PHASE 2 (GROUP 2 QUESTIONS) OF THE REPORTING INSTRUMENT UNDER THE WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL

1. ORIGIN OF THE REPORT

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1.4	Period of reporting	2008-2010		
1.5	Date the report was submitted	22 October 2010		

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	23.70 %	13.00					
	Occasional smokers	2.50 %						
	Former smokers	3.90 %						
	Never smokers	69.90 %						
	FEMALES							
	Current smokers	%						
	Daily smokers	3.70 %	9.00					
	Occasional smokers	0.70 %						
	Former smokers	0.80 %						
	Never smokers	94.80 %						
	TOTAL (males and females)							
	Current smokers	%						
	Daily smokers	13.60 %						
	Occasional smokers	1.60 %						
	Former smokers	2.30 %						
	Never smokers	82.50 %						

2.1.1.1	Please indicate the smoking tobacco products included in calculating prevalence for question 2.1.1:
	Cigarettes
2.1.1.2	Please indicate the age range to which the data used to answer question 2.1.1 refer:
	18 to 69 years
2.1.1.3	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer question 2.1.1:
	National Health Surveillance Survey, 2007. Access the survey at:
	http://www.moh.gov.sg/mohcorp/uploadedFiles/Publications/Reports/2009/ nhss2007.pdf
2.1.1.4	Please provide the definitions of "current smoker", "daily smoker", "occasional smoker", "former smoker" and "never smoker" used in this report.
	Current Smoker = Daily Smoker - Smokes at least once a day
	Occasional Smoker - Smokes cigarette but not everyday
	Former Smoker - Formery a daily smoker, but currently does not smoke at all
	Never Smoker - Never smoked before or smoked too little in the past to be regarded as an ex-smoker
2.1.1.5	Please provide a brief explanation of the trend in smoking prevalence in the adult population in the past three years or since submission of your last report.
	The National Health Surveillance Survey (NHSS) is a 6-yearly national health survey, with last being conducted in 2001 and 2007. A National Health Survey (NHS) is another 6-yearly survey, which was last conducted in 2004 and is ongoing in 2010. With regard to tobacco consumption, both survey instruments use actual survey question for self-reporting to determine the smoking status.
	The prevalence of daily smoking among Singapore residents aged 18 to 69 years dipped from 13.8% in 2001 to 12.6% in 2004. However, it increased to 13.6% in 2007. Between the genders, the prevalence declined in males but remained about the same in females. Among ethnic groups, the prevalence decreased in Chinese but increased in Malays and Indians. The corresponding changes in age-standardised prevalence between the two years were not statistically significant.

2.1.2	(If data are avai	ilable, please prov	t population (by age groups) <i>ide prevalence data by age group, and identify the age</i> 0-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	18-29	25.40 %			
	smokers	30-39	21.80 %			
	Add age group	40-49	24.60 %			
		50-59	24.20 %			
		60-69	20.40 %			
	FEMALES					
	Current smokers ¹	18-29	9.10 %			
	smokers	30-39	4.20 %			
	Add age group	40-49	1.30 %			
		50-59	0.70 %			
		60-69	2.10 %			
	TOTAL (mal	es and females)				
	Current	18-29	17.20 %			
	smokers ¹	30-39	12.80 %			
	Add age group	40-49	13.00 %			
		50-59	12.50 %			
		60-69	11.00 %			

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:
	Cigarettes
2.1.2.2	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer question 2.1.2:
	National Health Surveillance Survey, 2007. See at: http://www.moh.gov.sg/mohcorp/uploadedFiles/Publications/Reports/2009/n hss2007.pdf
2.1.2.3	Please provide a brief explanation of the trend in current smoking prevalence by age group in the past three years or since submission of your last report, if data are available.
	Males in all age groups had consistently higher daily smoking prevalence than females. Among males, the proportions of daily smokers were fairly similar across the age groups (20.4% to 25.4%). On the other hand, the daily smoking prevalence in females ranged from 9.1%. the highest, among those aged 18 to 29 years to 0.7%, the lowest, in the 50 to 59 age group. Overall, daily smoking was most prevalent in the 18 to 29 age group and least prevalent among those aged 60 to 69 years.

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	%		
	(Please provide p considered in 2.1.3. MALES Current users Daily users Occasional users Former users Never users FEMALES Current users Daily users Occasional users Former users Never users Never users TOTAL (males and Current users Daily users Occasional users Former users		

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:
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 three years or since submission of your last report.
	There is smokeless tobacco use in Singapore, but smoked tobacco remains the prevalent tobacco of choice. Currently, we do not have data on the prevalence for use of smokeless tobacco in Singapore.

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)						
	3 <i>f</i>	Age group (adults)	Prevalence (%) (please include all smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)				
	MALES						
	Current users ²		%				
	Add age group		%				
			%				
			%				
			%				
	FEMALES	I					
	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 three years or since submission of your last report.						
2.1.5	Tobacco use b	y ethnic group((s)				
	Ethnic group(s)			Prevalence (%) all smoking or sn ucts in prevalence			
			Males	Females	Total (males and females)		
	Current users ³ Add ethnic group	Malay	41.30 %	5.50 %	23.20 %		
		Chinese	21.20 %	3.60 %	12.30 %		
		Indian	20.60 %	1.50 %	11.40 %		
			%	%	%		
			%	%	%		
2.1.5.1	Please indicate the tobacco products included in the answer to question 2.1.5:						
	Cigarettes						
2.1.5.2	Please indicate the age range to which the data used to answer question 2.1.5 refer:						
	18 to 69 years						
2.1.5.3	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer question 2.1.5:						
-	National Health Surveillance Survery, 2007. See at: http://www.moh.gov.sg/mohcorp/uploadedFiles/Publications/Reports/2009/ nhss2007.pdf						

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

2.1.6	Tobacco use by young persons					
		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	13-16	11.00 %	%	%	
	Add youth group		%	%	%	
			%	%	%	
			%	%	%	
			%	%	%	
	Girls					
	Current users ⁴	13-16	6.00 %	%	%	
	Add youth group		%	%	%	
			%	%	%	
			%	%	%	
			%	%	%	
	TOTAL (bo	oys and girls)				
	Current users ⁴	13-16	9.00 %	%	%	
	Add youth group		%	%	%	
			%	%	%	
			%	%	%	
			%	%	%	
2.1.6.1	Please ir question		acco products included in calculating prevalence for			
	Cigaret	tes				

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

2.1.6.2	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer question 2.1.6:
	Students' Health Survey 2006. See report at: http://www.hpb.gov.sg/uploadedFiles/HPB_Online/Publications/student- health-survey-2006c.pdf
2.1.6.3	Please provide the definition of "current smoking/tobacco use" used to answer question 2.1.6 in the space below.
	Current Users - Smokes at least one day in the past 30 days
2.1.6.4	Please provide a brief explanation of the trend in tobacco use by young persons in the past three years or since submission of your last report.
	In 2009, compared to in 2006, there was a decline in the prevalence of smoking from 9% to 6%, on at least 1 cigarette a day in the past 30 days among youth aged $13 - 16$ years.
	The 2009 Students' Health Survey, also observed a downtrend from 2% to 1% of students who were daily smokers, whereby daily smokers was defir to be those who smokes everyday for the past 30 days.
	The median age of initiation with experimentation with smoking remained 12 years across both surveys.

