



**says- See what the World is doing against Big Tobacco
– sadly Hong Kong has no political will to follow their lead and has fallen way
behind in its Duty of Care to the health of its residents and their offspring**

Plain packaging:

International developments

Summary: Plain packaging was implemented in Australia in 2012, has been adopted in Ireland and the United Kingdom for implementation May 20, 2016, and is under formal consideration in Norway, Hungary, Sweden, Finland, France (confirmed) , Canada, New Zealand (confirmed) , Singapore, Turkey and South Africa. Hong Kong has not even held a public consultation.

FRANCE

Deadline set for plain packs, JTI to appeal

23 Mar 2016. **Plain packaging** of tobacco products will be mandatory from 1 January 2017 and Japan Tobacco International's French subsidiary (JTI France) will challenge the measure, news site Medical Xpress reported.

JTI France in a statement said would challenge the measure, the site said, citing Agence France-Presse as its source.

"The introduction of plain packages doesn't take into account the damage it does to the property rights of companies, in particular intellectual property rights," JTI France Corporate Relations and Communications Director Benoit Bas said in the statement. JTI's appeal will not suspend the introduction of plain packs which must be completed by the end of this year, the news site said.

» [read more](#)

▶ INDONESIA

Jakarta to ban display at point of sale

22.03.2016. The Jakarta Legislative Council plans to introduce a bylaw that will ban the display of cigarettes at point of sale in the city, newspaper The Jakarta Post reported.

» [read more](#)

<http://www.tobaccojournal.com/>

CANADA

Government seeks input on plain-pack impact

16 Mar 2016. The Public Health Agency has requested input on the benefits and cost impact of introducing plain packaging for tobacco products, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation reported.

[» read more](#)

SINGAPORE

Parliament approves display ban

15 Mar 2016. Parliament approved a display ban for tobacco products in most retail outlets beginning next year, The Straits Times reported.

[» read more](#)

UNITED STATES

California Senate votes to raise smoking age to 21

11 Mar 2016. The California Senate approved a package of anti-tobacco legislation that includes raising the minimum age for the purchase of tobacco products to 21 and applying the same restrictions as combustible products to e-cigarettes, the Associated Press said.

[» read more](#)



[Plain packaging causes surge in Quitline calls](#) 100%

Plain packaging causes surge in Quitline calls ,Tobacco Journal ... ,Tobacco Journal **International AUSTRALIA**

Plain packaging causes surge in Quitline calls 14 Jan 2014. ... increased by 78 per cent since the introduction of **plain packaging** for tobacco products in 2012, according to a ... that the spike in calls after the introduction of

Size: 19.4 K - Created: 14-01-14 - Modified: 14-01-14 11:42

Path: [/News/2014-1/Plain packaging causes surge in Quitline calls](#)



[Plain packaging bill by 2014](#)

100%

Plain packaging bill by 2014 ,Tobacco Journal ... ,Tobacco Journal International **NEW ZEALAND Plain packaging** bill by 2014 19 Feb 2013. Legislation to mandate **plain packaging** for tobacco products will go before Parliament ... implementation until legal challenges to Australia?s **plain packaging** law are settled, Turia said. Those challenges ... become the world?s second country to introduce tobacco

Size: 19.6 K - Created: 19-02-13 - Modified: 21-02-13 13:36

Path: [/News/2013-2/Plain packaging bill by 2014](#)

Tobacco retailers quantify damage from **plain packaging** ,Tobacco Journal International,Tobacco Journal ... **EUROPEAN UNION** Tobacco retailers quantify damage from **plain packaging** 14 Nov 2011. The president of the federation of tobacco retailers (CEDT) said display bans, **plain packaging**, oversized health warnings and bans on ... their already burgeoning activity as a result of

Size: 19.6 K - Created: 14-11-11 - Modified: 16-10-12 11:36

Path: [/News/2011-11/Tobacco retailers quantify damage from plain packaging](/News/2011-11/Tobacco%20retailers%20quantify%20damage%20from%20plain%20packaging)

MPs pass legislation to introduce standardised cigarette packaging - UK
House of Commons votes 367 to 113 in favour of uniform size, shape and design featuring only brand name and health warnings

<http://www.theguardian.com/politics/2015/mar/11/mps-pass-legislation-introduce-standardised-cigarette-packaging>

[http://www.tobaccotactics.org/index.php/Plain Packaging in the UK](http://www.tobaccotactics.org/index.php/Plain_Packaging_in_the_UK)

Ireland passes plain packaging bill for cigarettes

Republic leads charge in Europe by passing bill that will mean tobacco products cannot use colourful livery, thereby reducing attraction of smoking to youngsters

<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/mar/03/ireland-passes-plain-packaging-bill-cigarettes-smoking-tobacco>

Plain packaging NZ

This page provides updates on the progress of the Smoke-free Environments (Tobacco Plain Packaging) Amendment Bill. It also provides links to the consultation process (now closed), cabinet papers, submissions, reports and other related links.

