REPORTING INSTRUMENT

1 Origin of the report □ Help

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

2. Demographics Help

(a) Age and sex: Help Create Age Group

Year (latest available)	Age groups	Percentage of male population	Percentage of <i>female</i> population	Percentage of total population
2006	16-24	12.0	12.8	12.5
2006	25-34	12.5	13.6	13.1
2006	35-44	16.3	16.9	16.6
2006	45-54	14.7	14.7	14.7
2006	55-64	18.2	16.2	17.1
2006	65-74	16.0	15.1	15.5
2006	75-84	10.0	10.6	105

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

Name of ethnic group	Percentage of total population
Other Nordic countries	3.6
Other European countries	2.8
Other contries	2.8

3. Tobacco use

- i. Prevalence (ref. Article 19.2(a), Article 20.2 and Article 20.3(a)) Thelp
- (a) Smoking tobacco: Help

	Age groups ¹ (Adult) 16-24	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Males				
Daily smokers ²		All products för smoking	2006	6.1
Occasional smokers ²	THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	All products för smoking	2006	24.9
Females				
Daily smokers ²		All products för smoking	2006	12.6
Occasional smokers ²		All products för smoking	2006	22.3
Total (males and femal	es)			
Daily smokers ²		All products för smoking	2006	9.1
Occasional smokers ²		All products för smoking	2006	23.6

	Age group (Adult) 25-34	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Males				
Daily smokers ³		All products för smoking	2006	13.3
Occasional smokers ²		All products för smoking	2006	18.3
Females	<u> </u>			
Daily smokers ²		All products för smoking	2006	10.9
Occasional smokers ²		All products för smoking	2006	13.8
Total (males and femal	es)			
Daily smokers ²		All products för smoking	2006	12.1
Occasional smokers ²		All products för smoking	2006	16.0

¹ Preferably by 10-year categories; e.g. 25-34, 35-44, etc.

² Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

³ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

	Age group (Adult) 35-44	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Males				
Daily smokers ⁴		All products för smoking	2006	11.4
Occasional smokers ²	I.	All products for smoking	2006	13.1
Females	***************************************			
Daily smokers ²		All products för smoking	2006	14.4
Occasional smokers ²		All products för smoking	2006	8.7
Total (males and femal	es)			
Daily smokers ²		All products för smoking	2006	12.8
Occasional smokers ²		All products för smoking	2006	10.9

	Age group (Adult) 45-54	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Males				
Daily smokers ⁵		All product for smoking	2006	20.4
Occasional smokers ²		All products för smoking	2006	9.1
Females				
Daily smokers ²		All products för smoking	2006	22.1
Occasional smokers ²		All products för smoking	2006	7.0
Total (males and fema	iles)			
Daily smokers ²		All products för smoking	2006	21.2

⁴ Definitions to be provided by the Parties

⁵ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

	······································		
, , ,	All products för	2006	8.0
Occasional smokers ²	smoking		
<u></u>	······································		

	Age group (Adult) 55-64	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Males				3
Daily smokers ⁶		All products for smoking	2006	14.8
Occasional smokers ²	The state of the s	All products för smoking	2006	6.7
Females				
Daily smokers ²		All products för smoking	2006	19.3
Occasional smokers ²		All products för smoking	2006	6.4
Total (males and femal	les)			
Daily smokers ²		All products för smoking	2006	17.0
Occasional smokers ²		All products för smoking	2006	6.5

	Age group (Adult) 65-74	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Males				
Daily smokers ⁷		All products for smoking	2006	13.1
Occasional smokers ²		All products för smoking	2006	2.6
Females				
Daily smokers ²		All products för smoking	2006	13.3
Occasional smokers ²		All products för smoking	2006	3.3
Total (males and fema	iles)			A SAME AND

⁶ Definitions to be provided by the Parties

⁷ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

Daily smokers ²	All products för smoking	2006	13.2
Occasional smokers ²	All products för smoking	2006	3.0

	Age group (Adult) 75-84	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Males				
Daily smokers ⁸		All products for smoking	2006	10.6
Occasional smokers ²		All products för smoking	2006	2.1
Females	***************************************			
Daily smokers ²		All products för smoking	2006	8.2
Occasional smokers ²		All products för smoking	2006	2.0
Total (males and fema	ıles)			
Daily smokers ²		All products för smoking	2006	9.3
Occasional smokers ²		All products för smoking	2006	2.1

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

	Age groups ⁹ (Adults) 16-24	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day
Male smokers ⁴		Cigarettes	2005	10.8
Female smokers ⁴		Cigarettes	2005	9.8
Total smokers ⁴		Cigarettes	2005	10.2

Age group Tobacco products Year of data numb cigare

⁸ Definitions to be provided by the Parties.