2.2	EXPOSURE TO TOBACCO SMOKE
2.2.1	Do you have any data on exposure to tobacco smoke in your population? Yes No
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).
2.2.3	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer question 2.2.1:

2.3	TOBACCO-RELATED MORTALITY
2.3.1	Do you have information on tobacco-related mortality in your population? 🗌 Yes 🖾 No
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?
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.
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:

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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? \Box Yes \boxtimes No
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:

				13		
Licit supply of tobacco products						
	Product	Unit (e.g. pieces, tonnes)	Domestic production	Exports	Imports	
Smoking tobacco	Cigarettes	TONNE			2546.59	
products Add product	Cigar, Cheroots & Cigarillos	TONNE			4.55	
	Smoking tobacco	TONNE			27.46	
Smokeless tobacco products Add product	Snuff	TONNE			0.09	
	Other Smokeless	TONNE			10 40	
Other tobacco products Add product	Ang Hoon	TONNE			55.53	
	Beedies	TONNE			44.70	
	Others including inmanufacture d tobacco and obacco refuse	TONNE			12.80	
Tobacco	Leaves					
		tion on the volume	es of duty-free sa	les (e.g. produ	uct, unit,	
Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer questions 2.5.1 and 2.5.2:						
FY 2009 Singapore Customs Import data. See information at: http://www.customs.gov.sg/NR/rdonlyres/238D48DF-D429-4E58-8E8F- DF2FE81FFD3C/26863/FY2009monthlystats1.pdf and						
	(with Licits Smoking tobacco products Add product Smokeless tobacco products Add product Other tobacco products Add product Other tobacco products Add product Tobacco Please quant Please Quant DF2F	(with reference to ArticeLicit supply of tobaccoProductSmoking tobaccoproductsAdd productAdd productSmokeless tobaccoSmokeless tobaccoSmokeless tobaccoOther tobaccoAdd productSmokeless tobaccoOther tobaccoAdd productAdd productDifferenceAdd productDifferenceAdd productOther tobaccoOther tobaccoDifferenceAdd productPlease productsTobaccoLeavesPlease provide information quantity), if available.Please indicate the year 2.5.2:FY 2009 Singapore O http://www.customs.3 DF2FE81FFD3C/268	(with reference to Articles 6.2(b), 20.4(c),Licit supply of tobacco productsProductUnit (e.g. pieces, tonnes)Smoking tobacco productsCigarettesTONNEAdd 	Product Unit (e.g. pieces, tonnes) Domestic production Smoking tobacco products Cigarettes TONNE Domestic production Add product Cigar, Cheroots & Cigarillos TONNE Domestic production Smoking tobacco Cigarillos TONNE Domestic production Smoking tobacco Smoking tobacco TONNE Domestic production Smokeless tobacco Smoking tobacco TONNE Domestic production Add product Other Smokeless TONNE Other tobacco Smokeless TONNE Domestic production Other tobacco Beedies TONNE Domestic production Other tobacco Beedies TONNE Domestic production Add product Others including nmanufacture tobacco and obacco refuse TONNE Domestic production Tobacco Leaves Itobacco and obacco refuse Itobacco and obacco refuse Itobacco Please indicate the year and source of the data used to ans 2.5.2: Please indicate the year and source of the data used to ans 2.5.2: FY 2009 Singapore Customs Import data. See inform http://www.customs.gov.sg/NR/rdonlyres/238D48DF DF2FE81FFD3C/26863/FY2009monthlystats1.pdf <td>(with reference to Articles 6.2(b), 20.4(c), and 15.5) Licit supply of tobacco products Domestic production Exports production Smoking tobacco products Cigarettes TONNE Exports Add product Cigarettes TONNE Exports Add product Cigaritlos TONNE Exports Smoking tobacco Cigaritlos TONNE Exports Smoking tobacco Cigaritlos TONNE Exports Smoking tobacco Smoking tobacco TONNE Exports Smokeless tobacco Snuff TONNE Exports Mad product Other Smokeless TONNE Exports Other tobacco Smokeless TONNE Exports Exports Other tobacco Beedies TONNE Exports Exports Including nmanufacture tobacco and obacco refuse Others Exports Exports Tobacco Leaves Exports Exports Exports Please provide information on the volumes of duty-free sales (e.g. product quantity), if available. Exports/238D48DF-D429-429-429-429-429-429-429-429-429-429-</td>	(with reference to Articles 6.2(b), 20.4(c), and 15.5) Licit supply of tobacco products Domestic production Exports production Smoking tobacco products Cigarettes TONNE Exports Add product Cigarettes TONNE Exports Add product Cigaritlos TONNE Exports Smoking tobacco Cigaritlos TONNE Exports Smoking tobacco Cigaritlos TONNE Exports Smoking tobacco Smoking tobacco TONNE Exports Smokeless tobacco Snuff TONNE Exports Mad product Other Smokeless TONNE Exports Other tobacco Smokeless TONNE Exports Exports Other tobacco Beedies TONNE Exports Exports Including nmanufacture tobacco and obacco refuse Others Exports Exports Tobacco Leaves Exports Exports Exports Please provide information on the volumes of duty-free sales (e.g. product quantity), if available. Exports/238D48DF-D429-429-429-429-429-429-429-429-429-429-	

2.6	SEIZU	RES OF ILLI	CIT TOBACCO P	RODUCTS				
	(with reference to Article 15.5)							
2.6.1		Year	Product	Unit (e.g. millions of pieces)	Quantity seized			
	Smoking tobacco	2009	cigarette	million sticks	5.80			
	products Add row	2008	cigarette	million sticks	9.2			
	Smoking tobacco products Add row Smoking tobacco products Add row							
2.6.2	Do you have any information on the percentage of smuggled tobacco products on the national tobacco market? Yes No							
2.6.3	If you answered "Yes" to question 2.6.2, what percentage of the national tobacco market do smuggled tobacco products constitute? %							
2.6.4	If you answered "Yes" to question 2.6.3 and you have information available, what is the trend over the past three years or since submission of your last report in the percentage of smuggled tobacco products in relation to the national tobacco market?							
2.6.5	Please	provide any fur	ther information on	illicit or smuggled toba	acco products.			
2.6.6	Please indicate the source of the data used to answer questions in section 2.6:							
	Singapore Customs' Annual Enforcement Results 2009							

2.7	TOBACCO-GROWING
2.7.1	Is there any tobacco-growing in your jurisdiction? 🗌 Yes 🛛 🕅 No
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.
2.7.3	Please provide, if available, the share of the value of tobacco leaf production in the national gross domestic product.
2.7.4	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer questions in section 2.7:

2.8	TAXATION OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS (with reference 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))? Approximately 69% (inclusive of 7% GST as well as excise tax)							
2.8.2	How are the excis	e taxes levied (v	what types of taxe	es are levied)?				
	Specif	ic tax only		🖂 Yes	🗌 No			
	Ad val	orem tax only		Yes	🖾 No			
	Comb	ination of specif	ic and ad valoren	n taxes 🗌 Yes	No No			
	• More	complex structur	re (please explair	<i>ı</i> :				
	 Tobacco products in stick form (vix cigarette) weighing less than 1 gram - excise duty of \$0.352 per stick and each additional 1 gram or part thereof attracts a duty of another \$0.352per stick Unmanufactured tobacco and cut tobacco - excise duty of \$300 per kg Beedies, Ang Hoon and Smokeless Tobacco - excise duty of \$181 per kg Other tobacco products - excise duty of \$352 per kg 							
	• An additional 7% VAT and other sales tax is imposed on top of the above excise duties)							
2.8.3		rnment and be a		axation for tobacco ible (specify the typ				
		Product	Type of tax	Rate or amount	Base of tax ⁵			
	Smoking tobacco products Add product							
	Smokless tobacco products Add product							

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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.