<http://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/preventative-health-wellness/tobacco-control/plain-packaging>

France votes for plain cigarette packaging from 2016

Cigarettes will be sold in logo-free packaging from

<http://www.theguardian.com/society/2015/dec/18/france-votes-for-plain-cigarette-packaging-from-2016>

Impact of point-of-sale tobacco display bans: findings from the International Tobacco Control Four Country Survey

Impulse purchasing of cigarettes was lower in places that enacted POS display bans. These findings indicate that implementing POS tobacco display bans does result in lower exposure to tobacco marketing and less frequent impulse purchasing of cigarettes

<http://her.oxfordjournals.org/content/28/5/898>

Tobacco display bans are in place in several countries: [Canada](#), [Croatia](#), [Ireland](#), [Iceland](#), [Norway](#), [Russia](#), [Thailand](#), [Finland](#), [Australia](#), [New Zealand](#) and the [United Kingdom](#) Singapore (2017) and Indonesia (proposed)

In the August 2010 issue of [Pediatrics](#) it is argued that young people who visit tobacco stores frequently smoke more often than their peers.

Country	Notes and date of implementation
Australia	Retail display ban now in all states and territories with the exception of specialist tobacconists
Canada	Display ban now in place for all provinces and territories with Saskatchewan being the first in 2005. The most recent legislation coming into force in Labrador and Newfoundland on 1 January 2010. Ontario banned the display of tobacco products from 31 May 2008 and Alberta and British Columbia in the summer of 2008
Croatia	Display of tobacco products banned from 1 July 2014
England	A retail display ban for large shops (over 280 sq m) came into force on 6 April 2012 and for smaller shops on 6 April 2015. ^[7]
Finland	Display of tobacco products banned from 1 January 2012
Iceland	First country in the world to implement a shop display ban for tobacco in 2001
Ireland	First country in the EU to implement a display ban which came into effect on 1 July 2009
Kosovo	A full retail display ban came into force on 24 June 2013
New Zealand	Tobacco display ban came into force on 23 July 2012
Northern Ireland	A retail display ban for large shops (over 280 sq m) came into force on 31 October 2012 and for smaller shops on 6 April 2015
Norway	Since 1 January 2010 the display of tobacco products has been prohibited
Russia	Display of tobacco products banned from 1 July 2014
Scotland	A retail display ban for large shops (over 280 sq m) came into force on 29 April 2013 and for smaller shops on 6 April 2015
Thailand	Display ban came into effect in 2005
Wales	A retail display ban for large shops (over 280 sq m) came into force on 3 December 2012 and for smaller shops on 6 April 2015

Countries with Smoking Bans in vehicles carrying children

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smoking_bans_in_private_vehicles

- [Jurisdictions with a smoking ban in private vehicles](#)
 - [4.1 Australia](#)

- [4.2 Bahrain](#)
- [4.3 Canada](#)
- [4.4 Cyprus](#)
- [4.5 France](#)
- [4.6 Mauritius](#)
- [4.7 South Africa](#)
- [4.8 United Arab Emirates](#)
- [4.9 United Kingdom](#)
 - [4.9.1 Jersey](#)
- [4.10 United States](#)
- [5 Planned smoking bans in private vehicles](#)
 - [5.1 Finland](#)
 - [5.2 Ireland](#)
 - [5.3 Israel](#)
 - [5.4 Netherlands](#)
 - [5.5 Taiwan](#)

<http://www.scotsman.com/news/msps-pass-ban-on-smoking-in-cars-when-children-are-present-1-3978590>
 SCOTLAND - MSPs pass ban on smoking in cars when children are present



Graphic Warnings



 [Our Blog Posts](#)

[Home](#) > [Tobacco Unfiltered](#) > New Report: Graphic Cigarette Warnings Spread Around World

New Report: Graphic Cigarette Warnings Spread Around World

77 countries and territories now require them

Posted by: Editor | Oct 14, 2014



The number of countries requiring graphic health warnings on cigarette packs is growing rapidly, according to a [report issued today by the Canadian Cancer Society](#).

