiction with other Parties?	Yes	▼ No
3.2.5.13	11.2	 requiring that each unit packet and package outside packaging and labelling of such packet on relevant: 	_	-
		constituents of tobacco products	▼ Yes	□ No
		emissions of tobacco products	▼ Yes	□ No
3.2.5.14	11.3	 requiring that the warnings and other textual information appear on each unit packet and package and on any outside packaging and labelling in the principal language or languages of the country? 	▼ Yes	□ No
3.2.5.15	Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article (<i>Packaging and labelling of tobacco products</i>) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.			
	with accor Repo prepa	implementation of the 14 picture warnings on a license agreement for use by the European Con- rding to the source material (photographs and ty- ert by the European Commission for the Republi- caration of graphical health warnings was regarded action regarding tobacco products.	nmission, and p pe of letters). I ic of Macedoni	rocessed n the Progress a in 2010, the
	Licer warn	rding the use of pictorial warnings, Republic ace Agreement with the European Commissings on tobacco packages, regulating the userial warnings to be displayed on tobacco packages.	sion on the u e of EU librar	se of pictorial
		le 41 from the Law on Tobacco and Tobacco I, nicotine and carbon monoxide per cigarettes.	Products regula	tes the quantity
	oblig	le 41 from the Law on Tobacco and Tolations for manufactures and importers to meettes determined in Article 41.		_
3.2.5.16	USE PAR	OF THE GUIDELINES ADOPTED BY THE CIES	CONFERENCI	E OF THE
	"Gui	e use the space below to provide additional info delines for implementation of Article 11 of the liction (please refer to the section on Article 11	WHO FCTC" i	n your

	instructions document when responding to this question). Alternatively, you may wish to provide detailed information through the additional questionnaire on the use of guidelines. Response to this section or to the additional questionnaire is voluntary .
3.2.5.17	If you have any other relevant information pertaining to or not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

3.2.6	12	Education, communication, training an	d public awaren	ess		
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative answers, please provide a brief summary in the space provided at the end of the section and attach the relevant documentation. Please provide documentation, if available, in one of the six official languages.)				
		Have you adopted and implemented, whe executive, administrative or other measur where appropriate, programmes on any of	es or have you imp			
3.2.6.1	12(a)	- educational and public awareness programmes? (Please refer to programmes implemented since submission of your two-year report.)	✓ Yes	□ No		
3.2.6.2		If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.6.1 targeted?	, to whom are the	se programmes		
		adults or the general public	▼ Yes	□ No		
		children and young people	V Yes	□ No		
		• men	V Yes	□ No		
		• women	▼ Yes	□ No		
		pregnant women	▽ Yes	□ No		
		ethnic groups	▽ Yes	□ No		
		• other (please specify:)	☐ Yes	☐ No		
3.2.6.3		If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.6.1 key differences among targeted populatio public awareness programmes?	•	•		
		• age	▼ Yes	□ No		
		• gender	V Yes	☐ No		
		educational background	▼ Yes	□ No		
		cultural background	∨ Yes	□ No		
		socioeconomic status	∨ Yes	□ No		
		• other (please specify:)	☐ Yes	□ No		

3.2.6.4	12(b)	If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.6.1 awareness programmes cover:	, do these education	onal and public	
		health risks of tobacco consumption?	▼ Yes	□ No	
		• health risks of exposure to tobacco smoke?	▼ Yes	□ No	
		benefits of the cessation of tobacco use and tobacco-free lifestyles?	▼ Yes	□ No	
	12(f)	adverse economic consequences of			
		- tobacco production?	▼ Yes	□No	
		- tobacco consumption?	▼ Yes	□ No	
		adverse environmental consequences	of		
		- tobacco production?	∨ Yes	□No	
		- tobacco consumption?	▽ Yes	□ No	
3.2.6.5	12(e)	 awareness and participation of the following agencies and organizations in development and implementation of intersectoral programmes and strategies for tobacco control: 			
		• public agencies?	☐ Yes	▼ No	
		 nongovernmental organizations not affiliated with the tobacco industry? 	▼ Yes	☐ No	
		• private organizations?	☐ Yes	▼ No	
		• other (please specify:)?	☐ Yes	□ No	
3.2.6.6	12	Are the elaboration, management and implementation of communication, education, training and public awareness programmes guided by research and do they undergo pre-testing, monitoring and evaluation?	▼ Yes	□ No	
3.2.6.7	12(d)	Are appropriate and special training or ser programmes on tobacco control addressed		areness	
		• health workers?	∨ Yes	□ No	
		• community workers?	▼ Yes	□ No	
		• social workers?	▼ Yes	☐ No	