	Other tobacco products Add product			
2.8.4	Please briefly describe the trends in taxation for tobacco products in the past three years or since submission of your last report in your jurisdiction.			
	The last increase in excise duties was in 2005. Average retail price has increase from S\$11.00 (2005) - S\$11.60 (2010). The current taxation rate is approximately 69%			
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:			
	2010, Singapore Customs. http://www.customs.gov.sg/topNav/pub/Statistics.htm			

2.9	PRICE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS					
	(with reference to Article 6.2(a))					
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	t widely sold bra Smokeless tobacco products	ond Other tobacco products	Number of units or amount per package	Retail price
	Domestic	Marlboro	-	•	20	11.70
		Next			20	10.30
		Sampoerna			20	11.30
	Imported	Viceroy			20	10.20
		Salem			20	11.60
		Dunhill			20	11.60

2.9.2	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer question 2.9.1.
	Mar 2010
2.9.3	Please provide the currency used to complete the "Rate or amount" section of question 2.8.3 and the "Retail price" section of question 2.9.1. If known, please provide the exchange rate of this currency to US dollars as well as the date of this exchange rate.
	Singapore Dollars
2.9.4	Please briefly describe the trend in the prices of tobacco products in the past three years or since submission of your last report in your jurisdiction.
	The average price of a pack of cigarettes had steadily increased, due to increases in tobacco taxes, from \$6.90 for a pack of 20 sticks in 2001 to \$11.00 in 2006. It increased to \$11.30 in 2007, due to an increase in GST. It had recently increased to \$11.70 in 2010.

5.		ION, RECOLATION AND TOLICIES				
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	5.1	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?	TYes	🗌 No		
3.1.1.3	5.1	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 financ	ed			
		• a focal point for tobacco control	🛛 Yes	🗌 No		
		• a tobacco control unit	Xes Yes	🗌 No		
		• a national coordinating mechanism for tobacco control	🛛 Yes	🗌 No		
3.1.1.5	If you answered "Yes" to any of the questions under 3.1.1.4, please provide details (e.g. the nature of the national coordinating mechanism, the institution to which the focal point for tobacco control or the tobacco control unit belongs).					

3. LEGISLATION, REGULATION AND POLICIES

	Tobacco control efforts in Singapore started in the early 1970s, when legislations were enacted to ban smoking in public places and prohibit tobacco advertising and promotion. The National Smoking Control Programme (NSCP) was launched in 1986 to develop and implement initiatives to reduce smoking rates in Singapore.
	To address new and emerging products in the industry, new initiatives have been introduced under the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP). (http://www.hpb.gov.sg/smokefree/article.aspx?id=428)
	The NTCP's multi-pronged approach includes legislation, taxation, public education, partnerships and aims to prevent the initiation of smoking, especially by youths, and encourage smokers to quit the habit of smoking.
	The Health Promotion Board (HPB) which is a statutory board under the Ministry of Health, formulates national policies, develops evidence-based strategies and innovative programmes for health promotion, disease prevention and patient education.
	HPB is the focal point for tobacco control in Singapore and manages the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP).
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 three years or since submission of your last report.

	The multi-pronged approach employed by the NTCP aims at reducing the demand and supply of tobacco. This includes taxation, tobacco cotnrol legislation, public education and the provision of smoking cessation services. Many of these efforts are through collaborative partnerships with governmental and non-governmental agencies, at both regional and international levels.
	HPB works together with partner agencies such as the Health Sciences Authority, which enforces licensing regime of tobacco sellers; National Environment Agency, which enforces ban of smoking in certain places and with Singapore Customs, which enforces licensing of trade in tobacco and regulates border control of any tobacco products.
	From the NHSS 2007 survey, with the increase in smoking rates being most marked in the 18 to 29 age group, the National Smoking Control Campaign (NSCC) 2009 focused on youth and young working adults (13 – 29 years). NSCC 2009 aimed to highlight the benefits of a smoke-free lifestyle, focusing on four key areas that resonate with youth namely their appearance, fitness, spending power and the environment.
	In 2010, HPB/ Ministry of Health has succesfully passed the Tobacco (Control of Advertisements and Sale) Amendment Act. Amendments include removing the exemption which allows tobacco company sponsorship of the arts; lowering maximum tar and nicotine limits; empowering the Health Minister to prohibit new and emerging tobacco products; increasing composition fine for underage smokers; reviewing criteria for licensing of tobacco retailers; banning misleading labelling; and requiring new minimum packaging size for cigarillos. The amendments seek to curb the increasing trend of smoking among young adults and to curb the introduction of new emerging tobacco products into Singapore.
	Singapore is also actively involved in regional and international workshops. Singapore was part of the drafting work group for Articles 9 and 10 and 14.
3.1.1.7	If you have any relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

3.1.2	5.3	 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 appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following: 				
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? 	TYes	No No		
3.1.2.3		f you answered "Yes" to any of the questions undeprovide details in the space below.	er 3.1.2.1 or 3.1.2.	.2, please		
	N A	HPB has put in place guidelines governing interaction with tobacco industry.Meetings are minuted and discussions follow agreed Agenda closely.As the national coordinator, HPB faciliates understanding of FCTC obligations through bilateral engagement				
3.1.2.4		Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 5.3 in the past three years or since submission of your last report.				
	Ι	mplementation is in the initial phase.				
3.1.2.5		f you have any relevant information pertaining to blease provide details in the space below.	but not covered in	this section,		

3.2	Article	MEASURES RELATING TO THE RED FOR TOBACCO (with reference to Articles 6–14)	UCTION OF DI	EMAND	
3.2.1	6	Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco (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 on any of th	or have you impl		
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? 	Tes Yes	No 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	(P1	ase provide a brief description of the progress m rice and tax measures to reduce the demand for t since submission of your last report.			
	Singapore had utilized tobacco taxation strategy successfully since the early 1990s to reduce the smoking prevalence. Aggressive tobacco tax increases from 2001 to 2005, signalled Singapore's commitment to strong tobacco control policies as one of the key factors in further reducing an already low smoking prevalence.				
	Duty-free imports of tobacco products is not allowed in Singapore.				
3.2.1.5	If you have any relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.				
	ma	though there were no tax increase for the pas ide to step up on enforcement and public edu tobacco			

3.2.2	8.2	Protection from exposure to tobacco s	smoke		
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affir summary in the space provided at the er relevant documentation. Please provide the six official languages.)	nd of the section	and attach	the
		Have you adopted and implemented, wh administrative or other measures or have appropriate, programmes on any of the	e you implement		, executive,
3.2.2.1		 protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor workplaces? 	🛛 Yes		🗌 No
3.2.2.2		If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.2.1, how comprehensive is the protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in the following indoor workplaces:	Complete	Partial	None
		• government buildings	\boxtimes		
		• health-care facilities	\boxtimes		
		• educational facilities	\boxtimes		
		• private workplaces		\boxtimes	
		 motor vehicles used as places of work (e.g., ambulances, delivery vehicles) 	\boxtimes		
		• other (<i>please specify:</i>)			
3.2.2.3		 protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in public transport? 	🛛 Yes		No No
3.2.2.4		If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.2.3, how comprehensive is the protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in the following types of public transport:	Complete	Partial	None
		• airplanes	\boxtimes		
		• trains	\boxtimes		
		• ground public transport (buses, trolleybuses, trams)			
		• taxis	\boxtimes		
		• other (<i>please specify:</i>)			