The report finds that 77 countries and territories have finalized picture warnings — up from 55 countries that had implemented by the end of 2012 and just one country — Canada — in 2001.

The report ranks 198 countries and territories on the size of their health warnings on cigarette packs. Key findings include:

- **Thailand has the world's largest warnings covering 85 percent of the back and front of packs, followed by Australia, which was the first nation to require that cigarettes be sold in plain packaging, without brand colors and logos.**
- Almost half the world's population is covered by the 77 countries and territories that have finalized picture warning requirements.
- 60 countries and territories have required warnings that (bare minimum) cover **at least 50** percent of the pack front and back (on average), up from 47 in 2012, 32 in 2010 and 24 in 2008.

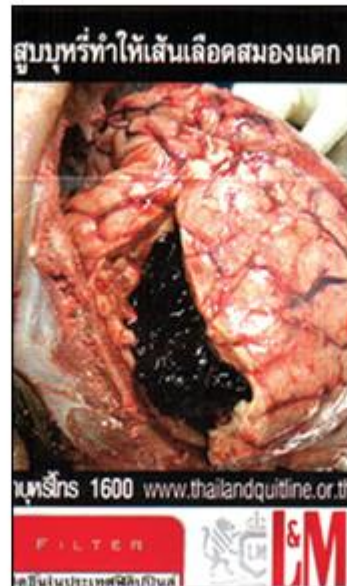
The United States tied for last with 55 other countries that do not require any graphic health warnings. The current U.S. warnings, which are text-only and printed on the side of cigarette packs, are stale and unnoticed. They haven't been updated in 30 years. The [Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids is calling on the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to quickly develop and implement large, graphic warnings](#), as required by U.S. law.

Studies around the world show that large, graphic warnings are most effective at informing consumers about the health risks of smoking. Such warnings can motivate smokers to quit and discourage nonsmokers from starting.

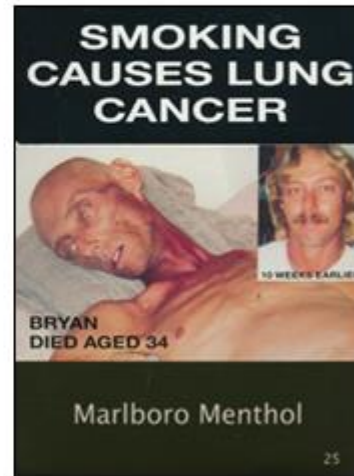
Three Graphic Warning Label Examples



Uruguay



Thailand



Australia
(Plain Package)

As [Canadian Cancer Society says in their press release](#), "A picture says a thousand words. Pictures can convey a message with far more impact than can a text-only message... the effectiveness of warnings increases with size."

Tobacco companies know that graphic warnings are effective, which is why they have vigorously opposed countries' efforts to require them and place other restrictions on tobacco packaging and labeling. [Uruguay is currently fighting a legal challenge from Philip Morris International](#) over the country's landmark policies that mandate large, graphic warnings and prohibit deceptive cigarette labels such as "light" and "low-tar." Uruguay and other **countries that have ratified the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control are obligated to implement large, clear, and rotating health warnings on all tobacco products.**

"The international momentum in implementing picture warnings is all the more significant given tobacco industry opposition," says the Canadian Cancer Society's Rob Cunningham. "If picture warnings did not work to reduce smoking, then the tobacco industry would not be opposed."

Governments and health advocates should do all they can to make sure the global momentum for effective tobacco health warnings continues.

Learn [more about health warnings](#) and see a slideshow of graphic warnings from around the world. (Images taken from the report)

http://global.tobaccofreekids.org/en/solutions/international_issues/warning_labels/

Hong Kong 50% on front 50% on back (**bare minimum under FCTC**)

http://global.tobaccofreekids.org/files/pdfs/en/WL_country_Hong_Kong_en.pdf

Thailand 85% of total package space

http://global.tobaccofreekids.org/files/pdfs/en/WL_country_Thailand_en.pdf

Smokefree outdoor Working Areas

Outdoor Area Lists - As of January 1, 2016

A small thumbnail image of a table with two columns. The first column lists various municipalities, and the second column lists the corresponding smokefree beach laws. The text is too small to read.

[35\) Municipalities with Smokefree Beach Laws](#)

A small thumbnail image of a table with two columns. The first column lists various municipalities, and the second column lists the corresponding smokefree outdoor public transit waiting area laws. The text is too small to read.