	media professionals?	▽ Yes	□No		
	• educators?	✓ Yes	□ No		
	• decision-makers?	✓ Yes	□No		
	• administrators?	▽ Yes	□No		
	• other (please specify:)?	☐ Yes	□No		
3.2.6.8	Please provide a brief description of the progress 12 (<i>Education, communication, training and pub</i> years or since submission of your last report.	_	-		
	In the curriculum and handbook on the subject related to the health of students or risky behavior		cation, topics		
	In the handbook for pupils from fourth to sixth a "Prevention of smoking and drinking alcohol"		7-5 -		
	In Handbook of <i>Health promotion</i> a concrete example of student project on <i>Youth and alcohol</i> is given.				
3.2.6.9	USE OF THE GUIDELINES ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES				
	Please use the space below to provide additional information regarding use of the "Guidelines for implementation of Article 12 of the WHO FCTC" in your jurisdiction (please refer to the section on Article 12 of the step-by-step instructions document when responding to this question). Alternatively, you may wish to provide detailed information through the additional questionnaire on the use of guidelines. Response to this section or to the additional questionnaire is voluntary .				
3.2.6.10	If you have any other relevant information pertain	ining to but not co	vered in this		
	section, please provide details in the space below				

3.2.7	7 13 Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship			
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative answers, please provide a brief summary in the space provided at the end of the section and attach the relevant documentation. Please provide documentation, if available, in one of the six official languages.)		
		Have you adopted and implemented, where executive, administrative or other measures where appropriate, programmes:		
3.2.7.1	13.2	 instituting a comprehensive ban on all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship? 	✓ Yes	No
If	you answe	red "No" to question 3.2.7.1, please proceed to o	question 3.2.7.3.	
3.2.7.2		If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.7.1,	does your ban cov	/er:
		display and visibility of tobacco products at points of sales?	▽ Yes	□No
		• the domestic Internet?	∨ Yes	□ No
		• the global Internet?	▽ Yes	□ No
		• brand stretching and/or brand sharing?	▼ Yes	□ No
		 product placement as a means of advertising or promotion? 	▼ Yes	□ No
		the depiction of tobacco or tobacco use in entertainment media products?	▼ Yes	□ No
		tobacco sponsorship of international events or activities and/or participants therein?	▼ Yes	□ No
		contributions from tobacco companies to any other entity for "socially responsible causes" and/or any other activities implemented under the umbrella of "corporate social responsibility" by the tobacco industry?	▼ Yes	□ No
		cross-border advertising, promotion and sponsorship originating from your territory?	▼ Yes	□ No

	13.7	 the same forms of cross-border advertising, promotion and sponsorship entering your territory for which domestic regulation apply? 	Yes	▼ No
Pl	ease procee	ed to question 3.2.7.12.		
3.2.7.3	13.2	If you answered "No" to question 3.2.7.1. are you precluded by your constitution or constitutional principles from undertaking a comprehensive ban on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship?	Yes	□ No
3.2.7.4	13.3	 applying restrictions on all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship? 	Yes	□ No
3.2.7.5	13.3	 applying restrictions on cross-border advertising, promotion and sponsorship originating from your territory with cross-border effects? 	Yes	□ No
3.2.7.6	13.4(a)	 prohibiting those 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 about its characteristics, health effects, hazards or emissions? 	✓ Yes	□ No
3.2.7.7	13.4(b)	 requiring that health or other appropriate warnings or messages accompany all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship? 	☐ Yes	□ No
3.2.7.8	13.4(c)	restricting the use of direct or indirect incentives that encourage the purchase of tobacco products by the public?	✓ Yes	□ No
3.2.7.9	13.4(d)	 requiring the disclosure to relevant Government authorities of expenditures by the tobacco industry on advertising, promotion and sponsorship not yet prohibited? 	Yes	□ No

3.2.7.10	13.4(e)	13.4(e) – restricting tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship on:				
		• radio?	✓ Yes	□ No		
		• television?	▼ Yes	□ No		
		• print media?	✓ Yes	□ No		
		• the domestic Internet?	☐ Yes	□ No		
		• the global Internet?	☐ Yes	□ No		
		• other media (please specify:)?	☐ Yes	□ No		
3.2.7.11	13.4(f)	 restricting tobacco sponsorship of: 				
		 international events and activities? 	▼ Yes	□ No		
		• participants therein?	▼ Yes	□ No		
	W	nether you answered "Yes" or "No" to question 3	3.2.7.1, are you:			
3.2.7.12	13.6	 cooperating with other Parties in the development of technologies and other means necessary to facilitate the elimination of cross-border advertising? 	Yes	▼ No		
3.2.7.13	13.7	 imposing penalties for cross-border advertising equal to those applicable to domestic advertising, promotion and sponsorship originating from your territory in accordance with national law? 	☐ Yes	▽ No		
3.2.7.14	(Ta)	ase provide a brief description of the progress malbacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship) omission of your last report.				
3.2.7.15	USE OF THE GUIDELINES ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES Please use the space below to provide additional information regarding use of the "Guidelines for implementation of Article 13 of the WHO FCTC" in your jurisdiction (please refer to the section on Article 13 of the step-by-step instructions document when responding to this question). Alternatively, you may wish to provide detailed information through the additional questionnaire on the use of guidelines. Response to this section or to the additional questionnaire is voluntary .					