3.2.2.6 If you answerd "Yes" to question 3.2.2.5, how comprehensive is the protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in the following indoor public places: Complete Partial None • cultural facilities Image: Complete Image: Complete<	3.2.2.5	 protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor public places? 	Xes Xes		🗌 No		
• bars □ • nightclubs □ • restaurants □ • other (please specify:) □ • Other (please specify:) □ • Other (please specify:) □ • Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor workplaces The Smoking (Prohibition in Certain Places) Act and Notification prohibits smoking in all office premises, except in a designated enclosed cornidor, lobby, stairwell or other common area of any building which consists of office premises. See Annex 1 and Annex 2 of this report. • Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in public transport The Act and Notification also prohibits the smoking in the following public service transports: (1) Any omnibus. (2) Any private bus. (3) Any private hire bus. (4) Any school bus. (5) Any taxi. • Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor public places The Act and Notification also provides the provision to prohibits moking in the following places: (Please refer to Annexes). While the legislative measures under the Act stipulates that smoking is banned in pubs and night bars, with the exception of an allocated smoking room, limited to 10% of its floor space, the smoking is banned in pubs and night bars, with the exception of an allocated smoking room, limited to 10% of its floor space, the smoking is banned in pubs and night bars, with the exception of an allocated smoking room, limited to 10% of its floor space, the smoking is banned in pubs and night bars, with the exception of an allo	3.2.2.6	3.2.2.5, how comprehensive is the protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in the following indoor public	Complete	Partial	None		
• nightclubs inghtclubs <liinghtclubs< li=""> inghtclubs</liinghtclubs<>		cultural facilities	\square				
• restaurants • other (please specify:) • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• bars					
• other (please specify:)		• nightclubs	\square				
 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. Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor workplaces The Smoking (Prohibition in Certain Places) Act and Notification prohibits smoking in all office premises, except in a designated enclosed room, which is independently ventilated and is not a common area to be used by all other persons. The amendment also provides for the prohibition of smoking in any factory, any enclosed corridor, lobby, stairwell or other common area of any building which consists of office premises. See Annex 1 and Annex 2 of this report. Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in public transport The Act and Notification also prohibits the smoking in the following public service transports: (1) Any omnibus. (2) Any private bus. (3) Any private hire bus. (4) Any school bus. (5) Any taxi. Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor public places The Act and Notification above also provides the provision to prohibit smoking in the following places: (Please refer to Annexes). While the legislative measures under the Act stipulates that smoking is banned in pubs and night bars, with the exception of an allocated smoking room, limited to 10% of its floor space, the smoking ban in these entertainment places are effectively complete due to the requirements for these rooms to be fully enclosed, separately ventilated and exhausted to the outdoor. 		• restaurants	\square				
 specific details of the partial measures that have been implemented. Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor workplaces The Smoking (Prohibition in Certain Places) Act and Notification prohibits smoking in all office premises, except in a designated enclosed room, which is independently ventilated and is not a common area to be used by all other persons. The amendment also provides for the prohibition of smoking in any factory, any enclosed corridor, lobby, stairwell or other common area of any building which consists of office premises. See Annex 1 and Annex 2 of this report. Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in public transport The Act and Notification also prohibits the smoking in the following public service transports: (1) Any omnibus. (2) Any private bus. (3) Any private hire bus. (4) Any school bus. (5) Any taxi. Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor public places The Act and Notification above also provides the provision to prohibit smoking in the following places: (Please refer to Annexes). While the legislative measures under the Act stipulates that smoking is banned in pubs and night bars, with the exception of an allocated smoking room, limited to 10% of its floor space, the smoking ban in these entertainment places are effectively complete due to the requirements for these rooms to be fully enclosed, separately ventilated and exhausted to the outdoor. 		• other (<i>please specify</i> :)					
 The Smoking (Prohibition in Certain Places) Act and Notification prohibits smoking in all office premises, except in a designated enclosed room, which is independently ventilated and is not a common area to be used by all other persons. The amendment also provides for the prohibition of smoking in any factory, any enclosed corridor, lobby, stairwell or other common area of any building which consists of office premises. See Annex 1 and Annex 2 of this report. Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in public transport The Act and Notification also prohibits the smoking in the following public service transports: (1) Any omnibus. (2) Any private bus. (3) Any private hire bus. (4) Any school bus. (5) Any taxi. Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor public places The Act and Notification above also provides the provision to prohibit smoking in the following places: (Please refer to Annexes). While the legislative measures under the Act stipulates that smoking is banned in pubs and night bars, with the exception of an allocated smoking room, limited to 10% of its floor space, the smoking ban in these entertainment places are effectively complete due to the requirements for these rooms to be fully enclosed, separately ventilated and exhausted to the outdoor. 	3.2.2.7		· •		vith		
 prohibits smoking in all office premises, except in a designated enclosed room, which is independently ventilated and is not a common area to be used by all other persons. The amendment also provides for the prohibition of smoking in any factory, any enclosed corridor, lobby, stairwell or other common area of any building which consists of office premises. See Annex 1 and Annex 2 of this report. Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in public transport The Act and Notification also prohibits the smoking in the following public service transports: (1) Any omnibus. (2) Any private bus. (3) Any private hire bus. (4) Any school bus. (5) Any taxi. Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor public places The Act and Notification above also provides the provision to prohibit smoking in the following places: (Please refer to Annexes). While the legislative measures under the Act stipulates that smoking is banned in pubs and night bars, with the exception of an allocated smoking room, limited to 10% of its floor space, the smoking ban in these entertainment places are effectively complete due to the requirements for these rooms to be fully enclosed, separately ventilated and exhausted to the outdoor. 		Protection from exposure to tobacc	o smoke in indo	or workplac	es		
 The Act and Notification also prohibits the smoking in the following public service transports: Any omnibus. Any private bus. Any private hire bus. Any school bus. Any taxi. Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor public places The Act and Notification above also provides the provision to prohibit smoking in the following places: (Please refer to Annexes). While the legislative measures under the Act stipulates that smoking is banned in pubs and night bars, with the exception of an allocated smoking room, limited to 10% of its floor space, the smoking ban in these entertainment places are effectively complete due to the requirements for these rooms to be fully enclosed, separately ventilated and exhausted to the outdoor.		prohibits smoking in all office p enclosed room, which is indepe common area to be used by all o provides for the prohibition of s enclosed corridor, lobby, stairw building which consists of offic	prohibits smoking in all office premises, except in a designated enclosed room, which is independently ventilated and is not a common area to be used by all other persons. The amendment also provides for the prohibition of smoking in any factory, any enclosed corridor, lobby, stairwell or other common area of any building which consists of office premises.				
 following public service transports: (1) Any omnibus. (2) Any private bus. (3) Any private hire bus. (4) Any school bus. (5) Any taxi. Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor public places The Act and Notification above also provides the provision to prohibit smoking in the following places: (Please refer to Annexes). While the legislative measures under the Act stipulates that smoking is banned in pubs and night bars, with the exception of an allocated smoking room, limited to 10% of its floor space, the smoking ban in these entertainment places are effectively complete due to the requirements for these rooms to be fully enclosed, separately ventilated and exhausted to the outdoor. 		Protection from exposure to tobacc	o smoke in publ	ic transport			
The Act and Notification above also provides the provision to prohibit smoking in the following places: (Please refer to Annexes).While the legislative measures under the Act stipulates that smoking is banned in pubs and night bars, with the exception of an allocated smoking room, limited to 10% of its floor space, the smoking ban in these entertainment places are effectively complete due to the requirements for these rooms to be fully enclosed, separately ventilated and exhausted to the outdoor.		 following public service transport (1) Any omnibus. (2) Any private bus. (3) Any private hire bus. (4) Any school bus. 	 following public service transports: (1) Any omnibus. (2) Any private bus. (3) Any private hire bus. (4) Any school bus. 				
The Act and Notification above also provides the provision to prohibit smoking in the following places: (Please refer to Annexes).While the legislative measures under the Act stipulates that smoking is banned in pubs and night bars, with the exception of an allocated smoking room, limited to 10% of its floor space, the smoking ban in these entertainment places are effectively complete due to the requirements for these rooms to be fully enclosed, separately ventilated and exhausted to the outdoor.		Protection from exposure to tobacc	o smoke in indo	or public pl	aces		
smoking is banned in pubs and night bars, with the exception of an allocated smoking room, limited to 10% of its floor space, the smoking ban in these entertainment places are effectively complete due to the requirements for these rooms to be fully enclosed, separately ventilated and exhausted to the outdoor.		The Act and Notification above prohibit smoking in the following	also provides t	he provisio			
		smoking is banned in pubs and allocated smoking room, limited smoking ban in these entertainn due to the requirements for thes separately ventilated and exhaus	night bars, with d to 10% of its the nent places are d e rooms to be f sted to the outd	the excep floor space effectively ully enclos oor.	tion of an , the complete ed,		