[36\) Municipalities with Smokefree Outdoor Public Transit Waiting Area Laws](#)

A small thumbnail image of a table with two columns. The first column lists various municipalities, and the second column lists the corresponding smokefree outdoor dining and bar patio laws. The text is too small to read.

[37\) Municipalities with Smokefree Outdoor Dining and Bar Patio Laws](#)

A small thumbnail image of a table with two columns. The first column lists various municipalities, and the second column lists the corresponding smokefree park laws. The text is too small to read.

[38\) Municipalities with Smokefree Park Laws](#)

A small thumbnail image of a table with two columns. The first column lists various municipalities, and the second column lists the corresponding smokefree zoo laws. The text is too small to read.

[39\) Municipalities with Smokefree Zoo Laws](#)



25) 100% Smokefree Correctional Facilities

Smokefree Outdoor Air

Related Topics

- [Cigarette Butt Pollution Project](#)
- [Earth Research Foundation](#)
- [SurfRider Foundation](#)
- [Model Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking in Outdoor Places of Employment and Public Places](#)
- [The Impact of Tobacco on the Environment](#)
- [Cigarette Butts: A Toxix Threat to Creeks and the Bay](#)
- [Keep Butts Out of Our Bay: Call on your city to pass an outdoor smoking ban](#)

As people enjoy the health benefits of smokefree air indoors, it is only natural to want to enjoy those same benefits in outdoor areas, especially those where people gather or work and have high levels of exposure.

In response to increased public demand and new scientific information on the health hazards in close-quarter outdoor areas, many communities with smokefree indoor air laws **have expanded, or are considering expanding, smokefree protections to some outdoor public places.**



These areas include outdoor workplaces, restaurant and bar patios, service lines, transit waiting areas, public events like county fairs and farmer's markets, as well as parks, beaches, and recreation areas.

It's important for communities to continue focusing on achieving smokefree air for indoor public places and workplaces first, because that is where the majority people are still most exposed to secondhand smoke. Public demand and support for working

on outdoor areas often increases once communities are smokefree indoors.



View ANR Foundation's quarterly [lists of Smokefree Outdoor Areas](#)

<http://www.reuters.com/article/china-smoking-idUSL3N0YK43K20150530>

EVEN CHINA PUTS THE ONUS ON LICENSEES TO STOP ALL SMOKING IN THEIR PREMISES- OR BE FINED

May 31 **Beijing will ban smoking in restaurants, offices and on public transport from Monday**, part of unprecedented new curbs welcomed by anti-tobacco advocates, though how they will be enforced remains to be seen.

Health activists have pushed for years for stronger restrictions on smoking in China, the world's largest tobacco consumer, which is considering further anti-smoking curbs nationwide.

Under the rules, anyone in China's capital who violates the bans, which include smoking near schools and hospitals, must pay 200 yuan (\$32.25). The current fine, seldom enforced, is just 10 yuan (\$1.60).

Anyone who breaks the law three times will be named and shamed on a government website.

And businesses can be fined up to 10,000 yuan (US\$1,600) for failing to stamp out smoking on their premises. "Restaurant staff have a duty to try to dissuade people from smoking," said Mao Qunan, of the National Health and Family Planning Commission. "If they don't listen to persuasion, then law enforcement authorities will file a case against them."

The government will also no longer allow cigarettes to be sold to shops within 100 metres of primary schools and kindergartens, according to state media.

Smoking is a major health crisis in China, where more than 300 million smokers have made cigarettes part of the social fabric, and millions more are exposed to secondhand smoke. More than half of Chinese smokers buy cigarettes at less than five yuan (80 U.S. cents) a pack.

Parliament passed legislation last month banning tobacco ads in mass media, public places on public transport and outdoors. Many Chinese cities have banned smoking in outdoor public places, but enforcement has been lax.

Bright red banners, typically used to display government slogans, have been posted around Beijing with anti-smoking messages. **The city has also set up a hot line on which violators can be reported, the China Daily reported.**

The names of people and companies who violate the rules more than three times will be posted on a government website for a month, state radio said.

Anti-tobacco advocates said they were more confident in the government's will to enforce the bans after a series of tougher measures in recent months, including a bigger tobacco tax.

"We couldn't say this is the strongest law in the world," said Angela Pratt, of the World Health Organization's Tobacco Free Initiative. "But it's certainly up there with the strongest, in that there are no exemptions, no exceptions and no loopholes on the indoor smoking ban requirement."

Beijing Takes Extreme Measures to Ban Smoking, Should NYC Do the Same?