3.2.7.16	If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

3.2.8	14	Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence cessation				
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative answers, please provide brief summary in the space provided at the end of the section and attathe relevant documentation. Please provide documentation, if availabe one of the six official languages.) Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:				
3.2.8.1	14.1	 developing and disseminating appropriate, comprehensive and integrated guidelines based on scientific evidence and best practices? 	✓ Yes	□ No		
3.2.8.2	14.1	 programmes to promote cessation of 	tobacco use, incl	uding:		
		media campaigns emphasizing the importance of quitting?	✓ Yes	No		
		programmes specially designed	for:			
		 underage girls and young women 	☐ Yes	▼ No		
		o women	☐ Yes	▼ No		
		o pregnant women	☐ Yes	▼ No		
		telephone quitlines	☐ Yes	✓ No		
		local events, such as activities related to World No Tobacco Day or National No Smoking Day, if appropriate?	✓ Yes	□ No		
		• other (please specify:)?	☐ Yes	□No		
3.2.8.3	14.2(a)	design and implementation of progra cessation of tobacco use, in such loc		romoting the		
		educational institutions?	☐ Yes	▼ No		
		health-care facilities?	▼ Yes	□ No		
		• workplaces?	□Yes	▽ No		

		• sporting environments?	☐ Yes	▼ No	
		• other (please specify:)?	☐ Yes	□No	
3.2.8.4	14.2(b)	 inclusion of diagnosis and treatment counselling services for cessation of programmes, plans and strategies for 	f tobacco use in national		
		• tobacco control?	▼ Yes	□ No	
		• health?	▼ Yes	□ No	
		• education?	▼ Yes	□ No	
3.2.8.5		 inclusion of programmes on the diagnosis and treatment of tobacco dependence in your health-care system? 	V Yes	□ No	
3.2.8.6	14.2(b)	If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.8. health-care system provide programmes tobacco dependence?			
		• primary health care	☐ Yes	▼ No	
		• secondary and tertiary health care	☐ Yes	▼ No	
		• specialist health-care systems (please specify:)	☐ Yes	▼ No	
		 specialized centres for cessation counselling and treatment of tobacco dependence 	▼ Yes	□ No	
		• rehabilitation centres	☐ Yes	▼ No	
		• other (please specify:)	☐ Yes	□ No	
3.2.8.7	14.2(b)	If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.8. these settings covered by public funding			
		• primary health care	☐ Fully ☐ Partia	ally None	
		secondary and tertiary health care	☐ Fully ☐ Partia	ally None	
		• specialist health-care systems (please specify:)	☐ Fully ☐ Partia	ally None	

		 specialized centres for cessation counselling and treatment of tobacco dependence 	Fully Partia	ally None
		• rehabilitation centres	☐ Fully ☐ Partia	ally None
		• other (please specify: Institute for pulmonary diseases and tuberculosis)	▼ Fully	ally None
3.2.8.8	14.2(b)	If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.8. professionals are involved in programme dependence and counselling services?		
		Health professionals including:		
		• physicians	▼ Yes	□ No
		• dentists	☐ Yes	☑ No
		family doctors	☐ Yes	▼ No
		 practitioners of traditional medicine 	☐ Yes	▽ No
		• other medical professionals (please specify:	Yes	▼ No
		• nurses	✓ Yes	□ No
		• midwives	☐ Yes	▼ No
		• pharmacists	☐ Yes	✓ No
		Community workers	☐ Yes	▼ No
		Social workers	✓ Yes	□ No
		Others (please specify:	Yes	□ No
3.2.8.9	14.2(c)	 training on tobacco dependence trea curricula of health professional train levels at the following schools: 		
		• medical?	Yes	▼ No
		• dental?	Yes	▼ No
		• nursing?	Yes	▼ No