⁹ De préférence, par tranches de dix ans, par ex : 25-34, 35-44, etc

⁴ Definitions to be provided by the Parties

			smoked per day
Male smokers ⁴	Cigarettes	2005	12.6
Female smokers ⁴	Cigarettes	2005	11.1
Total smokers ⁴	Cigarettes	2005	11.7

	Age group (Adult) 35-44	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day
Male smokers ⁴		Cigarettes	2005	13.1
Female smokers ⁴		Cigarettes	2005	12.6
Total smokers ⁴		Cigarettes	2005	12.8

	Age group (Adult) 45-54	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day
Male smokers ⁴		Cigarettes	2005	14.6
Female smokers ⁴		Cigarettes	2005	12.7
Total smokers ⁴		Cigarettes	2005	13.5

	Age group (Adult) 55-64	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day
Male smokers ⁴		Cigarettes	2005	15.7
Female smokers ⁴		Cigarettes	2005	11.6
Total smokers4		Cigarettes	2005	13.6

	Age group (Adult) 65-74	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day
Male smokers ⁴		Cigarettes	2005	14.5
Female smokers ⁴		Cigarettes	2005	11.1
Total smokers ⁴		Cigarettes	2005	12.3

	Age group (Adult) 75-84	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day
Male smokers ⁴		Cigarettes	2005	12.8
Female smokers ⁴		Cigarettes	2005	9.9
Total smokers ⁴		Cigarettes	2005	10.8

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

	Age group ³ (Adult) 16-24	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Male				
Daily users		Smokeless tobacco	2006	21.5
Occasional users ⁴		Smokeless tobacco	2006	10.1
Female				
Daily users		Smokeless tobacco	2006	4.8
Occasional users ⁴		Smokeless tobacco	2006	9.6
Total				
Daily users		Smokeless tobacco	2006	13,7
Occasional users ⁴		Smokeless tobacco	2006	9.9
	Age group	Tobacco products	Year of data	Prevalence

	Age group (Adult) 25-34	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Male				
Daily users		Smokeless tobacco	2006	26.2
Occasional users ⁴		Smokeless tobacco	2006	8.9
Female				
Daily users		Smokeless tobacco	2006	4.6
Occasional users ⁴		Smokeless tobacco	2006	4.5
Total				
Daily users		Smokeless tobacco	2006	15.2
Occasional users ⁴		Smokeless tobacco	2006	6.7

(Adult) 35-44 included (latest available) (%)

Male				
Daily users		Smokeless tobacco	2006	27.5
Occasional users ⁴		Smokeless tobacco	2006	6.5
Female				
Daily users		Smokeless tobacco	2006	5.2
Occasional users ⁴		Smokeless tobacco	2006	2.0
Total				
Daily users		Smokeless tobacco	2006	13.9
Occasional users ⁴		Smokeless tobacco	2006	4.3
	Age group (Adult) 45-54	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Male				1
Daily users		Smokeless tobacco	2006	23.8
Occasional users ⁴		Smokeless tobacco	2006	3.3
Female				· j
Daily users		Smokeless tobacco	2006	4.1
Occasional users ⁴		Smokeless tobacco	2006	1.6
Total				
Daily users		Smokeless tobacco	2006	13.9
Occasional users ⁴		Smokeless tobacco	2006	2.4
	Age group (Adult) 55-64	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Male				
Daily users		Smokeless tobacco	2006	17.7
Occasional users ⁴		Smokeless tobacco	2006	2.3
Female				<u></u>
Daily users		Smokeless tobacco	2006	3.1
Occasional users ⁴		Smokeless tobacco	2006	1.3
Total				
Daily users		Smokeless tobacco	2006	10.7
Occasional users ⁴		Smokeless tobacco	2006	1.8
	Age group (Adult) 65-74	Tobacco products	Year of data	Prevalence

	included	(latest available)	(%)
Male			
Daily users	Smokeless tobacco	2006	10.9
Occasional users ⁴	Smokeless tobacco	2006	2.3
Female			
Daily users	Smokeless tobacco	2006	2.3
Occasional users ⁴	Smokeless tobacco	2006	0.4
Total			
Daily users	Smokeless tobacco	2006	6.3
Occasional users ⁴	Smokeless tobacco	2006	1.3

	Age group (Adult) 75-84	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Male				
Daily users		Smokeless tobacco	2006	9.1
Occasional users ⁴		Smokeless tobacco	2006	0.9
Female				
Daily users		Smokeless tobacco	2006	1.0
Occasional users4		Smokeless tobacco	2006	0.4
Total				
Daily users		Smokeless tobacco	2006	4.9
Occasional users ⁴		Smokeless tobacco	2006	0.7

