

CHINA

Timeline of Tobacco Control Policies and ITC Surveys (CN)

Pre-FCTC:

- Price of a 20 cigarette pack of the most sold brand is ¥5. Taxes make up ~40% of the price
- Specific cigarette tax of ¥0.003 per stick
- Ad valorem tax of 45% for cigarettes over ¥50 per carton and 30% for cigarettes under ¥50 per carton
- Sales of cigarettes with tar levels over 15mg banned
- Smoking banned in indoor public areas, including theatres, libraries, museums, and waiting rooms of public transportation
- First quitline established

Oct 2005
• FCTC ratification

Apr 2007

- Smoking bans in restaurants, entertainment outlets, schools, supermarkets, gov't offices
- Smoking bans enforced on express trains

Jun 2007

- Juvenile Protection Law bans smoking in secondary, primary, and kindergarten schools and classrooms

2009

- Ad valorem tax raised to 56% for cigarettes over ¥70 per carton, and 35% for those less than ¥70. Additional 5% ad valorem tax at the wholesale level

Jan 2009

- New text warning label on 30% of front (Chinese) and back (English) of package
- Ban on misleading descriptors on cigarette packages & leaflets
- Ban on the sale of cigarettes with tar levels over 13mg

May 2009

- Smoking banned in healthcare facilities and hospitals

2010

- Ministries of Health and Education bans smoking in kindergartens, primary and secondary schools
- Smoke-free Asian Games

2008
• Smoke-free Beijing Olympics

Jan 2013

- Ban on the sale of cigarettes with tar levels over 11mg

Mar 2013

- Manual for Brief Smoking Cessation Intervention published

Dec 2013

- The Communist Party of China Central Committee and the State Council banned officials from smoking in public venues

Apr 2012

- China National Tobacco Corporation issues regulation to change the English warning to Chinese and double the size of the text

May 2011

- National smoking bans in public places

May 2015

- Wholesale cigarette excise tax increased from 5% to 11%. Wholesalers must pay additional 0.005 yuan per stick

Jun 2015

- Smoking banned in all indoor public places, workplaces, and public transport in Beijing

Sep 2015

- Tobacco brand stretching is banned
- Tobacco advertising is forbid in mass media, public places, outdoor and public transport. All forms of tobacco adverting targeting at youth is banned

Jan 2014

- Ministry of Education bans smoking on all school premises, including universities and colleges

Oct 2016

- New text warning labels on 35% of front and back of package
- Text size of health warnings increased

Sep 2016

- National Public Health Hotline (12320) providing information related to smoking and its hazards and referral clients to professional cessation counselors
- Ban tobacco advertising on Internet
- Donation to directly promote tobacco products prohibited

Mar 2017

- Smoking banned in all indoor public places, workplaces, and public transport in Shanghai

Jan 1, 2018

- Advisories surrounding advertising and promotion of e-cigarettes prohibited