		•	pharmacy?	ΓY	'es		▼ No
		•	other (please specify:)?	ГΥ	'es		□ No
3.2.8.10	14.2(d)	 facilitating accessibility and/or affordability of pharmaceutical products for the treatment of tobacco dependence? 				V No	
3.2.8.11	14.2(d)	-	ou answered "Yes" to question 3.2.8 ducts be legally purchased in your co		and how	can '	these
3.2.8.12	14.2(d)	pro	ou answered "Yes" to question 3.2.8 ducts are legally available for the trear jurisdiction?		•		
		•	nicotine replacement therapy	VY	'es		□ No
		•	bupropion	ГҮ	'es		V No
		•	varenicline	☐ Yes ✓ No			✓ No
		•	other (please specify: Citizin)	Y	'es		□ No
3.2.8.13	14.2(d)	_	ou answered "Yes" to question 3.2.8 ered by public funding or reimburser		e costs of	these	e products
		•	nicotine replacement therapy	☐ Fully	☐ Partia	ally	▼ None
		•	bupropion	☐ Fully	☐ Partia	ally	▼ None
		•	varenicline	☐ Fully	☐ Partia	ally	▼ None
		•	other (please specify: Citizin)	☐ Fully	☐ Partia	ally	▼ None
3.2.8.14	Art	icle 14 (ide a brief description of the progress Demand reduction measures concern the past two years or since submiss	ing tobac	co depen	dence	e and
	Since 2012 the Institute for Pulmonary Diseases and Tuberculosis has counseling for prevention and quitting of smoking intended for persons who have ambulatory and inpatient treatment in this institution.						
		The results of the work of counseling are minimal compared to the results achieved in quitting of smoking, because:					
	1.		evel of knowledge about the harmful s are at a low level	effects of	smoking	; in pa	ntients

	2. Generally patients smokers are unaware of the effects of smoking on the progression and frequent hospitalizations due to basic disease (HOBB astma tuberkuloza etc.)
	3. Motivation to quit smoking is low
	In 2012, in a small group of counseling participated 72 people, of which 17 expressed wish to quit smoking, and 3 quit the smoking.
	In 2013 in a group of counseling participated 143 people in total, in individual counseling - 19 people, and 2 people are still in a phase of not smoking
	The reasons for this situation lies in the facts that:
	- Smoking has treatment as a socially acceptable form of behavior that does not compromise nor ill person, nor his/her family.
	 Patients are adults with longstanding habits that are difficult to eradicate especially in the condition when there is lack of public disapproval for smoking.
	- Ignorance about the harmful effects of smoking results in the fact that people are convinced that smokers can stop smoking, whenever they want and when they need help.
	The electronic cigarette is deeply entered in the market, and is used more as a fashion detail, but we still have no formal opinion if we can accept it as a method to stop smoking or not.
3.2.8.15	USE OF THE GUIDELINES ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
	Please use the space below to provide additional information regarding use of the "Guidelines for implementation of Article 14 of the WHO FCTC" in your jurisdiction (please refer to the section on Article 14 of the step-by-step instructions document when responding to this question). Alternatively, you may wish to provide detailed information through the additional questionnaire on the use of guidelines. Response to this section or to the additional questionnaire is voluntary .
3.2.8.16	If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

3.3	Article	MEASURES RELATING TO THE REDU OF TOBACCO	CTION OF TI	HE SUPPLY
		(with reference to Articles 15–17)		
3.3.1	15	Illicit trade in tobacco products		
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative brief summary in the space provided at the enterprise relevant documentation. Please provide documentation of the six official languages.)	d of the section	and attach the
		Have you adopted and implemented, where ap executive, administrative or other measures or where appropriate, programmes on any of the	have you impl	
3.3.1.1	15.2	 requiring marking of all unit packets and packages of tobacco products and any outside packaging of such products to assist in determining the origin of the product? 	▼ Yes	□ No
3.3.1.2	15.2(a)	 requiring marking of all unit packets and packages of tobacco products and any outside packaging of such products to assist in determining whether the product is legally sold on the domestic market? 	▼ Yes	□ No
3.3.1.3	15.2(a)	 requiring that unit packets and packages of tobacco products for retail and wholesale use that are sold on the domestic market carry the statement: "Sales only allowed in" or carry any other effective marking indicating the final destination of the product? 	☐ Yes	▼ No
3.3.1.4	15.2(b)	 developing a practical tracking and tracing regime that would further secure the distribution system and assist in the investigation of illicit trade? 	☐ Yes	▼ No
3.3.1.5	15.3	 requiring that marking is presented in legible form or appears in the principal language and/or languages of the country? 	▼ Yes	□ No
3.3.1.6	15.4(a)	requiring the monitoring and collection of data on cross-border trade in tobacco products, including illicit trade?	▼ Yes	□ No