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

	Ethnic group: Other Nordic countries	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Daily users		All products for smoking	2006	18.6
Occasional users ⁴		All products for smoking	2006	11.8
Daily smokeless tobacco user		All products for smoking	2006	13.3
Occasional smokeless tobacco user		All products for smoking	2006	3.4

	Ethnic group: Other European countries	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Daily users		All products for smoking	2006	23.9
Occasional users ⁴		All products for smoking	2006	8.9
Daily smokeless tobacco user		All products for smoking	2006	6.2
Occasional smokeless tobacco user		All products for smoking	2006	2.6

	Ethnic group: Other countries	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence (%)
Daily users		All products for smoking	2006	14.6
Occasional users⁴		All products for smoking	2006	13.3
Daily smokeless tobacco user		All products for smoking	2006	6.6
Occasional smokeless tobacco user		All products for smoking	2006	3.4

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

Create Youth Group

	Youth groups ¹¹ 16- 19	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence ¹² (%)
Males		Daily smoking of all products for smoking	2006	4.2

⁵ Definitions to be provided by the Parties

⁶ Parties should provide definition for youth smoking; e.g. at least one cigarette in the past 30 days.

Females	Daily smoking of all products for smoking	2006	9.3
	products for smoking		

	Youth group 16-19	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence ¹³ (%)
Males		Daily use of Smokeless tobacco	2006	18.7
Females		Daily use of Smokeless tobacco	2006	3.2

	Youth group 16-19	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence ¹⁴ (%)
Males		Occasional smoking (all products for smoking)	2006	23.0
Females		Occasional smoking (all products for smoking)	2006	24.0

	Youth group 16-19	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence ¹⁵ (%)
Males		Occasional use of Smokeless tobacco	2006	10.2
Females		Occasional use of Smokeless tobacco	2006	8.8

	Youth group 20-24	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence ¹⁶ (%)
Males		Daily smoking of all products for smoking	2006	7.7
Females		Daily smoking of all products for smoking	2006	15.7

⁶ Parties should provide definition for youth smoking; e.g. at least one cigarette in the past 30 days.

 $^{^{6}}$ Parties should provide definition for youth smoking; e.g. at least one cigarette in the past 30 days

⁶ Parties should provide definition for youth smoking; e.g. at least one cigarette in the past 30 days.

⁶ Parties should provide definition for youth smoking; e.g. at least one cigarette in the past 30 days.

	Youth group 20-24	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence ¹⁷ (%)
Males		Daily use of Smokeless tobacco	2006	24.0
Females		Daily use of Smokeless tobacco	2006	6.3

.

	Youth group 20-24	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence ¹⁸ (%)
Males		Occasional smoking (all products for smoking)	2006	26.5
Females		Occasional smoking (all products for smoking)	2006	20.7

	Youth group 20-24	Tobacco products included	Year of data (latest available)	Prevalence ¹⁹ (%)
Males		Occasional use of Smokeless tobacco	2006	10.1
Females		Occasional use of Smokeless tobacco	2006	10.4

Supply T Help

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

	Domestic production	Exports	Imports
Year (latest available)	0	2006	2006
Quantity (specify product and	0		

⁶ Parties should provide definition for youth smoking; e.g. at least one cigarette in the past 30 days

⁶ Parties should provide definition for youth smoking; e.g. at least one cigarette in the past 30 days

⁶ Parties should provide definition for youth smoking; e.g. at least one cigarette in the past 30 days.

	nestic production +	(imports - exports)	Manual Land Manual Control of the Co	
(b) Please	provide information	on regarding duty-	free sales vo	lumes, if availab
(c) Seizure	es of illicit tobacco	(ref. Article 15.4(a	in accordanc	e with Article 15.
		Year (latest available)		zed (specify unit, e
Cigarettes		2006		9979000
Other tobacco products specify product):	(optional; please	2006		8900
	provide information			l tobacco (option
` '	rticle 15.4(a) in acc	ordance with Artic	le 15.5). He	elp
` '	rticle 15.4(a) in acc	ordance with Artic	le 15.5). He	elp
4. Taxation T	Help provide your rates of specific as possible	of taxation for tobac	eco products fo	or all levels of
4. Taxation Taxation Please government, and be as	Help provide your rates of specific as possible	of taxation for tobac	eco products fo	or all levels of

