

National Tobacco Scoreboard 2015

Developed by ACOSH

Grade A (>80), Grade B (70-79), Grade C (60-69), Grade D (50-59)

State/Territory	Grade	Praise	Action needed/concerns
Federal Government	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia's national tobacco control policies are world-leading • Strong support for plain packaging legislation • Excellent fiscal policies • Subsidies for pharmacotherapies • Meeting FCTC obligations and supporting other countries to do so through grants, technical assistance and research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update the Tobacco Advertising Prohibition Act (TAPA) which has not been updated since 1992, to keep up with developments in tobacco promotion • Need for regulation of tobacco product contents and disclosure • Implement and fund a National Quitline Service
Australian Capital Territory	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment to FCTC Article 5.3, as the first Australian jurisdiction to divest from the tobacco industry. • Leadership in protecting public health policy from tobacco industry interference. Policies in place to limit interactions with tobacco companies and ensure transparency where such interactions occur. • Good progress in protecting the public from second hand smoke with a comprehensive smoking ban in public places and work places including pubs, clubs, restaurants and casinos as well as correctional facilities with detainees and staff only permitted to smoke in designated outdoor areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove the designated outdoor smoking areas permitted in some premises with liquor licences • Fund public education programs • In the absence of any approvals by the Therapeutic Goods Administration, ban all e-cigarette sale, promotion and marketing, and ban use in public places where cigarette smoking is prohibited
Queensland	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership in commitment to protecting the community from second hand smoke exposure, with restrictions on smoking in outdoor enclosed public places including al fresco dining areas • Hospital and schools are now completely smoke-free including no-smoking areas beyond the boundaries to five metres • Legislation regulating e-cigarettes to be treated in the same way as normal cigarettes, so cannot be sold to minors and cannot be smoked in public smoke-free areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase tobacco campaign funding • Remove the smoking exemption for casino high-roller room • End investing taxpayers' money and superannuation funds in tobacco companies. • In the absence of any approvals by the Therapeutic Goods Administration, ban all e-cigarette sale, promotion and marketing.
Western Australia	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing a comprehensive approach including strong public education programs, and comprehensive smoking cessation support including a Quitline • Good progress addressing Indigenous smoking. • Strong and unequivocal stance on e-cigarettes with or without nicotine, with sales banned to all people, including minors under existing legislation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove the loopholes permitting smoking in "beer gardens" in licenced premises and for Casino high-roller rooms • Close loophole permitting product display by specialist tobacconists • Fulfil pre-election commitments in relation to: Stronger point of sale legislation; stronger enforcement of sales to minors legislation; banning all tobacco industry lobbying and public relations; increased support to address smoking and disadvantaged people. • Ban all e-cigarette use in places where cigarette smoking is prohibited
Tasmania	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment to protecting people from second hand smoke exposure with a comprehensive smoking ban in enclosed public places and work places including pubs, clubs, restaurants and casinos • Good progress in implementing smoke-free prison facilities. • Praiseworthy efforts to target smoking among Indigenous populations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase funding for public education • Increase efforts to target smoking among high risk groups • Ban vending machines in restricted areas • End investment from taxpayers' money and superannuation funds in tobacco companies • In the absence of any approvals by the Therapeutic Goods Administration, ban all e-cigarette sale, promotion and marketing, and ban use in places where cigarette smoking is prohibited

New South Wales	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistency with FCTC article 5.3, particularly including specific legal framework prohibiting political donations by the tobacco industry, divestment of all direct and indirect tobacco investments across all government agencies, and prohibiting all party political donations • Protecting the NSW population from second hand smoke exposure by introducing smoke-free commercial outdoor dining legislation in July 2015 • Decision to implement a smoke-free prison system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove exemptions permitting smoking in designated areas in clubs, pubs, nightclubs, areas within casinos and outdoor areas of licenced premises. • Ban vending machines • Effective regulation to prevent tobacco retailers from breaching state legislation. • Remove the smoking exemption for casino high-roller room • In the absence of any approvals by the Therapeutic Goods Administration, ban all e-cigarette sale, promotion and marketing, and ban use in places where cigarette smoking is prohibited
Northern Territory	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment to substantial programs addressing smoking in Aboriginal and other high-risk populations • The first Australian jurisdiction to implement smoke-free prisons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End loopholes permitting smoking in licenced premises and casinos • Funding for public education programs • Remove the exemption permitting 50% smoking areas in alfresco dining areas and outdoor areas of licenced premises • Develop policies limiting interactions with and donations from the tobacco industry and related third parties, in line with FCTC article 5.3 • In the absence of any approvals by the Therapeutic Goods Administration, ban all e-cigarette sale, promotion and marketing, and ban use in places where cigarette smoking is prohibited
Victoria	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-running and highly regarded Quit Campaign • Efforts to tackle smoking among Indigenous populations through collaborative partnerships and supporting the Victorian regional action plans funding to address tobacco use in Aboriginal communities. • Good progress in addressing smoking in high risk populations and providing smoking cessation support with a commitment to include funding to support Quitline services. • Victorian Funds Management Corporation and VicSuper have made decisions to divest funds from tobacco companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase current funding for mass media campaigns following reductions in recent years. • Remove smoking exemptions permitted in some enclosed areas, so as to ban smoking in outdoor dining and drinking areas • Remove the smoking exemption for casino high-roller rooms • Close loophole permitting product display by specialist tobacconists • In the absence of any approvals by the Therapeutic Goods Administration, ban all e-cigarette sale, promotion and marketing, and ban use in places where cigarette smoking is prohibited
South Australia	D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The South Australian government re-introduced a tobacco media campaign following its earlier much-criticised decision to end tobacco media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of program funding for tobacco control in areas such as youth smoking and smoking among high-risk populations has been lost. • Monitoring and enforcement processes for smoke-free policies and tobacco retailer legislation are weak. • In the absence of any approvals by the Therapeutic Goods Administration, ban all e-cigarette sale, promotion and marketing, and ban use in places where cigarette smoking is prohibited • Public sector employees' superannuation funds still invest in tobacco companies. • No apparent commitment to ban political donations from tobacco companies.