3.3.1.7	15.4(a)	_	facilitating the exchange of this information among customs, tax and other authorities, as appropriate, and in accordance with national law and applicable bilateral and multilateral agreements?	▼ Yes	□ No
3.3.1.8	15.4(b)	_	enacting or strengthening legislation, with appropriate penalties and remedies, against illicit trade in tobacco products, including counterfeit and contraband cigarettes?	▼ Yes	□ No
3.3.1.9	15.4(c)	_	requiring that confiscated manufacturing equipment, counterfeit and contraband cigarettes and other tobacco products derived from illicit trade are destroyed, using environment-friendly methods where possible, or disposed of in accordance with national law?	▼ Yes	□ No
3.3.1.10	15.4(d)	_	adopting and implementing measures to monitor, document and control the storage and distribution of tobacco products held or moving under suspension of taxes or duties?	▼ Yes	□ No
3.3.1.11	15.4(e)	_	enabling the confiscation of proceeds derived from illicit trade in tobacco products?	▽ Yes	□ No
3.3.1.12	15.6	_	promoting cooperation between national agencies and relevant regional and international intergovernmental organizations in investigations, prosecutions and proceedings, with a view to eliminating illicit trade in tobacco products, with special emphasis on cooperation at regional and subregional levels?	☐ Yes	▼ No
3.3.1.13	15.7	_	licensing or other actions to control or regulate production and distribution in order to prevent illicit trade?	▼ Yes	□ No

3.3.1.14	Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 15 (<i>Illicit trade in tobacco products</i>) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.
	From the data on seizure of cigarettes in section 2.6.5 can be determined that in 2013 the number of seized cigarettes has significantly increased respectively:
	During 2012 a total of 301089 pieces of cigarettes were seized, from which by the entry are discovered 61,140 pieces of cigarettes, while 239949 pieces of cigarettes were discovered in output.
	During 2013 a total of 856486 pieces of cigarettes were seized, from which in the entry are found 152,193 pieces of cigarettes, while 704293 pieces of cigarettes were discovered in output.
3.3.1.15	If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.
	Although the answer on the question 3.3.1.12 (Article 15.6) is marked "no", we would like to emphasize that the Republic of Macedonia has signed the Protocol to eliminate elicit trade of tobacco products.

3.3.2	16	Sales to and by minors		
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative brief summary in the space provided at the entered the relevant documentation. Please provide one of the six official languages.)	nd of the sectio	n and attach
		Have you adopted and implemented, where a executive, administrative or other measures or where appropriate, programmes on any of the	or have you im	
3.3.2.1	16.1	 prohibiting the sales of tobacco products to minors? If "Yes", please specify the legal age: 18 	▼ Yes	□ No
3.3.2.2	16.1(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? 	▼ Yes	□ No
3.3.2.3	16.1(a)	 requiring that, in case of doubt, each seller of tobacco products requests that the purchaser provides appropriate evidence of having reached full legal age? 	☐ Yes	▼ No
3.3.2.4	16.1(b)	 banning the sale of tobacco products in any manner by which they are directly accessible, such as open store shelves? 	☐ Yes	▼ No
3.3.2.5	16.1(c)	 prohibiting the manufacture and sale of sweets, snacks, toys or any other objects in the form of tobacco products which appeal to minors? 	✓ Yes	□ No
3.3.2.6	16.1(d)	 prohibiting the sale of tobacco products from vending machines? 	▽ Yes	□ No
If	you answere	ed "Yes" to question 3.3.2.6, please proceed to que	estion 3.3.2.8.	
3.3.2.7	16.1(d)	If you answered "No" to question 3.3.2.6, do you ensure that tobacco vending machines are not accessible to minors and/or do not promote the sale of tobacco products to minors?	Yes	□ No
3.3.2.8	16.2	prohibiting and/or promoting the proh free tobacco products:	ibition of the d	istribution of
		• to the public?	▼ Yes	□ No

		•	to minors?	▼ Yes	□ No
3.3.2.9	16.3	•	ibiting the sale of cigarettes vidually or in small packets?	▼ Yes	□ No
3.3.2.10	16.6	selle	iding for penalties against ers and distributors in order to re compliance?	▼ Yes	□ No
3.3.2.11	16.7		ibiting the sales of tobacco ucts by minors?	▼ Yes	□ No
3.3.2.12		s to and by mine	of description of the progress mad ors) in the past two years or since	•	•
3.3.2.13	_	· ·	r relevant information pertaining de details in the space below.	to but not cove	red in this
3.3.2.13	_	· ·		to but not cove	red in th

