



## Global Health Diplomacy Program

### 2007 Port of Spain Summit Compliance: Tobacco Control Legislative Agenda

Alissa Wang, August 6, 2015

This report assesses compliance with the commitment below from the 2007 Port of Spain Declaration based on actions taken by the Caribbean countries between 15 September 2007 and 15 September 2008.

#### Commitment

2007-2: [We declare] our commitment to pursue immediately a legislative agenda for passage of the legal provisions related to the *International Framework Convention on Tobacco Control*

#### Compliance

Member	No compliance	Partial compliance	Full compliance
Anguilla	No references		
Antigua and Barbuda	-1		
Bahamas		0	
Barbados		0	
Belize		0	
Bermuda		0	
British Virgin Islands	No references		
Cayman Islands		0	
Dominica		0	
Grenada		0	
Guyana		0	
Haiti	No references		
Jamaica		0	
Montserrat	No references		
Saint Kitts and Nevis		0	
Saint Lucia	-1		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		0	
Suriname		0	
Trinidad and Tobago			+1
Turks and Caicos	No references		
Average	-0.07		

## Background

On 15 September 2007, the heads of government of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) attended a summit at Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, focusing on the theme of “Uniting to stop the epidemic of chronic NCDs.” Recognizing that the Caribbean region is one of the worst affected regions by NCDs in the Americas, the leaders took on the challenge of preventing and controlling the NCDs of heart disease, stroke, diabetes, hypertension, obesity and cancer by addressing the causal risk factors: lack of physical activity, tobacco use, alcohol abuse and unhealthy diets.<sup>1</sup> Commitments from 2007-02 to 2007-08 cover tobacco use.

Heads of government gave full support to pursuing a legislative agenda in line with the World Health Organization’s (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC).<sup>2</sup> The FCTC is the world’s first global health treaty developed in response to the globalized tobacco epidemic. The convention consists of 38 articles divided into the following sections: objectives and guiding principles; demand side reduction measures; supply side reduction measures; protection of the environment; liability; cooperation and communication; institutional arrangements and financial resources; settlement of disputes; development of the convention; and statutory measures.<sup>3</sup>

Commitment 2007-02 focuses on the legislative aspects of tobacco control, and thus draws on some of findings for the other related commitments being assessed.

## Commitment Features

CARICOM leaders committed to “pursue immediately a legislative agenda for passage of the legal provisions” related to the FCTC.

To “pursue immediately” is defined in this report as beginning to take legislative action within the first year after the commitment was made, before the next CARICOM leaders summit in 2008.

“Legislative agenda” is defined as any action by the government of member countries leading to formal legislation. Examples include introducing, passing or approving bills or laws; introducing or enacting bans or restrictions; and establishing legally bound guidelines related to the tobacco industry.

“Legal provisions related to the FCTC” are laid out by the articles of the text of the FCTC. The core content of legal provisions are listed in articles 6 to 26. They fall under the following areas: demand-side reduction measures; supply-side reduction measures; protection of the environment; liability; cooperation and communication; and institutional arrangements and financial resources. The Port of Spain Declaration focused specifically in the two areas of demand-side reduction measures and supply-side reduction measures in subsequent commitments. These commitments are 2007-03 limiting smoking in public which is derived from Article 8 under the section on demand-side reduction measures; 2007-04 banning sale of tobacco to children, which is derived from Article 16 under the section of supply-side reduction measures; 2007-05 banning advertising of tobacco to children and 2007-06 banning the promotion of tobacco to children, derived from Article 13 under the section of demand side reduction measures; 2007-07 effective warning labels, derived from

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<sup>1</sup> COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE REGIONAL SUMMIT OF HEADS OF GOVERNMENT OF THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY (CARICOM) ON CHRONIC NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (NCDs), 15 September 2007, Caribbean Community Secretariat. Date accessed: 6 August 2015.

[http://www.caricom.org/jsp/communications/communiques/chronic\\_non\\_communicable\\_diseases.jsp](http://www.caricom.org/jsp/communications/communiques/chronic_non_communicable_diseases.jsp)

<sup>2</sup> COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE REGIONAL SUMMIT OF HEADS OF GOVERNMENT OF THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY (CARICOM) ON CHRONIC NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (NCDs), 15 September 2007, Caribbean Community Secretariat. Date accessed: 6 August 2015.