By David B. Samadi • 06/08/15 7:31am

<http://observer.com/2015/06/beijing-takes-extreme-measures-to-ban-smoking-should-nyc-do-the-same/>

Is the future here? No more smoking indoors, period. That's now the law if you live in Beijing. News broke recently of Beijing's recent implementation of the strictest tobacco regulations to date, banning smoking from all indoor public places, including hotels, bars, restaurants and offices. These regulations represent China's quest to halt smoking in a country where 1.5 million people die from smoking-related diseases every year.

Even as widespread knowledge on the dangers of smoking being a massive risk factor for cancer, heart disease, lung and neurological disorders among others, people still continue to smoke. It's estimated that 70 percent of smokers wish to quit but only 2 percent succeed.

The extremes around banning smoking in China are a controversial approach to push people to quit. But we cannot ignore the fact that smoking is arguably one of the biggest global public health issues we have.

Health activists have pushed for years for stronger restrictions on smoking in China, the world's largest tobacco consumer. **The new regulations include up to a 10,000 yuan (US\$1,600) fine for public places not enforcing these laws at their locations.**

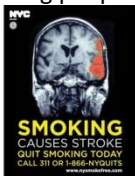
Cigarettes will also no longer be sold in shops within 100 meters of primary schools and kindergartens. Bright red banners banning the habit typically used to display government slogans have been posted around the city.

In China, more than 300 million people smoke, threading the habit into the social fabric and culture. Some have even called it the 'national pastime.'

And of course, millions more are subjected to second-hand smoke. In

comparison, New York City's adult smoking rate continues to climb with reports showing a 16% rise in 2014. Over 1 million New Yorkers smoke, including 21,000 high school students. Health officials blame this rise in smoking on cuts for the city's annual tobacco control budget, which pays for anti-smoking programs and marketing campaigns. Some experts also say the city's anti-tobacco efforts in recent years haven't focused on educating casual smokers, those in their mid-20s to early 40s, which could be the major demographic contributing to the rise.

It makes sense to focus efforts on preventing young people from picking up the habit, however efforts are not showing results. Last year, the New York City launched an US\$830,000 ad campaign titled "Imagine for Life" aimed at young people who casually pick up smoking in social settings.



<

NYC Anti-Smoking Ad (Getty Images).

Under New York City's former Mayor Michael Bloomberg, radical shifts were made to curb smoking among residents. The signature health initiative barred smoking in restaurants, hotels, bars and public parks. They also launched graphic campaigns showing the effects of smoke-damaged internal organs and other smoking-related complications to discourage potential new smokers, especially young people. They even instituted more taxes when a pack of cigarettes is purchased, more than any other city in the United States.

Some argue that given the rise of smoking among adults, these campaigns have been unsuccessful in discouraging the habit. On the other side, Beijing is using public shaming tactics towards those who do not properly enforce the new laws. **Those who break the law three times will be publicly shamed with their photo on a government website and will receive a fine. They've also launched a hotline for residents to report smoking offenders.**

The extremes around banning smoking in China are a controversial approach to push people to quit. But we cannot ignore the fact that smoking is arguably one of the biggest global public health issues we have. According to the Centers for Disease Control, smoking harms nearly every organ in the body. Quitting smoking lowers the risk of many chronic diseases and can add years to your life. It's the leading preventable cause of death in the United States. When it comes to cancer, other than lung cancer, smoking also increases the risk of blood, pancreatic, liver, colon and esophageal cancer—some of the deadliest cancers known to man.

The largest reason smoking creates a health problem stems from second-hand smoke, which can be more damaging than actually smoking. **Secondhand smoke contains at least 250 known toxic chemicals including more than 50 that can cause cancer. More than 126 million non-smoking Americans continue to be exposed, whether they're at home, going to work and in a public place.**

The government owns the responsibility for establishing successful public health programs and providing education and resources to help smokers who want to quit, quit.

The results of this stricter approach to smoking throughout Beijing will be interesting to see unfold.

WHO IS AT FAULT ?

John Tsang playing GOD & ignoring FCTC requirements



Ko Wing Man

no political will to stand up and fight for what is right



Sophia Chan

Likewise her leader

might as well stay at Uni & submit studies to journals



How many people know who this is ?