3.3.3	17	Provision of support for econ	omically viabl	e alternativ	e activities
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". summary in the space provided relevant documentation. Please the six official languages.)	at the end of th	he section an	nd attach the
		Have you adopted and implement programmes on any of the following	•	propriate, m	easures or
3.3.3.1	17	 promoting economically viable 	e and sustainab	ole alternative	es for:
		• tobacco growers?	Yes	☑ No	Not applicable
		• tobacco workers?	☐ Yes	▼ No	Not applicable
		• tobacco individual sellers?	Yes	☑ No	Not applicable
3.3.3.2	(Please provide a brief description of (Provision of support for economical two years or since submission of you	lly viable alterr		
3.3.3.3	1	If you have any other relevant inform	nation nartainir	ng to but not	covered in this
3.3.3.3		section, please provide details in the		ig to but not	covered in this

3.4	Article	OTHER MEASURES AND POLICIES
		(with reference to Articles 18–21)
3.4.1	18	Protection of the environment and the health of persons
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative answers, please provide a brief summary in the space provided at the end of the section and attach the relevant documentation. Please provide documentation, if available, in one of the six official languages.)
		Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:
3.4.1.1	18	 implementing measures in respect of tobacco cultivation within your territory, which take into consideration:
		• the protection of the environment?
		• the health of persons in relation to the environment?
3.4.1.2	18	implementing measures in respect of tobacco manufacturing within your territory, which take into consideration:
		• the protection of the environment?
		• the health of persons in relation to the environment?
3.4.1.3	(P.	ease provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 18 rotection of the environment and the health of persons) in the past two years or ce submission of your last report.
	he	National programme for public health adopted annually provides for funds for alth check-ups of the individual farmers (incl. tobacco growers). This measure is sed on the Strategy on occupational health.
3.4.1.4		you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this ction, please provide details in the space below.

3.4.2	19	Liability			
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative summary in the space provided at the end of the documentation. Please provide documentation languages.)	e section and	attach the	relevant
3.4.2.1	19.1	Does your tobacco control legislation contain measures regarding criminal liability for any violations of that tobacco control legislation?	▼ Yes	□ No	Not applicable
3.4.2.2	19.1	Do you have separate criminal liability provisions in relation to tobacco control (outside of the tobacco control legislation)?	▼ Yes	□ No	Not applicable
3.4.2.3	19.1	Do you have any civil liability measures that are specific to tobacco control?	☐ Yes	▼ No	Not applicable
3.4.2.4	19.1	Do you have any general civil liability provisions that could apply to tobacco control?	☐ Yes	▼ No	Not applicable
3.4.2.5	19.1	Do you have civil or criminal liability provisions that provide for compensation for adverse health effects and/or for reimbursement of medical, social or other relevant costs?	☐ Yes	▽ No	Not applicable
3.4.2.6	19.1	Has any person in your jurisdiction launched any criminal and/or civil liability action, including compensation where appropriate, against any tobacco company in relation to any adverse health effect caused by tobacco use?	☐ Yes	▽ No	Not applicable
3.4.2.7	19.1	Have you taken, as appropriate, any legislative, executive, administrative and/or other action against the tobacco industry for full or partial reimbursement of medical, social and other relevant costs related to tobacco use in your jurisdiction?	☐ Yes	▼ No	Not applicable
3.4.2.8		Please provide a brief description of any pr implementing Article 19 (<i>Liability</i>) in the p your last report.			

3.4.2.9	If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

3.4.3	20	Research, surveillance and exchange of infor	rmation	
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative answers, please provide a brief summary in the space provided at the end of the section and attach to relevant documentation. Please provide documentation, if available, in or of the six official languages.)		
		Have you adopted and implemented, where approximate executive, administrative or other measures or where appropriate, programmes on any of the f	have you impl	
3.4.3.1	20.1(a)	 developing and/or promoting research that addresses: 		
		determinants of tobacco consumption?	☐ Yes	▼ No
		• consequences of tobacco consumption?	☐ Yes	▽ No
		social and economic indicators related to tobacco consumption?	☐ Yes	▼ No
		• tobacco use among women, with special regard to pregnant women?	▼ Yes	□ No
		the determinants and consequences of exposure to tobacco smoke?	▼ Yes	□ No
		identification of effective programmes for the treatment of tobacco dependence?	Yes	▼ No
		• identification of alternative livelihoods?	☐ Yes	▽ No
		• other (please specify:)	☐ Yes	□ No
3.4.3.2	20.1(b)	 training and support for all persons engaged in tobacco control activities, including research, implementation and evaluation? 	✓ Yes	□ No
3.4.3.3	20.3(a)	a national system for epidemiological surveilla	ance of:	
		• patterns of tobacco consumption?	☐ Yes	▼ No
		determinants of tobacco consumption?	☐ Yes	▼ No
		consequences of tobacco consumption?	✓ Yes	□ No
		social, economic and health indicators related to tobacco consumption?	▼ Yes	□ No
		exposure to tobacco smoke?	✓ Yes	□ No