[http://www.caricom.org/jsp/communications/communiques/chronic\\_non\\_communicable\\_diseases.jsp](http://www.caricom.org/jsp/communications/communiques/chronic_non_communicable_diseases.jsp)

<sup>3</sup> The WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control: an overview, WHO.

[http://www.who.int/fctc/WHO\\_FCTC\\_summary\\_January2015.pdf?ua=1](http://www.who.int/fctc/WHO_FCTC_summary_January2015.pdf?ua=1)

Article 11 under the section of demand side reductions; and 2007-08 fiscal measures to reduce tobacco accessibility, derived from Article 6 under the section of demand side reduction measures.<sup>4</sup>

**Scoring Rubric**

-1	No legislative actions were taken towards passing any legal provisions related to the FCTC.
0	The country took legislative action in at least one area of the FCTC's legal provisions. (Achieved at least a score of 0, partial compliance, in at least one legislative commitment related to tobacco control.)
+1	The country began to take legislative actions in all relevant areas to the FCTC listed in the Port of Spain Declaration. (Achieved at least a score of 0, partial compliance, on all subsequent legislative commitments related to tobacco control.)

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<sup>4</sup> The WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control: an overview, WHO. Date accessed: 6 August 2015  
[http://www.who.int/fctc/WHO\\_FCTC\\_summary\\_January2015.pdf?ua=1](http://www.who.int/fctc/WHO_FCTC_summary_January2015.pdf?ua=1)

**Anguilla: N/A**

No references.

(Not monitored by WHO or PAHO, and no available information on government website)

**Antigua and Barbuda: -1**

Antigua and Barbuda did not comply with its commitment to pursue immediately a legislative agenda for passage of the legal provisions related to the FCTC.

On 29 August 2008, Antigua and Barbuda submitted an implementation report to the WHO FCTC Implementation Database.<sup>5</sup> Section 5 of the report deals with “Legislative, executive, administrative and other measures.” This section monitors the relevant areas of Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco from Article 6, Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke from Article 8, Regulation of tobacco product disclosures from Article 10, Illicit trade in tobacco products from Article 15, Sales to and by minors from Article 16, Liability from Article 19, Regulation of the contents of tobacco products from Article 9, Packaging and labelling of tobacco products from Article 11, and Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship from Article 13.<sup>6</sup> Antigua and Barbuda reported “No” to all of the above areas.<sup>7</sup> Thus, they have not immediately pursued a legislative agenda for passage of any of the legal provisions related to the FCTC.

Thus, Antigua and Barbuda was assigned a score of -1 for lack of compliance.

**Bahamas: 0**

The Bahamas partially complied with its commitment to pursue immediately a legislative agenda for passage of the legal provisions related to the FCTC.

The Bahamas did not submit an implementation report to the WHO FCTC Implementation Database during the compliance period.<sup>8</sup> The Bahamas did not ratify the FCTC during the compliance period.<sup>9</sup> It ratified the convention on 3 November 2009.<sup>10</sup>

According to the Bahamas’s compliance in tobacco-related commitments, it fully complied with its commitment to ban the advertisement of tobacco to children and ban the promotion of tobacco to children. However, it did not take any legislative action regarding the banning of sale of tobacco products to children.

Thus, the Bahamas was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

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<sup>5</sup> 2010 report, WHO FCTC (3 September 2008) Date accessed: 6 August 2015  
[http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/antigua\\_barbuda\\_report.pdf](http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/antigua_barbuda_report.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> 2010 report, WHO FCTC (3 September 2008) Date accessed: 6 August 2015  
[http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/antigua\\_barbuda\\_report.pdf](http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/antigua_barbuda_report.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> 2010 report, WHO FCTC (3 September 2008) Date accessed: 6 August 2015.  
[http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/antigua\\_barbuda\\_report.pdf](http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/antigua_barbuda_report.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> Bahamas, WHO FCTC. Date accessed: 6 August 2015  
<http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/parties/Bahamas>

<sup>9</sup> Bahamas, WHO FCTC. Date accessed: 6 August 2015  
<http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/parties/Bahamas>

<sup>10</sup> Bahamas, WHO FCTC. Date accessed: 6 August 2015  
<http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/parties/Bahamas>

**Barbados: 0**

Barbados partially complied with its commitment to pursue immediately a legislative agenda for passage of the legal provisions related to the FCTC.