	(<i>Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke</i>) in the past three years or since submission of your last report.
	Amendment to the Act in 2007 and 2009 has expanded the smoking ban to more public areas, which has been successful in implementing Article 8 for the protection against tobacco smoke.
3.2.2.9	If you have any 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 a administrative or other measures or have you appropriate, programmes on any of the follow	implemented, wh			
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 m <i>Regulation of the contents of tobacco products</i>) in submission of your last report.				
	(Section 15 of the previous Smoking (CAST allowable tar and nicotine limits.The recent (Control of Advertisements and Sale) Act egislation, allowing flexibiligy for future chan	amendments to transfers this	the Tobacco		
	a t	The Tobacco (Control of Advertisements and Sale) Amendment Bill, which was recently passed in Parliament in July 2010, have reduced the maximum allowable yield limits for tar and nicotine from 15 mg to 10 mg for tar and from 1.3 mg to 1.0 mg for nicotine. This requirement is aligned with international best practices.				
		See Annex 3 and Annex 4 of this report.				
3.2.3.6		f you have any relevant information pertaining to blease provide details in the space below.	but not covered in	this section,		

3.2.4	10	Regulation of tobacco product disclosures		
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmativ summary in the space provided at the end of relevant documentation. Please provide docu the six official languages.)	the section and at	tach the
		Have you adopted and implemented, where a administrative or other measures or have you appropriate, programmes on any of the follow	implemented, wh	
3.2.4.1		 requiring manufacturers or importers of Government authorities information about 	tobacco products but the:	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:	1
		• contents of tobacco products?	🖂 Yes	🗌 No
		• emissions of tobacco products?	🖂 Yes	🗌 No
3.2.4.3	(Please provide a brief description of the progress r Regulation of tobacco product disclosures) in the ubmission of your last report.		
	r	The Tobacco (Control of Advertisements and prescribes that under the new Labelling Regul vield information will be replaced with a new	ations, the tar and	d nicotine
	See Annex 3 and Annex 4 of this report.			
3.2.4.4		f you have any relevant information pertaining to please provide details in the space below.	but not covered in	this section,

3.2.5	11	Packaging and labelling of tobacco prod	ucts	
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirma brief summary in the space provided at the the relevant documentation. Please provide in one of the six official languages.)	end of the sect	ion and attach
		Have you adopted and implemented, where executive, administrative or other measures where appropriate, programmes on any of t	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? 	X 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? 	X 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)(ü)	 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)(iv)	 ensuring that the health warnings occupy no less than 30% of the principal display areas? 	Xes Yes	🗌 No
3.2.5.8		 ensuring that the health warnings occupy 50% or more of the principal display areas? 	Xes Yes	🗌 No
3.2.5.9	11.1(b)(v)	 ensuring that health warnings are in the form of, or include, pictures or pictograms? 	🛛 Yes	🗌 No

3.2.5.10		If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.5.9, does the Government own the copyright to these pictures and pictograms?	🔀 Yes	🗌 No
3.2.5.11		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?	X Yes	🗌 No
3.2.5.12	11.2	 requiring that each unit packet and package of tobacco products and any outside packaging and labelling of such products contain information on relevant constituents and emissions of tobacco products? 	Yes Yes	⊠ No
3.2.5.13	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? 	X Yes	🗌 No
3.2.5.14	(Paci	be provide a brief description of the progress make <i>kaging and labelling of tobacco products</i>) in the ission of your last report.		
	Adve warn indiv The distr acco term and i given stoch	ecent amendment to Section 17(1) of the To ertisements and Sale) Act will extend the di ings to outer packaging, such as the box or, vidual packages for retail. (See Annex 4 of t new Section 17A of the Act would prohibit ibution, sale or offer for sale of any tobacco mpanied by any false or misleading packag s to be prohibited will be prescribed within is targeted to be gazetted by end 2010. Toba n a grace period of 12 months from the date ks and to effect the necessary changes. apore does not own the copyright of all of the	splay of graph carton that he his report.) the importation product that ling or labellin the subsidiary acco manufact of gazette dep	ic health olds the on, nas or is g. The actual legislation, urers will be olete old
	imag	ges that have appeared on the labelling of to apore owns can be shared royalty free.		-
3.2.5.15		u have any relevant information pertaining to be e provide details in the space below.	ut not covered i	n this section,

3.2.6	12	Education, communication, training and public awareness			
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirm brief summary in the space provided at the the relevant documentation. Please provid one of the six official languages.)	e end of the section	on and attach	
		Have you adopted and implemented, whe executive, administrative or other measur where appropriate, programmes on any of	es or have you im		
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	🛛 Yes	🗌 No	
		• men	🛛 Yes	🗌 No	
		• women	Xes Yes	🗌 No	
		• pregnant women	Xes Yes	🗌 No	
		• ethnic groups	Xes Yes	🗌 No	
		• other (<i>please specify:</i>)	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	Xes Xes	🗌 No	
		• gender	Xes Xes	🗌 No	
		educational background	🛛 Yes	🗌 No	
		cultural background	🛛 Yes	🗌 No	
		socioeconomic status	🛛 Yes	🗌 No	
		• other (<i>please specify:</i>)	Yes	🗌 No	
3.2.6.4	12(b)	2(<i>b</i>) If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.6.1, do these educational and pu awareness programmes cover:			
		• 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 follow in development and implementation of in strategies for tobacco control: 		
		• public agencies?	🖂 Yes	🗌 No
		 nongovernmental organizations not affiliated with the tobacco industry? 	🖂 Yes	🗌 No
		• private organizations?	🖂 Yes	🗌 No
		• other (<i>please specify:</i>)?	🗌 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?	X 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 (<i>please specify:</i>)?	Yes	🗌 No