		• other relevant information (please specify:)	☐ Yes	□ No	
3.4.3.4	20.3(a)	If you answered "Yes" to any question unde surveys, including the year of the survey, the past.	_		
		Above in the text are listed researches GYTS)	with students	(HBSC,	
		 Vrchkovska Z. Impact of lifestyle on the urban and rural area in the municipality of I Medical Faculty, Skopje, 2011. 			
		3. Dechovski N. Public health determinants reproductive health of women in Shtip. Mas Skopje, 2011.	•		
3.4.3.5	20.3(a)	In reference to any question under 3.4.3.3, or plans to repeat any of the above or to under within three to five years of your last survey the space below.	take a new tob	acco survey	
		In 2014 it is planned to repeat HBSC surv to health.	ey for the beh	aviour of youth	
3.4.3.6	20.4	regional and global exchange of publicly avail	able national:		
		scientific, technical, socioeconomic, commercial and legal information?	☐ Yes	▼ No	
		information on the practices of the tobacco industry?	☐ Yes	▽ No	
		• information on the cultivation of tobacco?	☐ Yes	▽ No	
3.4.3.7	20.4(a)	- an updated database of:			
		laws and regulations on tobacco control?	□Yes	▼ No	
		information about the enforcement of laws on tobacco control?	☐ Yes	▽ No	
		pertinent jurisprudence?	□Yes	▼ No	
3.4.3.8	(Re	ease provide a brief description of the progress made esearch, surveillance and exchange of information) of the progress made esearch, surveillance and exchange of information) of the progress made established established the progress made established the progress made established	_	-	
	Data from the Ministry of Agriculture:				
1.Laws and regulations on tobacco control					

According to the Law on Tobacco and Tobacco Products (" Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia " nr.24/06, 88/08, 31/10, 36/11, 53/11, 93/13, 99/13 and 164/13) primary production, financing, acquisition, storage, and processing of purchased raw tobacco leaves (tobacco), trade and control of fermented tobacco, and production, trade and control of tobacco products are regulated.

2.Information

The Rulebook on the manner of conducting quality control and safety of measuring the ingredients, the form, content and manner of issuance of the certificate, and the manner and methods of sampling for quality analysis of tobacco products (" Official Gazette of the RM " nr.42/12) provides authentication and confirmation of the contents of tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide in the cigarette smoke from an accredited laboratory, in accordance with the accreditation regulations. The accredited laboratory determines the measured data sets on the base of comparison with the content of tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide in tobacco products listed on the packaging of tobacco products and certificate for quality and safety of tobacco products.

The determining of the content of tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide in cigarettes is made on the basis of internationally recognized standards: ISO 4387 for the content of tar, ISO 3400 or ISO 10315 for the content of nicotine and ISO 8454 for the content of carbon monoxide. Adequacy of the contents of tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide listed on the package are confirmed on the base of the standard ISO 8243.

3.Competence

Supervision on the implementation of the provisions of this law is carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy and the State Agriculture Inspectorate for provisions related to primary production, financing, acquisition, storage, and processing of purchased raw tobacco leaves (tobacco), turnover and control of fermented tobacco and the Ministry of Economy and the State Market Inspectorate is in charge of the provisions pertaining to the manufacture and sale of tobacco products .

The supervision of the implementation of the provisions related to the control of fermented tobacco and tobacco products is performed by the State Inspectorate for Agriculture.

The State Inspector of Agriculture may adopt a decision to prohibit the production, trade with tobacco, export, import and circulation of tobacco products if it finds infringements and illegal operation .

State Inspector of Agriculture will issue a decision for prohibiting the sale of tobacco products and determine a deadline for removing the shortcomings, if:

- 1) Prohibited additives (supplements) are used or if there is use of additives that are not approved by the Minister of Health in the manufacture of tobacco products;
- 2) data on tobacco products are not pressed in the sides of the pack and don't cover at least 10 % of the side on which they are imprinted, and if another language is used in addition to the Macedonian language, at least 12 % of the side is not imprinted; 3) the packof cigarettes das not contain the information;
- 4) the pack of cigarettes das not contain written information in a language as defined in the Law;
- 5) general warning does not cover at least 30 % including the frame on the front, and additional warning at least 40 % including the frame on the back. If the information is written in another language as an addition to the Macedonian language, the general

warning must cover at least 32% including the frame on the front, and additional warning at least 45% on the back of the pack;