(b)	Please attach the relevant documentation (ref. Article 6.3). (Please documentation in one of the six official languages, if available.)	e provide Help		
(c)	Please provide retail prices for the three most popular branching imported tobacco products in your jurisdiction, and the relevant 6.2(a)). Help	ls of don at year (re	nestic a ef. Arti	ind cle
		TT - 1.		
5. Le	gislative, executive, administrative and other measures	пер		
i,	Core questions Help			
	e noted that the measures identified below are not exhaustive, but e Convention.	reflect th	e spirit	and
Please cherelevant de available.)	ck yes or no. For affirmative answers, you are asked to attach a binocumentation. (Please provide documentation in one of the six	rief summ official la	ary and	the s, if
Article	Pursuant to Article 21.1(a), have you adopted and implemented legislative, executive, administrative and/or other measures on:	Yes (plea attach a l summary relevant documer	orief and	No
Price and ta	x measures to reduce the demand for tobacco			
6.2(b)	Prohibiting or restricting sales to and/or importations by international travellers of tax- and duty-free tobacco products?	Ye	_	□ No
Protection f	rom exposure to tobacco smoke	Full	/Partial	/None
8.2	In section 8.2 - Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke -		\boxtimes	
₩ Help	please check either Full, Partial or None in environments indicated i.e. workplace, transport, public place. If 'other' is checked please			
	indicate environment	\boxtimes		
	Please provide specific details of any partial bans in this section.	\boxtimes		
	in indoor workplaces?		\boxtimes	
	- government buildings		\boxtimes	
	- health care facilities	1	_ _	
	- educational facilities			
	- private workplaces	······································		
	- other			<u> </u>
	in public transport?			
	in indoor public places?			

	-bars and night clubs	X		
	-restaurants	×		
	-other	IXI		
	-one-	X		
orivate workpla will. For bigger	d "Partial" to the measures outlined in Article 8.2, please provide specific details deces, employers are mandated by law to ensure that no employee is exposed to tobat workplaces, this has resulted in the introduction of smoke-free policies, whereas	acco sinore	agamai	HID/HC
n small er worl				
Regulation of (tobacco product disclosures			<u> </u>
10 □ Help	This section refers to Article 10 - Regulation of tobacco product disclosures (http://www.who.int/tobacco/framework/download/en/index.html) In this section you need to advise if your country requires manufacturers and/or importers of tobacco to disclose information about contents. Yes/No. If Yes a brief description is required. Requiring manufacturers and/or importers of tobacco products to disclose to governmental authorities information about contents?	X		
Illicit trade in	tobacco products			
15.2(a)	Requiring marking of packaging to assist in determining the origin of the	×.		
	and to assist in determining whether the product is legally for sale on the	N N		
15.3 □ Help	Requiring that marking is in legible form and/or appear in its principal language or languages?	×		
15.4(b)	Enacting or strengthening legislation against illicit trade in tobacco products?	×		
15.4(e)	Enabling the confiscation of proceeds derived from the illicit trade?	N N		
15.7	Licensing or other actionsJo control or regulate production and distribution?	X		
Sales to and b	Prohibiting the sales of tobacco products to minors?	Specify le	egal	
16.2	Prohibiting or promoting the prohibition of the distribution of free tobacco products to the public and especially minors?	×		
16.3	Prohibiting the sale of cigarettes individually or in small packets?			
16.6	Providing for penalties against sellers and distributors?	Œ		
16.7	Prohibiting the sales of tobacco products by minors?			[X
B 2. L. 1114	***			
Liability	Dealing with criminal and civil liability, including compensation where			

ii. Optional questions 🗆 Help

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

Article	executive, administrative and/or other measures on:	Yes (please attach a brief summary and relevant documentation	No
Regulation of	f the contents of tobacco products		.,
9 □ Help	This section refers to Article 9 — Regulation of the contents of tobacco products (http://www.who.int/tobacco/framework/download/en/index.html) This section requires a Yes/No answer on regulation of the contents of tobacco products If a 'Yes' answer has been provided a brief description is required.	☒	
	Testing and measuring the contents of tobacco products?		ļ
	Testing and measuring the emissions of tobacco products?	X	
	Regulating the contents of tobacco products?	×	
	Regulating the emissions of tobacco products?	×	
Packaging ar	nd labelling of tobacco products		
11.1(a) □ Help	This section refers to Article 11 — Packaging and labelling of tobacco products (http://www.who int/tobacco/framework/download/en/index html) This section requires a Yes/No answer on packaging and labelling of tobacco products. If a 'Yes' answer has been provided a brief description is required. Requiring that packaging and labelling do not promote a product by any means that are false, misleading, deceptive or likely to create an	X	
	erroneous impression?		
11.1(b)	Requiring that packaging and labelling also carry health warnings describing the harmful effects of tobacco use?	X	
11.1(b)(i)	Ensuring that the health warnings are approved by the competent national authority?	X	
11.1(b)(ii)	Ensuring that the health warnings are rotating?	×	
11.1 (b)(iii)	Ensuring that the health warnings are large, clear, visible and legible?	X	
11.1(b)(iv)	Ensuring that the health warnings occupy no less than 30% of the principal display areas?	×	
	Ensuring that the health warnings occupy 50% or more of the principal display areas?		X
11.1(b)(v)	Ensuring that the health warnings are in the form of, or include pictures or pictograms?		×

²⁰ Pleas e provide these documents in one of the six official languages. if available, and please specify sections of your legislation related to each "yes" response.