3.2.6.8	Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 12 (<i>Education, communication, training and public awareness</i>) in the past three years or since submission of your last report.
	Partnerships are key to the implementation of programmes. Health Promotion Board actively engages educational institutions, private workplaces, the uniformed groups, healthcare professionals, youth organisations, community and religious groups, and parents, to promote a smoke-free lifestyle. Partnership is often in the form of training and consultative service to provide knowledge and skills pertaining to tobacco cotnrol, as well as providing assistance in the organisation for appropriate tobacco control programmes for various target audiences.
	Health care professionals are HPB's major partners. We also train pharmacists, general practitioners, optometrists and dentists to provide opportunistic smoking cessation advice to patients. Workplaces are also excellent platforms to develop comprehensive and sustainable programmes to address issues affecting the health and health behaviors of the working population. In addition, we also work with various uniformed groups, namely Singapore Police Force and Singapore Arms Forces and the Singapore Civil Defence Force to implement smoking control programmes. Through these partners, we had put in place several measures such as partial smoking bans within army camps, annual health awareness talks and smoking cessation services.
	HPB's public education programmes for youths focus on equipping young people with knowledge, skills and strategies to discourage tobacco use, as well as promoting a smoke-free lifestyle as the preferred norm. HPB has worked closely with the Ministry of Education to include information on smoking in the school curriculum, in topics such as Health Education, Science, and Civics and Moral Education. Smoking control messages are weaved appropriately into a variety of other programmes that complement the school curricula. HPB also coordinates competitions and project work that allow students to delve deeper into smoking-related issues. In addition, through its Youth Advolution for Health Programme, HPB provides consulation and funding support for youth to organise tobacco control programmes targeted at their peers.
	Efforts to raise public awareness include the month-long National Smoking Control Campaign, held in conjunction with World No Tobacco Day on 31st May. Annually, HPB organizes community events such as roadshows, street marches, carnivals and public performances to promote a tobacco-free lifestyle. Mass and online media platforms such as television, radio, blogsites and social networking media, are used to disseminate smoking control messages. Information is also creatively woven into articles on personal grooming, fitness and financial matters to provide different perspectives on the benefits of leading a smoke-free lifestyle.
	In addition, customised intervention programmes are designed for specific groups. For example, to tackle the relatively higher smoking rates among the Malay community, HPB partners with mosques and Malay/Muslim

	organisations to promote a smoke-free lifestyle among Malay youth & adults as well as encourage those who smoke to kick the habit. Special programmes are also organized for youth in institutional homes, who may be more prone to smoking, to motivate them to lead a smoke-free lifestyle.
3.2.6.9	If you have any relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

3.2.7	13	 Tobacco advertising, promotion and spo (Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmate brief summary in the space provided at the relevant documentation. Please provide do of the six official languages.) Have you adopted and implemented, where executive, administrative or other measures where enpropriate programmaci. 	tive answers, please end of the section cumentation, if av	and attach the ailable, in one legislative,
3.2.7.1	13.2	 where appropriate, programmes: instituting a comprehensive ban on all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship? 	🗌 Yes	No 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? 	TYes Yes	☐ No
		• cross-border advertising, promotion and sponsorship originating from your territory?	Yes 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 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 Yes	No 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? 	X 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)	 restricting tobacco advertising, promo- 	tion and sponsorsl	nip on:	
		• radio?	🛛 Yes	🗌 No	
		• television?	🛛 Yes	🗌 No	
		• print media?	🛛 Yes	🗌 No	
		• the domestic Internet?	🖂 Yes	🗌 No	
		• the global Internet?	🗌 Yes	🔀 No	
		• other media (<i>please specify:</i>)?	Yes	🗌 No	
3.2.7.11	13.4(f)	 restricting tobacco sponsorship of: 	-		
		 international events and activities? 	🛛 Yes	🗌 No	
		• participants therein?	🛛 Yes	🗌 No	
	W	hether you answered "Yes" or "No" to question	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? 	TYes	No No	
3.2.7.14	Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 13 (<i>Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship</i>) in the past three years or since submission of your last report.				
	The recent amendments in the Tobacco (Control of Advertisements and Sale) Act will remove the exemption clause Section 3(2)(a) which allows tobacco companies to offer sponsorship for any arts related events. The arts organisations will be given a grace period until end 2010 before exemption clause comes into effect. See Annex 4 of this report (section 9).				
3.2.7.15				this section,	

3.2.8	14	Demand reduction measures concernin cessation	ng tobacco depen	dence and	
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirm brief summary in the space provided at the the relevant documentation. Please prove one of the six official languages.)	he end of the section	on and attach	
		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 o 	f tobacco use, incl	uding:	
		 media campaigns emphasizing the importance of quitting? 	🛛 Yes	🗌 No	
		 programmes specially designed for women and/or pregnant women? 	X Yes	🗌 No	
		 local events, such as activities related to World No Tobacco Day or National No Smoking Day, if appropriate? 	X Yes	🗌 No	
		• other (<i>please specify:</i>)?	🗌 Yes	🗌 No	
3.2.8.3	14.2(a)	 design and implementation of progr cessation of tobacco use, in such loc 		romoting the	
		• educational institutions?	Yes Yes	🗌 No	
		• health-care facilities?	🛛 Yes	🗌 No	
		• workplaces?	🖂 Yes	🗌 No	
		• sporting environments?	🖂 Yes	🗌 No	
		 other (<i>please specify</i>: Smoking cessation has been introduced in cultural, religious, workplace settings. It has also been developed to address gender and lower- 	⊠ Yes	□ No	

income populations)?	
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3.2.8.4	14.2(b)	 <i>14.2(b)</i> – inclusion of diagnosis and treatment of tobacco dependence counselling services for cessation of tobacco use in national programmes, plans and strategies for: 			
		• 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? 	X Yes	🗌 No	
3.2.8.6 14.2(b) If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.8.5, which structures in health-care system provide programmes for the diagnosis and tobacco dependence?					
		• primary health care	🖂 Yes	🗌 No	
		• secondary and tertiary health care	🛛 Yes	🗌 No	
		 specialist health-care systems (<i>please specify:</i> Gynaecology clinics & public healthcare obstetrician) 	X Yes	🗌 No	
		• specialized centres for cessation counselling and treatment of tobacco dependence	Xes Xes	🗌 No	
		• rehabilitation centres	Xes Yes	🗌 No	
		• other (<i>please specify:</i>)	🗌 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 🔀 Parti	ally 🗌 None	
		• secondary and tertiary health care	🗌 Fully 🔀 Parti	ally 🗌 None	
		• specialist health-care systems (<i>please specify:</i>)	🗌 Fully 🔀 Parti	ally 🗌 None	