Likewise above



Joseph Lee Kok Long
Nurse
Legco Member who disbelieves tobacco tax can stop people smoking
Chairman Panel on Health Services



Leung Ka Lau
Doctor
Likewise above
Deputy Chairman Panel on Health Services – 2nd worst attendance record in Legco



Wong Ting Kwong



Vincent Fang Kang



立法會 CB(1)2207/10-11(01)號文件
(只備中文本)



關注控煙工作委員會簡介

關注控煙工作委員會(「關注控煙會」)於 2009 年成立。該會支持合理的煙草法規，其成立的主要目的之一是要引起公眾關注大幅增加煙草稅會導致私煙活動顯著增長。
關注控煙會的成員包括 7-Eleven (香港)、OK 便利店有限公司、華潤萬家(香港)有限公司、全港報販大聯盟、英美煙草(香港)有限公司、香港煙草業聯合商會有限公司、菲利普莫里斯亞洲集團有限公司、太平洋雪茄有限公司和香煙經銷商新連(香港)有限公司。兩位擔任關注控煙會名譽顧問的立法會議員為方剛議員及黃定光議員。

TCCG was established in 2009. It supports the legitimate regulation on tobacco. It aims to raise the public concern on the smuggling which is caused by tobacco tax. Members include 7-11 (Hong Kong), OK Convenience Store, China Resources Vanguard Shops, Coalition of Hong Kong Newspaper and Magazine Merchants, BAT, Hong Kong Federation of Tobacco Industry Limited, Philip Morris, Pacific Cigar Company and a tobacco trader. **Honorary consultant: LegCo members – Vincent Fang Kang and Wong Ting-kwong**

Health groups dismayed by news 'big tobacco' funded rightwing thinktanks

The **Adam Smith Institute** and the Institute of Economic Affairs received money from cigarette firms, it has been revealed

Ukip has positioned itself firmly on the side of smokers. Photograph: Peter Macdiarmid/Getty Images

[Jamie Doward](http://www.theguardian.com/society/2013/jun/01/thinktanks-big-tobacco-funds-smoking) <http://www.theguardian.com/society/2013/jun/01/thinktanks-big-tobacco-funds-smoking>

Saturday 1 June 2013 22.36 BST Last modified on Tuesday 26 January 2016 01.03 GMT

Two of Britain's leading free-market thinktanks have been criticised for taking money from "big tobacco". The **Adam Smith Institute (ASI)** and the Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) have received tens of thousands of pounds in funding from leading tobacco companies.

Their admissions have dismayed health groups, which question the degree to which both organisations have influenced government thinking, [especially on plain packaging for cigarettes](#). It also highlights the entrenched links between "big tobacco" and the libertarian strand of British politics that has been strengthened by the recent rise of Ukip, a party that has positioned itself firmly on the side of smokers.

Both thinktanks have criticised plans to [force retailers to sell cigarettes in unbranded cartons](#), an initiative that cancer charities claim will curb smoking among the young, but which was recently abandoned by the government. They have also criticised anti-tobacco measures such as the ban on smoking in pubs, arguing that they represent an attack on civil liberties.

However, news that they have been receiving tobacco money has raised questions about whether World [Health Organisation \(WHO\)](#) guidelines governing transparency on tobacco funding are being breached. British American Tobacco, the company behind brands such as Lucky Strike and Dunhill, has confirmed that in 2011 it gave the IEA £10,000, plus £1,000 in event sponsorship. Last year it donated a further £20,000 to the institute.

The ASI confirmed that 3% of its funding came from tobacco firms, although it declined to reveal how much. It said that it had a policy of capping private donations, although a spokesman declined to reveal the level of the cap. However, company accounts reveal that Adam Smith Services Ltd had an income of just under £750,000 in 2011, the latest year available, which suggests that it received around £24,000 from "big tobacco" [see footnote].

"At the current time, with a centre-right government, thinktanks which represent the libertarian right wing like the IEA and ASI are crucial players in the development of public policy," said Deborah Arnott, chief executive of smoking-related health charity Ash.

"The government needs to take note that tobacco industry funding of such organisations completely undermines the credibility of their opposition to standard packaging," she added. "For the government to allow its policies to be influenced by tobacco-funded think-tanks would be a breach of its legal obligations under the WHO tobacco treaty."

A spokesman for Marlboro manufacturer Philip Morris International said: "We confirm that we are a member of the Institute of Economic Affairs, but cannot provide you with any further details."

Both JTI, which makes Camel, and Imperial, whose brands include Embassy, staunchly defended their donations to the thinktanks. "We believe the contributions of organisations like the ASI and the IEA are very valuable in an open and free society. We respect their work and share their views on many issues," said a spokesman for Imperial.