11.2	Requiring that packaging and labelling contains information on relevant constituents and emissions of tobacco products?	X	
11.3	Requiring that the warnings and other textual information appear on each unit package, and on any outside packaging and labelling in your principallanguage or languages?	X	
Tobacco adv	ertising, promotion and sponsorship 🗆 Help		
Tobacco ad (http://www.This section been provid	n refers to Article 13 — vertising and sponsorship ,who.int/tobacco/framework/download/en/index.html) requires a Yes/No answer on tobacco advertising and sponsorship. If a ed a brief description is required. on Articles 13.2,13.3 and 13.4(d) are mandatory	'Yes' answer has	
13.2	Instituting a comprehensive ban of all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship?	×	
	including on cross-bordeT advertising, promotion and sponsorship originating from its territory?	×	
13.3	Applying restrictions, in the absence of a comprehensive ban, on all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship?	X	
	Restricting or instituting a comprehensive ban on cross-border advertising, promotion and sponsorship originating from its territory?	×	
13.4(a)	Prohibiting all forms oftobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship that promote a tobacco product by any means that are false, misleading, deceptive or likely to create an erroneous impression?	X	
13.4(b)	Requiring that health or other appropriate warnings or messages accompany all tobacco advertising and promotion and sponsorship?		×
13.4(c)	Restricting the use of direct or indirect incentives that encourage the purchase of tobacco products by the public?	×	
13.4(d)	Requiring the disclosure to relevant governmental authorities of expenditures by the tobacco industry on advertising, promotion and sponsorship not yet prohibited?	(X)	
13.4(e)	Restricting tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship on radio, television, print media and other media, such as the Internet?	X	
13.4(1)	Prohibiting or restricting tobacco sponsorship of international events, activities and/or participants therein?	図	

additional details here:

Help

Please provide any additionallegislation or other measures not covered in Question 5 in this section.

At point of sales (indoors), tobacco advertising is restricted, but not entirely banned, Advertising in

certain media, such as the Internet, is banned in principle, but enforcement is difficult or impossible (outside the competence or practical reach of national authorities).

6. Programmes and plans Help

i. Core questions Help

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

	Yes (please attach the relevant documentation) ²¹	No
Have you developed and implemented comprehensive multisectoral national tobacco control strategies, plans and programmes? (Article 5.1)		
If no, have some partial strategies, plans and programmes been developed and implemented? (Article 5.1)		

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

	General C (http://ww This secti	on refers to Article 5 — Obligations /www.who.int/tobacco/framework/download/en/index.html) on requires a Yes/No answer on general obligations. If a 'Yes' answer has been provided a brief on is required.	ſ
The state of the s	5.2(a)	A national coordinating mechanism or focal point(s) for tobacco control? This "yes" has some limitations. The national coordination mechanism in Sweden for tobacco control is a governmental responsibility. The Ministry of Health is the focal point of the FCTC. In addition, the National Institute of Public Health has the role of a coordinating body in terms of advising the Ministry of Health in tobacco control matters, such as programme and policy development in tobacco control. But there are also other Governmental agencies dealing with tobacco control as part of their own main fields of responsibility, such as the National Board of Consumer Affairs for tobacco advertising and promotion, the Swedish Customs concerning illicit trade and the National Board of Health and Welfare concerning tobacco cessation	
	5.3	Protection of policies from the commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry? There is no specific written policy protecting policies from the vested intrests of the tobacco	

²¹ Please provide these documents in one of the six official languages, if possible