		 specialized centres for cessation counselling and treatment of tobacco dependence 	🗌 Fully 🔀 Parti	ally 🗌 None
		• rehabilitation centres	🗌 Fully 🔀 Parti	ally 🗌 None
		• other (<i>please specify</i> :)	🗌 Fully 🗌 Parti	ally 🗌 None
3.2.8.8	14.2(b)	If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.8 professionals are involved in programmed dependence and counselling services?		
		Health professionals including:		
		• physicians	🖂 Yes	🗌 No
		• dentists	🖂 Yes	🗌 No
		• family doctors	🖂 Yes	🗌 No
		• practitioners of traditional medicine	TYes	No No
		• other medical professionals (<i>please specify:</i> psychologists, opthamologists, opticians)	🛛 Yes	🗌 No
		• nurses	🖂 Yes	🗌 No
		• midwives	🖂 Yes	🗌 No
		• pharmacists	🖂 Yes	🗌 No
		Community workers	🖂 Yes	🗌 No
		Social workers	🖂 Yes	🗌 No
		Others (<i>please specify:</i> school education counsellors)	Yes Xes	🗌 No
3.2.8.9	14.2(c)	 training on tobacco dependence trea curricula of health professional trai levels at the following schools: 		
		• medical?	🖂 Yes	🗌 No
		• dental?	🖂 Yes	🗌 No
		• nursing?	🗌 Yes	🖾 No
		• pharmacy?	🖂 Yes	🗌 No

		• other (<i>please specify</i> :)?	Tes Yes	🗌 No	
3.2.8.10	14.2(d)	 facilitating accessibility and/or affordability of pharmaceutical products for the treatment of tobacco dependence? 	Xes Yes	□ No	
3.2.8.11	14.2(d)	If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2 products are available for the treatmen jurisdiction?			
		• nicotine replacement therapy	🖂 Yes	🗌 No	
		• bupropion	🖂 Yes	🗌 No	
		• varenicline	🖂 Yes	🗌 No	
		• other (<i>please specify</i> :)?	Yes	🗌 No	
3.2.8.12	14.2(d)	If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2 these products covered by public fund			
		• nicotine replacement therapy	Fully Part	ially 🗌 None	
		• bupropion	Fully Part	ially 🛛 None	
		• varenicline	Fully Part	ially 🛛 None	
		• other (<i>please specify</i> :)?	Fully Part	ially 🗌 None	
3.2.8.13	Art	ase provide a brief description of the progra icle 14 (<i>Demand reduction measures conce</i> <i>sation</i>) in the past three years or since subm	erning tobacco deper	ndence and	
	 Since the last update, HPB has stepped up smoking cessation services targeted at youth. HPB engages schools, Family Service Centers (FSCs) and various Youth Organisations (YOs) to provide smoking cessation services to youth smokers. To complement the face-to-face smoking cessation programme, www.breakfree.sg, which encourages youths to quit smoking through the use of testimonies and self-reflection tools. Underage smoking offenders are also required to log on to www.breakfree.sg/compound to complete a brief online intervention that motivates them to think about quitting smoking. For adults, since the 1990s, smoking cessation services have been integrated into the primary healthcare settings, hospitals and polyclinics. These services are also now available in non-governmental organizations such as the Singapore Cancer Society, Singapore Heart Foundation, and retail pharmacy chains, providing a wide network of accessible smoking cessation services. 				

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

3.3	Article MEASURES RELATING TO THE REDUCTION OF THE OF TOBACCO			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 en- relevant documentation. Please provide docum of the six official languages.)	d of the section	and attach the
		Have you adopted and implemented, where an 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? 	TYes Yes	No 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? 	X 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 Yes	No 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 Yes	No 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? 	X 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

r	1			
3.3.1.7	15.4(a)	If you answered "Yes" to question 3.3.1.6, do you facilitate 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?	TYes	No 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? 	TYes	No No
3.3.1.13	15.7	 licensing or other actions to control or regulate production and distribution in order to prevent illicit trade? 	Xes 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 three years or since submission of your last report.
-	All duty-paid cigarettes imported or manufactured to be sold in Singapore is legally required to be marked with the letters "SDPC", since 1 Jan 2009. Singapore Customs have continually increased enforcement efforts against smuggling, peddling and buying of duty-unpaid cigarettes.
3.3.1.15	If you have any relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

3.3.2	16	Sales to and by minors (Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative answers, please provide brief summary in the space provided at the end of the section and attached the relevant documentation. Please provide documentation, if available 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:		
3.3.2.1	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? 	X 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? 	X 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 qu	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 Yes	🗌 No
3.3.2.8	3.3.2.8 <i>16.2</i> – prohibiting and/or promoting the prohibition of the distriptive tobacco products:			listribution of
		• to the public?	🛛 Yes	🗌 No

		• to minors?	Xes Yes	🗌 No
3.3.2.9	16.3	 prohibiting the sale of cigarettes individually or in small packets? 	🛛 Yes	🗌 No
3.3.2.10	16.6	 providing for penalties against sellers and distributors in order to ensure compliance? 	🛛 Yes	🗌 No
3.3.2.11	16.7	 prohibiting the sales of tobacco products by minors? 	🛛 Yes	🗌 No
3.3.2.12	12 Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing A (<i>Sales to and by minors</i>) in the past three years or since submission of your report.			
	enfc issu HPF toba refu proc publ imp up t Prol of to prof ciga Arti and 20 s distu the o HPF mar appo the 1 conf	Health Sciences Authority (HSA) is the prim preement of laws and regulations relating to us ing of tobacco retail licences. B collaborates with the Health Sciences Author acco licensing, point of sale displays and equip se tobacco sales to underage youth. The prohi- lucts, tobacco vending machine, distribution of lic and the prohibition of sales of tobacco to us lemented from 1993. A first offence contitute to \$10,000 for subsequent offences. hibitive signages at all tobacco retail outlets at obacco by underage youth was implemented i nibiton of sale of cigarette packs containing le rettes was implemented in 2003, which comp cle 16. New amendments in the Tobacco (Co Sale) Act will extend the prohibition of cigare- ticks to miniature cigars or cigarillos. Tobacco fibutors and retailers will be a given a grace p date of gazette to effect the changes. B recognises that the tobacco industry is becom- keting strategies to market new and emerging eal to the vulnerable groups, such as youths at recent amendments to the Act have taken a pr Health Minister to ban these new and emerging fectionary-flavoured cigarettes, cigarillos, bee- acco and nicotine products.	nderage smok ority (HSA) to p retailers with biton of imita of free tobacco nderaage use s a sum of up nd the prohibi n 1998 and fin ss than 20 stic letes the impl ntrol of Adven ettes sold in p o importers an eriod of 12 m ming more cree products, wh nd young adul e-emptive step g products su dies and other	ing, and the regulate h skills to tion tobacco o samples to was to \$5,000 and tion of sales hally the eks of ementation of tisements acks less than hd local onths from eative in their ich would ts. As such, p to empower ch as fruit or r dissolvable
3.3.2.13	-	the unit of the space below.	not covered in	this section,
	cour scho	B developed smoking cessation modules and p nsellors and youth workers to enable them to pols and Family Service Centres (FSCs) to he king. A web-based smoking cessation progra	conduct progr	ammes in ters to quit

was also developed, which uses testimonies and self-reflection tools to guide and support youth smokers on their quit journey.
In addition, further proposals to increase the amount of fines for imposed for minors caught smoking have been included in Amendment bill that is introduced to Parliament.

3.3.3	17	 Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities (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, measures or programmes on any of the following: 			
3.3.3.1	3.3.3.1 <i>17</i> – promoting economically viable and sustainable alternatives			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 the progress made in implementing Article 17 (<i>Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities</i>) in the past three years or since submission of your last report.				
3.3.3.3	If you have any relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.				