In a statement JTI said: "We work with the Institute of Economic Affairs and the Adam Smith Institute as their economic and behavioural expertise help us better understand which tobacco regulation measures will work and which will not."

For years critics of the tobacco industry have questioned whether the two thinktanks receive funding from cigarette companies. Tobacco Tactics, part of the [Tobacco Control Research Group](#) at the University of Bath, notes that both thinktanks took part in a series of debates organised by the pro-tobacco pressure group Forest in June 2011. It also reported that in March 2011 Eamonn Butler, the ASI's director, was one of a number of signatories to a letter to the *Daily Telegraph* attacking the government's position on tobacco control.

The ASI was part of a coalition that sought to overturn the smoking ban in pubs and published a report written by a pro-smoking blogger attacking the introduction of plain packaging with "no solid evidence of its efficacy or unintended consequences".

The IEA's director, Mark Littlewood, has called the plan to introduce plain packaging, the "latest ludicrous move in the unending, ceaseless, bullying war against those who choose to produce and consume tobacco".

Defence of the tobacco industry by Littlewood, who is an independent business adviser to the government, prompted questions to be asked of the coalition.

The business secretary, Vince Cable, was forced to rebut claims that Littlewood was open to a charge of a conflict of interest, saying he had no role in tobacco-related matters.

The IEA, which did not respond to requests for comment, has never confirmed whether it receives tobacco money. "If the IEA really believes its policies are completely independent from its funding, it should have the courage of its convictions and be honest about where it gets its money from," Arnott said.

- This footnote was appended on 6 June 2013. We have been asked to make it clear that the Adam Smith Institute received £13,000 from tobacco companies, but stress that none went to Adam Smith Services Ltd, which has nothing to do with the institute.

<http://www.lionrockinstitute.org/en/2010/03/contributors/>



DR. EAMONN BUTLER

Dr. Eamonn Butler is **Director of the Adam Smith Institute**, a market economics think tank based in London, and is a leading figure in the development of public policy in the United Kingdom. He's written numerous academic and non-academic books including the latest, *The Rotten State of Britain*. He is Vice President of the Mont Pelerin Society, an international academy of free market economists and political theorists, and lectures and writes internationally on policy issues.



The Lion Rock Institute

Lunch with Dr Eamonn Butler, Director of the **Adam Smith Institute**

Meet with Dr Butler, Director of one of UK's leading free market think tank, to discuss about any issues or questions you may have on the current economic climate in UK & Europe

Luncheon

February 23 (Monday) 2015

12:00 pm – 2:00 pm

(Registration: 12:00pm

Lunch: 12:30pm)

Address:**HKUAA Clubhouse****1/F, Yip Fung Building, 2 D'Aguilar Street, Central**

\$250 per pax

Seats are available on a first come first serve basis.

Please register as soon as possible to avoid any disappointment.

Reservation details

Admission fee: \$250 per head

Please reply to this email to register your details for this Luncheon.**Payment method**Credit card (Paypal): [Click Here](#) (please also register details via above link)**Cheque payable to: The Lion Rock Institute (HK) Ltd**

Bank deposit: HSBC A/C 400-639415-001 (please save deposit slips for our record)

ContactMr Wilson Li Email: wilson.li@lionrockinstitute.org Tel: 8101 2112Mr Laurence Pak Email: Laurence.pak@lionrockinstitute.org Tel: 6900 5299

Address: Rm 1502, Kai Tak Commercial Building, 317-319 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong

Dr Eamonn Butler

Dr Eamonn Butler is Director of the **Adam Smith Institute**, rated one of the world's leading policy think-tanks. He has degrees in economics, philosophy and psychology, gaining a PhD from the University of St Andrews in 1978.

During the 1970s he worked on pensions and welfare issues for the US House of Representatives, and taught philosophy in Hillsdale College, Michigan, before returning to the UK to help found the Adam Smith Institute. Eamonn is author of books on the pioneering economists Milton Friedman, F A Hayek, Ludwig von Mises and Adam Smith, and co-author of Forty Centuries of Wage and Price Controls and books on intelligence testing.

He contributes to the leading UK print and broadcast media on current issues, and his recent popular publications The Best Book on the Market, The Rotten State of Britain and The Alternative Manifesto have attracted considerable attention. He has also contributed articles to national magazines and newspapers on subjects ranging from health policy, economic management, taxation and public spending, transport, pensions, and welfare.