	policymaking from the influence of the tobacco industry.	<u> </u>
Education	on, communication, training and public awareness Help	,
12(a)	Broad access to effective and comprehensive educational and public awareness programmes on the health risks?	Ø
	Sweden was one of the first countries in which action was taken against smoking. Since the 1960's many comprehensive educational and public awareness programmes on the health risks have been performed. Programmes have been developed by national, regional and local authorities as well by many non-governmental agencies, e.g. the "Non-Smoking Generation", a youth organisation which has run big massmedia campaigns shaming the tobacco inustry.	- Average Aver
	targeted at adults and/or the general public?	×
	Sweden has a very long tradition of promoting a tobacco free lifestyle. Information campaigns started already in the 1960's. Information is available in public as well as in private channels through different types of media, broschures as well on the Internet. There are also serveral Internet-sites (e.g. www.Tobaksfakta.org) with extensive information on tobacco, incl. health risk. Several programmes have targeted workplaced etc.	
	targeted at children and youth?	
	One of the first tobacco programmes, which started in the 1960's, targeted children and youth. Comprehensive educational programmes at schools are compulsory since many years, where traditionally medically oriented mattars are supplemented by matters in everyday psychology, environmental protection, economy etc. Since the 1980's financial support has also been given to a non-governmental organisation, "A Non-Smoking Generation" which focuses on activities targeting young people, at school as well through massmedia campaigns.	A LANGE CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY
12(b)	Public awareness about the health risks of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke, and about the benefits of the cessation of tobacco use and tobacco-free lifestyles?	
	Public awareness about active and passive smoking as well as the benefits of cessation is very high in Sweden. Studies among the EU countries indicate that Swedish citizens are among the best informed in the whole EU. The same studies also confirm that almost all of the smokers (7 out of 10) want to quit. Also in shaping messages, there has been many efforts to find new paths. One important feature consists of aiming to adopt as fas as possible a "positive" approach e.g by emphasizing the favourable aspects of non-smoking rather than relying only on fear-arousal.	Additional Printing
12(c)	Public access to a wide range of information on the tobacco industry?	
MATTINETI.	Limited access only	***************************************
12(e)	Awareness and participation of public and private agencies and nongovernmental organizations not affiliated with the tobacco industry in developing and implementing intersectoral programmes and strategies for tobacco control?	
	The first non-governmental organisation dealing with tobacco control was funded already in 1964. Since the beginning of the 1980's several tobacco control NGO's get annual funding, such as the Non-Smoking Generation, Health Professionals Against Tobacco and the Association of Non-Smokers, VISIR. Also many private industries have shown great interests in promoting the tobacco free society, incl. several magazines, in particular women's magazines. Also some insurance companies have promoted the tobacco free society.	122112222227777

Demand	reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation	
14.1	Comprehensive and integrated guidelines based on scientific evidence and best practices to promote cessation of tobacco use and adequate treatment for tobacco dependence?	\boxtimes
	Already in 1998, the Swedich Council of Technology Assement in Health Care, a Governmental agency, published evidence-based guidelines for smoking cessation. Also the National Institute of Public Health, the central authority concered with tobacco control programme development, has published national guidelines on smoking cessation, in cooperation with the national Board of Health and Welfare which is responsible at national level for supervision, plannning, co-ordination and follow-up action in the health care service.	
14.2(d)	Facilitation of accessibility and affordability for treatment of tobacco dependence including pharmaceutical products?	×
	The majority of the County Councils, the regional authorities responsible for tobacco control and smoking cessation, have their own recommendations on the access of smoking cessation for their staff as well as patients. Today about 70 per cent of Sweden's primary health care centres can offer help with cessation. From 1998 the Government funds a national telephone helpline, a "quit-line", as part of the national programme. The governmental funding amounts to 90 per cent or more of its budget. Furthermore, NRT is available over the counter in pharmacies but not reimbursed. Bupropion and Varenicline are available only by prescription but not reimbursed (although Bupropion was part of the reimbursement scheme from 28 September to 31 December 2006). Treatment prices are generally lower than the cigarette price.	***************************************
Provision	of support for economically viable alternative activities Help	
17	Promotion of economically viable alternatives for tobacco workers, growers and, as the case may be, individual sellers?	
	No tobacco growing exists in Sweden	

Research	, surveillance and exchange of information Help	
20.1(a)	Research that addresses the determinants and consequences of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke as well as research for identification of alternative crops?	\boxtimes
	The Swedish system is very well developed and comprises extensive research on the determinants as well as the consequences of tobacco consumption.	
	Regular question-based studies on the public's tobacco consumption, tobacco use as well as exposure to passive smoking are carried out annually, mainly by four Institutions:	
	- National Bureau of Statistics; study on living conditions (ULF) (Age 16-84)	
	. National Institute of Public Health; the Public Health Study (Age 16-84)	
	- CAN (Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and other Drugs); the youth study (at schools age 16)	
	- Nation Board of Health and Welfare; smoking among pregnant women and parents with small children	
	Health consequences of tobacco use are monitored mainly through 5 different national registries	
	- The National Cancer registry (since 1958)	
	- The Cause of Death Registry (since 1961)	
	- The National Database for Acute Myocardial Infarction (since 1996)	
	- The Medical Birth Register (since 1983)	
	- The National Register of Smoking habits among Parents of small (4 weeks and 8 months, respectively) children (since 1999)	
	As there is no tobacco growing in Sweden, neither is there any research for identification of alternative crops.	
20.4(b)	Updated data from national surveillance programmes?	
	As these studies above are done anually, incl. registries being updated annually, the result of the national tobacco control programmes are continuously updated. One area where data still are lacking, concerns implementation research.	MANAGE TO SERVICE THE SERVICE