	(with reference to Articles 18–21)			
18	Protection of the environment and	d the healt	h of perso	ons
	brief summary in the space provided	d at the end	of the sec	ction and attach the
	executive, administrative or other m	neasures or	have you	implemented,
18			cultivation	n within your
	• the protection of the environment?	🗌 Yes	🗌 No	Not applicable
	• the health of persons in relation to the environment?	☐ Yes	🗌 No	Not applicable
18	 implementing measures in respect of tobacco manufacturing within y territory, which take into consideration: 			
	• the protection of the environment?	Tes Yes	🗌 No	Not applicable
	• the health of persons in relation to the environment?	☐ Yes	🗌 No	Not applicable
Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 18 (<i>Protection of the environment and the health of persons</i>) in the past three years or since submission of your last report.				
1.4 If you have any relevant information pertaining to but not covered in the please provide details in the space below.		ed in this section,		
	18 Ple (Pr sind	Image: system of the system	Image: brief summary in the space provided at the end relevant documentation. Please provide documentation of the six official languages.) Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, administrative or other measures or where appropriate, programmes on any of the frequency of tobacconterritory, which take into consideration: 18 – implementing measures in respect of tobacconterritory, which take into consideration: 18 – implementing measures in respect of tobacconterritory, which take into consideration: 18 – implementing measures in respect of tobacconterritory, which take into consideration: 18 – implementing measures in respect of tobacconterritory, which take into consideration: 18 – implementing measures in respect of tobacconterritory, which take into consideration: 18 – implementing measures in respect of tobacconterritory, which take into consideration: 18 – implementing measures in respect of tobacconterritory, which take into consideration: 18 – implementing measures in respect of tobacconterritory, which take into consideration: 18 – implementing measures in respect of toba	Image: Interview of the second sec

3.4.2	19	Liability		
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative brief summary in the space provided at the end relevant documentation. Please provide docum of the six official languages.)	l of the section of	and attach the
		Have you adopted and implemented, where appexecutive, administrative or other measures or where appropriate, programmes on any of the f	have you imple	
3.4.2.1	19.1	 dealing with criminal and civil liability, including compensation where appropriate? 	Yes Yes	🛛 No
3.4.2.2	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 No
3.4.2.3	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 No
3.4.2.4	Please provide a brief description of any progress made, as appropriate, in implementing Article 19 (<i>Liability</i>) in the past three years or since submission of your last report.			
3.4.2.5	If you have any 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 information (<i>Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative answers, please pro</i> <i>brief summary in the space provided at the end of the section and a</i> <i>relevant documentation. Please provide documentation, if available</i>			and attach the
		<i>of the six official languages.)</i> Have you adopted and implemented, where appresent executive, administrative or other measures or	propriate, legis have you impl	lative,
2421	20.1(z)	where appropriate, programmes on any of the f		
3.4.3.1	20.1(a)	 developing and/or promoting research that add 		
		determinants of tobacco consumption?	🛛 Yes	∐ No
		• consequences of tobacco consumption?	Yes	No No
		• social and economic indicators related to tobacco consumption?	Yes	🔀 No
		• tobacco use among women, with special regard to pregnant women?	🛛 Yes	No No
		• the determinants and consequences of exposure to tobacco smoke?	🛛 Yes	No
		• identification of effective programmes for the treatment of tobacco dependence?	Xes Yes	🗌 No
		• identification of alternative livelihoods?	Yes	🖂 No
		• other (<i>please specify</i> :)	🗌 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 No
		• determinants of tobacco consumption?	🛛 Yes	🗌 No
		consequences of tobacco consumption?	Xes Yes	🗌 No
		• social, economic and health indicators related to tobacco consumption?	🛛 Yes	🗌 No
		• exposure to tobacco smoke?	Xes Yes	No No
		• other relevant information (<i>please</i>	🗌 Yes	🔀 No

		specify:)		
3.4.3.4	20.4	- regional and global exchange of publicly avail	able national:	
		• scientific, technical, socioeconomic, commercial and legal information?	Yes	No No
		• information on the practices of the tobacco industry?	Yes	No No
		• information on the cultivation of tobacco?	TYes Yes	🖾 No
3.4.3.5	20.4(a)	– an updated database of:		
		• laws and regulations on tobacco control?	Xes Yes	🗌 No
		• information about the enforcement of laws on tobacco control?	🛛 Yes	No No
		• pertinent jurisprudence?	🛛 Yes	No No
3.4.3.6	Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 20 (<i>Research, surveillance and exchange of information</i>) in the past three years or since submission of your last report.			
3.4.3.7		you have any relevant information pertaining to but rease provide details in the space below.	not covered in	this section,

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.

	<i>Article</i>	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? 	Xes 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		If you answered "Yes" to any of questions 4.1–4.6 Parties from which assistance was received or to v		•
		Singapore has received clarifications from countries e.g. EU, India, Thailand, Malaysia, Australia, Brazil, with regard to their implementation of emerging products bans and misleading descriptors. In the area of graphic health warning labels, Singapore have shared the graphics HWL with Malaysia and Thailand. Our experience in the		

implementation of the HWLs was shared during the 14 th WCTOH in 2009.
In 2010, Singapore has hosted a study visit for Vietnam to learn on tobacco taxation and pricing strategies and policies and have shared our experience with the enforcement of TAPS at the APACT Conference.

4.8	Please provide information about any assistance provided or received in the space below.
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.
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? \Box Yes \boxtimes No (<i>Please refer to Article 26.4.</i>)
4.11	If you answered "Yes" to question 4.10, please provide details in the space below.
4.11	If you answered if es 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?
	Singapore considers the implementation of the FCTC holistically and in ensuring that all the obligations are met, Singapore has focused on the time- bound implementation as well as targeting measures to control both the supply and demand of tobacco products domestically. In reducing the demand of tobacco, Singapore places a strong emphasis on the implementation of Article 12 on education, creating public awareness as well as capacity building and leveraging on strategic partners to communicate our anti-smoking messages. Implementation of Articles 6-14 on demand control, particularly on Articles 6, 8 and 11, Singapore is in its advanced stage of implementation, with constant reviews for further strengthening or to address any gaps in the implementation. With the adoption of Guidelines of Articles 9 and 10, national implementation measures on those provisions may be further addressed.
	Implementation of Articles 15-17 which targets reduction of supply are in the process of implementation. Singapore considers implementation of Article 16 of importance to protect the youth from exposure to smoking.
	Singapore constantly reviews our national policies with the various Ministries/ Agencies in Singapore to ensure a whole of governement approach in implementing the FCTC obligations.
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? \boxtimes Yes \square No
5.3	If you answered "Yes" to question 5.2, please provide details in the space below.
	Facilitation of case study sharing for the actual implementatino of the

	FCTC, inclusive of overcoming challenges
	Facilitation of exchange of sample policies and legislation for the various articles
	Provision of legal expertise/advice, for example, in advising on risk analysis during policy development
	Provision of global industry trends to inform policy decisions
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 relevant information not covered elsewhere that you consider important.
5.6	Your suggestions for further development and revision of the reporting instrument:
	To align the instrument with WHO's regional tobacco control indicators to streamline reporting to the Secretariat and WHO TFI

End of reporting instrument