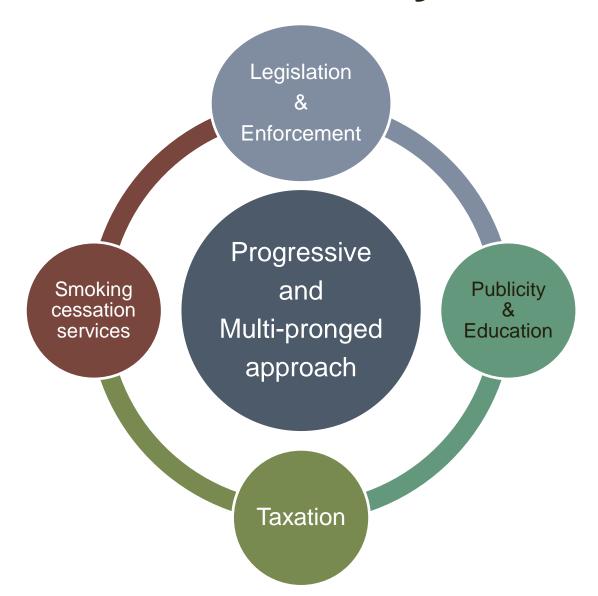
TOBACCO CONTROL POLICY AND EXPERIENCE IN HONG KONG

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Head of Tobacco Control Office Department of Health



Tobacco Control Policy





Tobacco Control Office

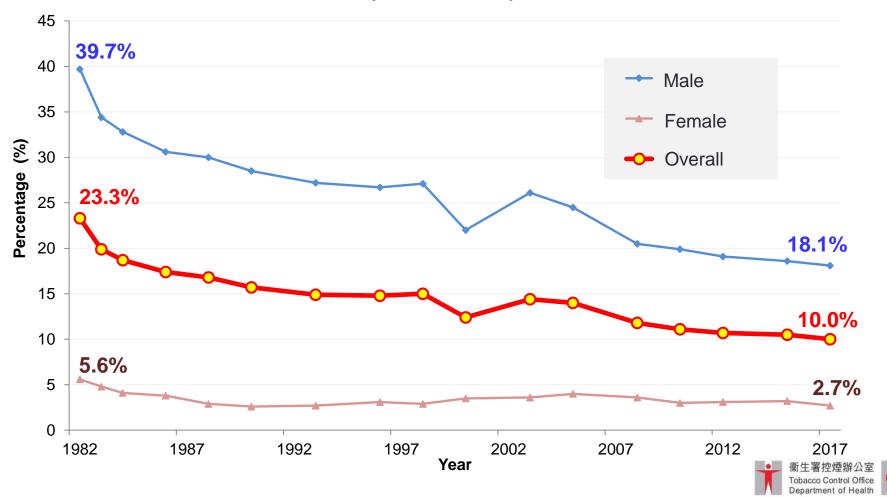
- Established in February 2001
- Enhance Government's tobacco control, collaborate with NGOs to promote a smokefree culture
- Major responsibilities:
 - Law enforcement
 - Publicity and education
 - Coordinate smoking cessation services





Smoking Prevalence of Hong Kong

Daily cigarette smoking prevalence (aged 15 and over) (1982 – 2017)



Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance

- Law of Hong Kong, Cap. 371
- First enacted in 1982 with several amendments subsequently
- Major part of the legal framework on tobacco control in Hong Kong:
 - Designated No Smoking Areas
 - Restriction on sales of tobacco products
 - Restriction on tobacco advertising and promotion



Statutory No Smoking Areas

 Form 1 Jan 2007, the no smoking areas have been extended to all indoor areas in workplace and public places, and some outdoor areas in phases:

- Workplaces
- Public places
- Food premises
- Karaoke
- Shopping malls & shops

- Parks
- Hospitals
- Escalators
- Markets
 - Swimming pools & beaches

- Bars
- Nightclubs
- Public transport carriers
- Schools & universities
- Open-air public transport facilities











Fixed Penalty (Smoking Offences) Ordinance

- Law of Hong Kong, Cap. 600
- Effective since Sep 2009

 Anyone who smokes or carries a lighted cigarette, cigar or pipe will be liability to a fixed penalty of HK\$1,500