ii. Optional questions Help

Education, communication, training and public awareness Help			
12(d)	Appropriate training or awareness programmes on tobacco control addressed to persons such as health, community and social workers, media professionals, educators, decision-makers, administrators and other concerned persons?		
	Since the start of the activities in the mid-1960's the basic implementation technique for tobacco control in Sweden has been to involve key professionals (e.g. health workers, teachers, leaders of civic organisations, media professionals and decision makers), who in their daily work have contacts where they can incorporate		

	tobacco control efforts as part of their ordinary work. The training of professionals has been supplemented by providing teaching aids and similar material (e.g. specific manuals have been worked out and distributed to a number of groups incl. teachers in the comprehensive school system, medical personnel at antenatal clinics and primary health care units).	A AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN
12(f)	Public awareness of and access to information regarding the adverse health, economic, and environmental consequences of tobacco production and consumption?	⊠
	As has been stated earlier, the public awareness of the devastating effects of tobacco consumtion is very high in Sweden. The activities which started already in 1964 seem to have become increasingly successful as the level of awareness of the problem is extremely high at the same time as the smoking prevalence has decreased substantially since the 1970's among both men and women. Sweden has also been able to register a substantial decrease in teenage smoking. Education and information activities have, since the start of the national programme, been an important part of Sweden's comprehensive tobacco control policy.	
Demand reduction measures conc	erning tobacco dependence and cessation Help	
14.2(a)	Design and implementation of programmes aimed at promoting the cessation of tobacco use, in such locations as educational institutions, health care facilities, workplaces and sporting environments?	
	Sweden's first smoking cessation clinic, probably one of the first in the world, was set up already in 1956. Since then smoking cessation has been promoted in different locations by special designed programmes e.g. at workplaces, in sporting environments, in health care institutions, primary health care, antenatal clinics as well as in primary health clinics as hospitals and at schools. There has also been several massmedia campaign supporting smoking cessation e.g. Quit-and Win competitions. Sweden has a government funded Quit-Line in place since 1998. Smoking cessation was also promoted heavily when Sweden introduced a smokefree hospitality sector by June 1, 2005.	Administration (Administration
14.2(b)	Diagnosis and treatment of tobacco dependence and counselling services on cessation of tobacco use in national health and education programmes, plans and strategies, with the participation of health workers, community workers and social workers?	×
	Tobacco cessation is due to the Swedish system mainly the task of the health care sector and so far very few social- and community workers are involved. Also please note 14.2 (d) and 14.2 (a)	
14.2(c)	Establishment in health care facilities and rehabilitation centres of programmes for diagnosing, counselling, preventing and treating tobacco dependence?	×
	Almost all antenatal clinics can provide help with smoking cessation, as can 7 out of 10 primary health care centres, and 5 out of 10 of Sweden's hospitals Smoking cessation treatment is also offered in some pharmacies (but far from all) and in many dental practices. Although the number of facilities which can offer smoking cessation assistance has increased during the last years, it is still not enough, as 1 out 3 smokers would like to quit (as well as 1 out of 10 smokeless tobacco users).	

Protection of the environment and the health of persons				
18	Due regard to the protection of the environment and the health of persons in relation to the environment in respect of tobacco cultivation and manufacture within its territory?	Ø		
	In Sweden, tobacco manufacturing is limited to the production of smokeless tobacco products only. Tobacco industry workers enjoy the same high protection as other workers in Sweden.			
Research, surveillance	and exchange of information Help			
20.1(b)	Training and support for all those engaged in tobacco control activities, including research, implementation and evaluation?	×		
	Training is provided, but so far not to all who need it, due to budget constraints.			
20.2	Programmes for national, regional and global surveillance of the magnitude, patterns, determinants and consequences of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke?	×		
	Please note 20.1 (a): Sweden has also taken part in a few global surveillance projects, e.g. the Healthy School Project.			
20.3(a)	A national system for epidemiological surveillance of tobacco consumption and related social, economic and health indicators? Please note 20.1 (a) Economy data are available only on an ad-hoc basic. E.g. it has been estimated that the total costs arising from health care and productivity losses because of smoking, were SEK 26 billion in 2001 - compared to the national contribution to international aid (21 billion) or to the functioning of the judicial institutions (23 billion). The cost of having smokers employed in terms of increased days of sick-leave and increased time of breaks, has also been calculated.			
20.4	The exchange of publicly available scientific, technical, socioeconomic, commercial and legal information, as well as information regarding practices of the tobacco industry and the cultivation of tobacco? Despite some publicly available information on the tobacco industry and promotion practicing this information is	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	industry's advertising and promotion practicies, this information is not available to the public			
20.4(a)	An updated database of laws and regulations on tobacco control, and information about their enforcement, as well as pertinent jurisprudence? Within the Government administration there is an updated database of laws and regulations on tobacco control. This database, however, does not include information about enforcement, not about pertinent jurisprudence. There is, however, an annual evaluation (not a database) of the enforcement of the tobacco law (mainly concerning the age limit and the smokefree workplaces and public places).	ATTENDED TO THE PROPERTY OF TH		