On 15th July 2008, Barbados submitted an implementation report to the WHO FCTC Implementation Database.<sup>11</sup> Section 5 of the report deals with “Legislative, executive, administrative and other measures.” This section monitors the relevant areas of Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco from Article 6, Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke from Article 8, Regulation of tobacco product disclosures from Article 10, Illicit trade in tobacco products from Article 15, Sales to and by minors from Article 16, Liability from Article 19, Regulation of the contents of tobacco products from Article 9, Packaging and labelling of tobacco products from Article 11, and Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship from Article 13.<sup>12</sup> Barbados reported that the government adopted legislative measures on “prohibiting or restricting sales to or imports by international travellers of tax- and duty-free tobacco products,” “protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor workplaces,” “protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in public transport,” “requiring manufacturers or importers of tobacco products to disclose to government authorities information about the contents of tobacco products,” “requiring marking of packaging to assist in determining the origin of the product,” and “enacting or strengthening legislation against illicit trade in tobacco products.”<sup>13</sup>

Barbados reported no legislative measures in the areas of liability, sales to and by minors, “enabling the confiscation of proceeds derived from illicit trade in tobacco products,” “licensing or other actions to control or regulate production and distribution in order to prevent illicit trade,” and regulation of disclosure of information on emissions of tobacco products.<sup>14</sup>

Thus, Barbados pursued a legislative agenda for passage of some but not all of the legal provisions related to the FCTC. It was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

**Belize: 0**

Belize partially complied with its commitment to pursue immediately a legislative agenda for passage of the legal provisions related to the FCTC.

On 7 April 2008, the government of Belize submitted an implementation report to the WHO FCTC Implementation Database.<sup>15</sup> Section 5 of the report deals with “Legislative, executive, administrative and other measures.” This section monitors the relevant areas of Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco from Article 6, Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke from Article 8, Regulation of tobacco product disclosures from Article 10, Illicit trade in tobacco products from Article 15, Sales to and by minors from Article 16, Liability from Article 19, Regulation of the

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<sup>11</sup> 2009 Report, WHO FCTC (15 July 2008). Date accessed: 6 August 2015.

[http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/barbados\\_report.pdf](http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/barbados_report.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> 2009 Report, WHO FCTC (15 July 2008). Date accessed: 6 August 2015

[http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/barbados\\_report.pdf](http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/barbados_report.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> 2009 Report, WHO FCTC (15 July 2008). Date accessed: 6 August 2015

[http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/barbados\\_report.pdf](http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/barbados_report.pdf)

<sup>14</sup> 2009 Report, WHO FCTC (15 July 2008). Date accessed: 6 August 2015

[http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/barbados\\_report.pdf](http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/barbados_report.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> 2009 Report, WHO FCTC (9 April 2008). Date accessed: 6 August 2015

[http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/belize\\_report.pdf](http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/belize_report.pdf)

contents of tobacco products from Article 9, Packaging and labelling of tobacco products from Article 11, and Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship from Article 13.<sup>16</sup>

Belize reported that it has taken legislative measures in the following areas: protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in healthcare facilities and cultural facilities; “requiring marking of packaging to assist in determining the origin of the product and to assist in determining whether the product is legally for sale on the domestic market”; “requiring that marking is in legible form and/or appear in its principal language or languages”; and “enacting or strengthening legislation against illicit trade in tobacco products.”<sup>17</sup>

Belize reported that they have not taken legislative action on the following areas: sales to and by minors; “enabling the confiscation of proceeds derived from the illicit trade”; “licensing or other actions to control or regulate production and distribution”; and price and tax measures to reduce tobacco demand.<sup>18</sup>

Thus, Belize pursued a legislative agenda for passage of some but not all of the legal provisions related to the FCTC. It was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

**Bermuda: 0**

Bermuda partially complied with its commitment to pursue immediately a legislative agenda for passage of the legal provisions related to the FCTC.

Bermuda is not monitored by WHO or PAHO. No references are available for whether it supported legislative action on smoking in public, warning labels, or the banning of advertising, promotion and sale of tobacco products to children. However, Bermuda supported the introduction of fiscal measures to reduce the accessibility of tobacco (2007-08).

Thus, Bermuda was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

**British Virgin Islands: N/A**

No references.

**Cayman Islands: 0**

The Cayman Islands partially complied with its commitment to pursue immediately a legislative agenda for passage of the legal provisions related to the FCTC.

The Cayman Islands is not monitored by WHO or PAHO.