Other Tobacco Control Regulations

- Prohibited sale of tobacco to people under age 18
- Prohibited selling of tobacco products through vending machines



- Graphic health warning
 - Cover at least 50% of the surface of cigarette packets
- Tobacco advertisement
 - Prohibit tobacco ad in TV, radio, films, internet, printed media and hawkers





Enforcement Team of DH

- Appointed under, and empowered by, the Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance
- Areas of enforcement
 - Smoking ban, prohibition of tobacco advertisement, prohibition of sale of tobacco products to minors
- Establishment of a Task Force in Dec 2017
 - enhance smoking ban to venues with severe smoking offences and at night time/ public holiday





Inter-departmental Collaboration

 Joint operations with other enforcement /regulatory authorities

Departments	Venues
Food and Environmental Hygiene Department	Public markets
Housing Department	Public housing estates
Leisure and Cultural Services Department	Leisure and cultural venues (e.g. parks)







Smoking Cessation Services

- DH Integrated Smoking Cessation Hotline (Quitline: 1833 183)
 - Provide enquiry, counselling and referral services
- Smoking Cessation Clinics
 - Hospitals / Clinics
 - Services provided by DH and Hospital Authority
 - Community-based services

DH subvented various NGOs to provide cessation

services



Participation of NGOs, Academia and Healthcare Professionals

- Advocacy, health promotion and education, providing advice
 - Hong Kong Council on Smoking and Health
- Community-based smoking cessation programmes
 - Tung Wah Group of Hospitals
 - Pok Oi Hospital
 - School of Nursing of HKU





- United Christian Nethersole Community Health Service
- School-based tobacco control programmes
 - Life Education Activity Programme

 The Education Activity Pro
 - Po Leung Kuk





WHO Collaborating Centre

 WHO Collaborating Centre for Smoking Cessation and Treatment of Tobacco Dependence has been established since April 2012







Publicity and Health Education

 To raise public awareness of smoking and second-hand smoke

To stress the stringent enforcement action for any

offences

API / advertisements

Posters / leaflets

- Talks
- Internet
- Mobile app















Tobacco Duty Increase

二零一四至一五財政年度

文所財政預算案
The 2014-15 Budget

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Purpose: for protection of public health

	Rate of increase	Tax per cigarette
Feb 2009	50%	From \$0.8 to \$1.2
Feb 2011	41.5%	From \$1.2 to \$1.7
Feb 2014	11.7%	From \$1.7 to \$1.9

Tobacco tax is now accounted for about 67% of retail price



Future Goals



- WHO NCDs target a 30% relative reduction in prevalence of current tobacco use in persons aged 15+ years by 2025 when compared to the baseline prevalence in 2010
 - for Hong Kong to meet the target: 7.8% (Baseline: 11.1% in 2010)

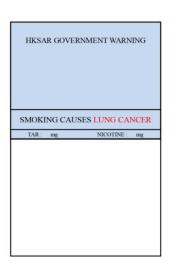


- 1. Designate new no smoking areas (NSAs)
 - 2016: 8 bus interchanges at tunnel portal areas
 - 2018: plan to designate the remaining 3 bus interchanges facilities leading to expressways or tunnels as NSAs



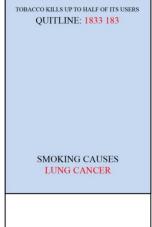


- 2. Change health warnings on tobacco products
 - To increase from 50% to 85%.
 - To increase the number of forms from 6 to 12
 - To include quitline
 - The measure went into effect on 21 December 2017, with a transitional period of 6 months











2. Change health warnings on tobacco products



體為你的下一代那哩

戒煙熱線:1833 183

香港特區政府忠告市民



體為你的下一代规理

戒煙熱線:1833 183

香港特區政府忠告市民























3. Enhance regulation on e-cigarettes / heat-not-burn (HnB) tobacco products







4. Increase tobacco duty

- Currently tobacco duty is accounted for about 67% of retail price
- WHO report on global tobacco epidemic 2015 suggested tax should be at least 75% of retail price
- There is still room for the duty increase in Hong Kong



Thank You