7. Technical and financial assistance F Help

7. Technical and financial assistance		
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This section of the questionnaire comprises questions regarding technical and financial assistance provided or received for tobacco control activities under the WHO Framework Convention Questions regarding collaboration and/or cooperation are included in this section in those cases in which the collaboration and/or cooperation in question involves or could involve the receipt of assistance Ouestion 7 is mandatory Please advise if you have either provided or received assistance. If you answered 'Yes' to either provision or receipt of assistance in relation to articles 21.1(c), 22.1 and 21.3 you will need to provide the following: For low- and middle-income countries requesting or receiving assistance: the reporting state party; period covered in the report; country or countries from which assistance was received; time request was made; and status of request (i.e., assistance provided (please provide full details of the nature and level of assistance); not provided; or under consideration). For donor countries providing assistance: the country/organization; period of reporting; country from which request received; nature of assistance requested; and decision on request (i.e., accepted (please provide full details of the nature and level of assistance); not accepted; or under consideration) If you answered 'No' to either the provision or receipt of assistance you will need to identify any financial

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

or technical assistance that may be under consideration

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

	Assistance provided (please give details below)	Assistance received (please give details below)
Development, transfer and acquisition of technology, knowledge, skills, capacity and expertise related to tobacco control? (Article 22.1(a))	□Yes / 🖾 No	□Yes / ☑ No
Provision of technical, scientific, legal and other expertise to establish and strengthen national tobacco control strategies, plans and programmes? (Article 22.1(b))	□Yes / 🗵 No	□Yes / ☑ No
Appropriate training or sensitization programmes for appropriate personnel in accordance with Article 12? (Article 22.1(c))	□Yes / ⊠ No	□Yes / 🗵 No
Provision of the necessary material, equipment and supplies, as well as logistical support, for tobacco control strategies, plans and programmes? (Article 22.1(d))	□Yes / 🗵 No	□Yes / ⊠ No
Identification of methods for tobacco control, including comprehensive treatment of nicotine addiction? (Article 22.1(e))	□Yes / ⊠ No	□Yes / ☑ No
Promotion of research to increase the affordability of comprehensive treatment of nicotine addiction? (Article 22.1(f))	□Yes / ⊠ No	□Yes / ☑ No

ditional details: You answered no to any of the above, please identify any financial of sideration. You answered yes to any of the above, please identify the country of eived/provided. Pursuant to Article 21.3, have you either provided or received upport developing country Parties and Parties with economical indications? Sistance provided Help Wyes / No (please give details below) Assistance resistance provided institutional core support to the Framework Con 2005-2007. The support amounts to 9 million SEK för the period, Sida has provided institutional core support to the Framework Con 2005-2007. The support amounts to 9 million SEK för the period, Sida has provided institutional core support to the Framework Con 2005-2007. The support amounts to 9 million SEK för the period, Sida has provided institutional core support to the Framework Con 2005-2007. The support amounts to 9 million SEK för the period, Sida has provided institutional core support to the implementation of the implementation of the support to 10 million SEK. Out of the total support, the core support amounts to 10 million SEK. Out of the total support, the core support amounts the armarked core support may be allocated for tobacco control active FCTC. No earmarked thematic support is directly allocated for to	d financial or technical a	assistance to ng reporting
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Have you identified any specific gaps between the resources he financial and technical assistance provided or received?	to 60 million SEK . Funds ities of WHO and the impl	
ne mnanciai and technicai assistance provided or received?	to 60 million SEK. Funds ities of WHO and the implobacco control activities. available and the needs	assessed, for
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8. Priorities for implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control $^{\text{$\Gamma$}}$ Help

What are the priority areas for implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in your jurisdiction? (Ref. Article 21.1(b))	
What, if any, are the constraints or barriers you have encountered in implementing the Convention? (ref. Article 21.1(b))	
9. Additional comments Help Please provide any relevant information not covered elsewhere that you feel is important.	7
10. Questionnaire feedback	
(a) Please provide feedback for improvement of the Group 1 questionnaire. THelp	
(b) Please provide input for the future development of the Group 2 questionnaire. Figure Figure	٦