According to compliance with subsequent legislative commitments related to tobacco, the Cayman Islands fully complied with its commitment to support the immediate enactment of legislation to ban the sale of tobacco products to children (2007-04), to support the immediate enactment of legislation to ban the advertising of tobacco products to children (2007-05), to support the immediate enactment of legislation to ban the promotion of tobacco products to children (2007-06), and to support the immediate enactment of legislation to limit or eliminate smoking in public places (2007-03). However, no information was available on whether or no legislative action was taken for tobacco fiscal measures.

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<sup>16</sup> 2009 Report, WHO FCTC (9 April 2008). Date accessed: 6 August 2015  
[http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/belize\\_report.pdf](http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/belize_report.pdf)

<sup>17</sup> 2009 Report, WHO FCTC (9 April 2008). Date accessed: 6 August 2015.  
[http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/belize\\_report.pdf](http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/belize_report.pdf)

<sup>18</sup> 2009 Report, WHO FCTC (9 April 2008). Date accessed: 6 August 2015.  
[http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/belize\\_report.pdf](http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/belize_report.pdf)

Thus, the Cayman Islands was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

**Dominica: 0**

Dominica partially complied with its commitment to pursue immediately a legislative agenda for passage of the legal provisions related to the FCTC.

Dominica did not submit a report to the WHO FCTC Implementation Database during the compliance period.<sup>19</sup>

According to performance with subsequent commitments related to tobacco legislation, Dominica did not support legislative measures on banning tobacco sales to children (2007-04), banning tobacco promotion to children (2007-06), banning tobacco advertisement to children (2007-05), banning smoking in public places (2007-03), or regulating warning labels (2007-07). However, Dominica did support legislation on tobacco related fiscal measures to reduce the accessibility of tobacco.

Thus, Dominica was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

**Grenada: 0**

Grenada partially complied with its commitment to pursue immediately a legislative agenda for passage of the legal provisions related to the FCTC.

Grenada did not submit an implementation report to the WHO FCTC Implementation Database during the compliance period.<sup>20</sup>

Grenada did not support the enactment of legislation to ban smoking in public (2007-03), regulate warning labels (2007-07), ban tobacco promotion (2007-06), advertisement (2007-05) and sales to children (2007-04). However, Grenada partially complied with its commitment to enact legislation for fiscal measures to reduce accessibility of tobacco (2007-08).

Thus, Grenada was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

**Guyana: 0**

Guyana partially complied with its commitment to pursue immediately a legislative agenda for passage of the legal provisions related to the FCTC.

On 12 December 2007, Guyana submitted an implementation report to the WHO FCTC Implementation Database.<sup>21</sup> Section 5 of the report deals with “Legislative, executive, administrative and other measures.” This section monitors the relevant areas of Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco from Article 6, Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke from Article 8, Regulation of tobacco product disclosures from Article 10, Illicit trade in tobacco products from Article 15, Sales to and by minors from Article 16, Liability from Article 19, Regulation of the contents of tobacco products from Article 9, Packaging and labelling of tobacco products from Article 11, and Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship from Article 13.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> Dominica, WHO FCTC. Date accessed: 6 August 2015  
<http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/parties/Dominica>

<sup>20</sup> Grenada, WHO FCTC. Date accessed: 6 August 2015  
<http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/parties/Grenada>

<sup>21</sup> 2007 Report, WHO FCTC (12 December 2007). Date accessed: 6 August 2015  
[http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/guyana\\_report.pdf](http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/guyana_report.pdf)

<sup>22</sup> 2007 Report, WHO FCTC (12 December 2007). Date accessed: 6 August 2015  
[http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/guyana\\_report.pdf](http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/guyana_report.pdf)

Guyana reported that it has taken legislative measures in the following areas: protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in educational facilities and private workplaces; “Requiring manufacturers and/or importers of tobacco products to disclose to governmental authorities information about contents”; “requiring marking of packaging to assist in determining the origin of the product”; “requiring that marking is in legible form and/or appear in its principal language or languages”; and “licensing or other actions to control or regulate production and distribution.”<sup>23</sup>

Guyana reported that it has not taken legislative action on the following areas: sales to and by minors; “enacting or strengthening legislation against illicit trade in tobacco products”; “enabling the confiscation of proceeds derived from the illicit trade”; and “assist in determining whether the product is legally for sale on the domestic market.”<sup>24</sup>

Thus, Guyana pursued a legislative agenda for passage of some but not all of the legal provisions related to the FCTC. It was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

#### **Haiti: N/A**

No references.