- 6) the general and additional warnings on tobacco products are applied intermittently (rotating) in a manner that guarantees regular occurrence of all warnings, i.e. to allow every warning to appear equally on the produced quantities;
- 7) if packaging of tobacco products, where the best visible area is greater than 75 cm² does not contain warning under Article 43 paragraph 1 item 7 of this law, if it does not cover at least an area of 22.5 cm² on the front and 22.5 cm² on the back of the pack, and if another language is used along with the Macedonian language, at least an area of 24 cm² on the front and 24 cm² on the back of the packaging;
- 8) text warnings on tobacco products are not imprinted in the manner specified in this Law;
- 9) texts and data of the warnings on tobacco products are placed in a frame or placed within the width of the frame that is less than 3 mm wide, and greater than 4 mm;
- 10) text warnings on tobacco products are put on the control (tax) stamp that is attached to the packaging of tobacco products;
- 11) warnings on tobacco products are printed on a sticker that can be removed; and
- 12) texts are printed on the packaging of tobacco products, descriptions or other signs that contain tags, words or phrases that indicate or suggest that this types are less harmful than others (for example: low tar, light, mild, ultralight, or low tar, light, soft, ultra lightweight and similar designations).

If the legal person fails to act in accordance with the decision within the given period and fails to correct the deficiencies, the State of Agriculture inspector will issue a decision for prohibiting of the activity of producing tobacco products for a period of 30 days.

With the decision of the State Inspector of Agriculture the tobacco products will be temporarily be confiscated, until receiving the decision of the court. The decision can be appealed within eight days of receipt of the decision by a special committee of three members appointed by the Minister of Agriculture. Forestry and Water Economy.

The appeal against the decision cannot postpone the execution of the decision.

The seized tobacco products are delivered to the competent court.

The State Inspector of Agricultureshall issue a certificate for the seized tobacco products. Regarding the penalty provisions, fines ranging from 15.000 to 20.000 Euro in Macedonian counter-value have been provided.

3.4.3.9

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

4. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

Note: The goal of this section is to assist the Convention Secretariat in matching available skills and

resources with identified needs at national, subregional, regional and international levels.

	Article	Pursuant to Article 21.1(c) and in accordance with Article 26, 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 or nongovernmental 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:	Assistance provided	Assistance received
4.1	22.1(a)	 development, transfer and acquisition of technology, knowledge, skills, capacity and expertise related to tobacco control? 	☐ Yes ▼ No	☐ Yes ☑ No
4.2	22.1(b)	 provision of technical, scientific, legal and other expertise to establish and strengthen national tobacco control strategies, plans and programmes? 	☐ Yes 🔽 No	☐ Yes ☑ No
4.3	22.1(c)	 appropriate training or sensitization programmes for appropriate personnel in accordance with Article 12? 	☐ Yes ▼ No	☐ Yes ☑ No
4.4	22.1(d)	provision of the necessary material, equipment and supplies, as well as logistic support, for tobacco control strategies, plans and programmes?	▼ Yes □ No	▼ Yes □ No
4.5	22.1(e)	identification of methods for tobacco control, including comprehensive treatment of nicotine addiction?	☐ Yes ☑ No	☐ Yes ☑ No
4.6	22.1(f)	promotion of research to increase the affordability of comprehensive treatment of nicotine addiction?	☐ Yes ▼ No	☐ Yes ☑ No
4.7	4.7 If you answered "Yes" to any of questions 4.1–4.6, please identify Parties from which assistance was received or to which assistance.		_	•
		World Health Organization .		

4.8	Please provide information about any assistance provided or received in the space below.
	Preparation of a National Strategy for Tobacco Control
	1. Research on the prevalence of tobacco use among youth and examination of exposure to tobacco smoke, the information regarding tobacco (ads, sponsorships etc.), educational content in schools, access and availability of cigarettes, incentives to quit smoking.
4.9	If you have not received or provided assistance in any of the aforementioned areas, please identify any financial or technical assistance that may be under consideration, if appropriate.
	In order to evaluate the results of the measures according to the legislation, the financial support from WHO and other UN organization (UNICEF, UNFPA, IDR.) is required in order to repeat the researches - HBSC, GYTS or new research on representation of smoking among adults from 15 years and more.
4.10	Have you encouraged relevant regional and international intergovernmental organizations and financial and development institutions in which you are represented 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?
	(Please refer to Article 26.4.)
4.11	If you answered "Yes" to question 4.10, please provide details in the space below.

5. PRIORITIES AND COMMENTS

5.1	What are the priorities for implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in your jurisdiction?
	New National Strategy and Action Plan 2020
5.2	Have you identified any specific gaps between the resources available and the needs assessed for implementing the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control?
5.3	If you answered "Yes" to question 5.2, please provide details in the space below.
5.4	What, if any, are the constraints or barriers, other than lack of resources, you have encountered in implementing the Convention? (Please refer to Article 21.1(b).)
5.5	Please provide any other relevant information not covered elsewhere that you consider important.

5.6	Your suggestions for further development and revision of the reporting instrument:

End of reporting instrument