#### **Jamaica: 0**

Jamaica partially complied with its commitment to pursue immediately a legislative agenda for passage of the legal provisions related to the FCTC.

On 18 July 2008, Jamaica submitted an implementation report to the WHO FCTC Implementation Database.<sup>25</sup> Section 5 of the report deals with “Legislative, executive, administrative and other measures.” This section monitors the relevant areas of Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco from Article 6, Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke from Article 8, Regulation of tobacco product disclosures from Article 10, Illicit trade in tobacco products from Article 15, Sales to and by minors from Article 16, Liability from Article 19, Regulation of the contents of tobacco products from Article 9, Packaging and labelling of tobacco products from Article 11, and Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship from Article 13.<sup>26</sup>

Jamaica reported that it has taken legislative measures in the following areas: by protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor workplaces; by protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in public transport; requiring manufacturers or importers of tobacco products to disclose to government authorities information about the contents of tobacco product; requiring marking of packaging to assist in determining the origin of the product; requiring that marking is presented in legible form or appears in the principal language or languages of the country; prohibiting the sales of tobacco products to minors; prohibiting or promoting the prohibition of the distribution of free tobacco products to minors and the public; prohibiting the sales of tobacco products by minors; 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

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<sup>23</sup> 2007 Report, WHO FCTC (12 December 2007). Date accessed: 6 August 2015

[http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/guyana\\_report.pdf](http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/guyana_report.pdf)

<sup>24</sup> 2007 Report, WHO FCTC (12 December 2007). Date accessed: 6 August 2015

[http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/guyana\\_report.pdf](http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/guyana_report.pdf)

<sup>25</sup> 2009 Report, WHO FCTC (18 July 2008). Date accessed: 6 August 2015

[http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/jamaica\\_report.pdf](http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/jamaica_report.pdf)

<sup>26</sup> 2009 Report, WHO FCTC (18 July 2008). Date accessed: 6 August 2015

[http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/jamaica\\_report.pdf](http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/jamaica_report.pdf)



effects, hazards or emissions; requiring that packaging and labelling also carry health warnings describing the harmful effects of tobacco use.<sup>27</sup>

Jamaica reported that it has not taken legislative action on the following areas: instituting a comprehensive ban of all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship; regulation of the contents of tobacco products; prohibiting the sale of cigarettes individually or in small packets; providing for penalties against sellers and distributors in order to ensure compliance; protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor public places; and price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco.<sup>28</sup>

Thus, Jamaica pursued a legislative agenda for passage of some but not all of the legal provisions related to the FCTC. Thus, it was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

#### **Montserrat: N/A**

No references.

(Not monitored by WHO or PAHO, and no available information on government website)

#### **Saint Kitts and Nevis: 0**

Saint Kitts and Nevis partially complied with its commitment to pursue immediately a legislative agenda for passage of the legal provisions related to the FCTC.

Saint Kitts and Nevis did not submit an implementation report to the WHO FCTC Implementation Database during the compliance period.<sup>29</sup> Saint Kitts and Nevis did not ratify the WHO FCTC during the compliance period.<sup>30</sup> It ratified the convention on 21 June 2011.<sup>31</sup>

According to compliance assessments with subsequent commitments to pursue tobacco related legislation, Saint Kitts and Nevis did not ban smoking in public (2007-03), sale of tobacco products to children (2007-04), advertising of tobacco products to children (2007-05), promotion of tobacco products to children (2007-06), and did not insist on tobacco warning labels (2007-07). Saint Kitts and Nevis partially complied with commitment to introduce such fiscal measures as will reduce accessibility of tobacco (2007-08).

Thus, Saint Kitts and Nevis was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

#### **Saint Lucia: -1**

Saint Lucia did not comply with its commitment to pursue immediately a legislative agenda for passage of the legal provisions related to the FCTC.

Saint Lucia did not submit an implementation report to the WHO FCTC Implementation Database during the compliance period.<sup>32</sup>

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<sup>27</sup> 2009 Report, WHO FCTC (18 July 2008). Date accessed: 6 August 2015

[http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/jamaica\\_report.pdf](http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/jamaica_report.pdf)

<sup>28</sup> 2009 Report, WHO FCTC (18 July 2008). Date accessed: 6 August 2015

[http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/jamaica\\_report.pdf](http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/jamaica_report.pdf)

<sup>29</sup> Saint Kitts and Nevis, WHO FCTC. Date accessed: 6 August 2015

<http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/parties/Saint%20Kitts%20and%20Nevis>

<sup>30</sup> Saint Kitts and Nevis, WHO FCTC. Date accessed: 6 August 2015

<http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/parties/Saint%20Kitts%20and%20Nevis>

<sup>31</sup> Saint Kitts and Nevis, WHO FCTC. Date accessed: 6 August 2015

<http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/parties/Saint%20Kitts%20and%20Nevis>

<sup>32</sup> Saint Lucia, WHO FCTC. Date accessed: 6 August 2015

<http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/parties/Saint%20Lucia>

Saint Lucia did not support the immediate enactment of legislation to ban smoking in public (2007-03), to ban the sale of tobacco products to children (2007-04), to ban advertising of tobacco products to children (2007-05), to ban promotion of tobacco products to children (2007-06), to insist on warning labels (2007-07), or to introduce such fiscal measures as will reduce accessibility of tobacco (2007-08).

Thus, Saint Lucia was assigned a score of -1 for lack of compliance.

#### **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: 0**

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines partially complied with its commitment to pursue immediately a legislative agenda for passage of the legal provisions related to the FCTC.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines did not submit an implementation report to the WHO FCTC Implementation Database during the compliance period.<sup>33</sup> Saint Vincent and the Grenadines did not ratify the WHO FCTC during the compliance period.<sup>34</sup> It ratified the convention on 29 October 2010.<sup>35</sup>

According to compliance assessments on subsequent commitments to pursue legislation related to tobacco regulation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines did not support the immediate enactment of legislation to ban the advertising of tobacco products to children, (2007-05), did not sale of tobacco products to children (2007-04), and promotion of tobacco products to children (2007-06). St. Vincent and the Grenadines partially complied with commitment to introduce such fiscal measures as will reduce accessibility of tobacco (2007-07).

Thus, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

#### **Suriname: 0**

Suriname partially complied with its commitment to pursue immediately a legislative agenda for passage of the legal provisions related to the FCTC.

Suriname did not submit an implementation report to the WHO FCTC Implementation Database during the compliance period.<sup>36</sup> It did not ratify the WHO FCTC during the compliance period.<sup>37</sup> It ratified the convention on 8 December, 2008.<sup>38</sup>

According to compliance assessments with subsequent commitments to pursue legislation related to tobacco, Suriname did not ban smoking in public (2007-03), sales of tobacco products to children (2007-04), advertising of tobacco products to children (2007-05), promotion of tobacco products to children (2007-06), and did not insist on warning labels (2007-07). Suriname partially complied with commitment to introduce such fiscal measures as will reduce accessibility of tobacco.

Thus, Suriname was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

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<sup>33</sup> Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, WHO FCTC. Date accessed: 6 August 2015

<http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/parties/Saint%20Vincent%20and%20the%20Grenadines>

<sup>34</sup> Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, WHO FCTC. Date accessed: 6 August 2015

<http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/parties/Saint%20Vincent%20and%20the%20Grenadines>

<sup>35</sup> Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, WHO FCTC. Date accessed: 6 August 2015

<http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/parties/Saint%20Vincent%20and%20the%20Grenadines>

<sup>36</sup> Suriname, WHO FCTC. Date accessed: 6 August 2015

<http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/parties/Suriname>

<sup>37</sup> Suriname, WHO FCTC. Date accessed: 6 August 2015

<http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/parties/Suriname>

<sup>38</sup> Suriname, WHO FCTC. Date accessed: 6 August 2015

<http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/parties/Suriname>

**Trinidad and Tobago: +1**

Trinidad and Tobago fully complied with its commitment to pursue immediately a legislative agenda for passage of the legal provisions related to the FCTC.

Trinidad and Tobago did not submit an implementation report to the WHO during the compliance period.<sup>39</sup>

Trinidad and Tobago partially complied with its commitment to introduce such fiscal measures as will reduce accessibility of tobacco (2007-08), and to insist on tobacco warning labels (2007-07). Trinidad and Tobago fully complied with commitment to ban promotion to children (2007-06), ban advertisement to children (2007-05), ban sales to children (2007-04), and ban smoking in public (2007-03).

Thus, Trinidad and Tobago was assigned a score of +1 for full compliance.

**Turks and Caicos**

No references.

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<sup>39</sup> Trinidad and Tobago, WHO FCTC Implementation Database. Date accessed: 6 August 2015  
<http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/parties/Trinidad%20and%20Tobago>