Adam Smith Institute

The Adam Smith Institute is one of the world's leading think tanks. Independent, non-profit and non-partisan, it works to promote libertarian and free market ideas through research, publishing, media commentary, and educational programmes. The Institute is today at the forefront of making the case for

free markets and a free society in the United Kingdom. The Institute was founded in the 1970s, as post-war socialism reached its high-watermark. Then, as now, its purpose was to educate the public about free markets and economic policy, and to inject sound ideas into the public debate. It has always been a practical think-tank rather than an academic organization, and despite its strict political independence, it has endeavored to work with policymakers to deliver real change, and to make free market ideas reality. In its early days, the Institute was known for its pioneering work on privatization, deregulation, and tax reform, and for its advocacy of internal markets in healthcare and education.

The **Adam Smith Institute** (ASI), based in London, has been a major force for the introduction of market-based policies in Britain. It operates as a UK [think tank](#).

History http://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php/Adam_Smith_Institute

[Madsen Pirie](#), [Eamonn Butler](#) and [Stuart Butler](#) were students together at University of St Andrews, Scotland. In 1973, they left Scotland to work with [Edward Feulner](#), an Senator from the State of Illinois who became co-founder of the free-market [think tank](#) the [Heritage Foundation](#), in 1973.

After their apprenticeship in America, Pirie and Butler returned to Scotland in 1977 to found their own think tank, the **Adam Smith Institute**, set up with the help of [Antony Fisher](#) of the [Institute of Economic Affairs](#).^[2]

The ASI was influential in publishing papers outlining the fundamentals of the poll tax between 1981 and 1985, instituted by the British government in 1991.^[citation needed]

Tobacco industry involvement

According to an internal [Philip Morris](#) report on the influence of the Adam Smith Institute, a series of specific points in ASI proposals have become policy and been enacted into law.^[2] These include:

- requiring local authorities to allow private contractors to perform city services
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"The first proposal was for an Adam Smith institute (ASI) report by Russell Lewis and Timothy Evans of some 20,000 to 25,000 words, a draft of which could be available by the end of November 1992. The report would position the EC anti-tobacco proposals in the context of a host of proposals which progressively restrict personal freedom, and present a punitive counter-argument for the traditional values of European individual freedom. The ASI has agreed in principle to adopt the proposed report and effectively to market it as an ASI report. The ASI has contacts with a number of institutes across Europe and will attempt, if required, a collaborative public relations campaign on the report; its tobacco report may therefore be expected to generate substantial press and media coverage."^[5]

http://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php/Adam_Smith_Institute

John Tsang Guest speaker



ATLAS NETWORK EXPERIENCE IN HONG KONG CELEBRATES ONE OF THE LIBERTY MOVEMENT'S FAVORITE FRIENDS
September 17, 2014



Atlas Network recently co-hosted an event in Hong Kong with its local partner, the Lion Rock Institute.



Taxation and the Future of Freedom

By Daniel J Mitchell
Senior Fellow, Cato Institute

Speaker: Daniel J. Mitchell, Senior Fellow, Cato Institute

Time: 7 - 10pm on February 16th, 2016 (Tuesday)

Location: Private Dining Room
Ladies' Recreation Club

10 Old Peak Road, Hong Kong

[Click here](#) for Google Maps link)

http://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php/Cato_Institute

The **Cato Institute** is a [libertarian think tank](#) founded by [Charles G. Koch](#) and funded by the [Koch brothers](#). It is headquartered in Washington, D.C

The [Koch brothers](#) -- [David](#) and [Charles](#) -- are the right-wing billionaire co-owners of [Koch Industries](#). As two of the richest people in the world, they are key funders of the right-wing infrastructure, including the [American Legislative Exchange Council](#) (ALEC) and the [State Policy Network](#) (SPN). In SourceWatch, key articles on the Kochs include: [Koch Brothers](#), [Koch Industries](#), [Americans for Prosperity](#), [American Encore](#), and [Freedom Partners](#).

The Cato Institute's articles of incorporation were filed in December 1974, with the name "Charles Koch Foundation," listing the original directors as Charles Koch, George Pearson, and

Roger MacBride and the same address as [Koch Industries](#) in Wichita, Kansas.^[4] The organization's application for recognition of exemption by the IRS, also filed in December 1974 - by George Pearson -- anticipated founding contributions of \$40,000 in cash from Charles Koch, the Fred C. Koch Trust, and potentially the Fred C. Koch Foundation, as well as 10,000 to 15,000 shares of non-voting common stock of [Koch Industries](#), as well as potentially preferred stock (stock prices of the company at this time are unknown because it is a private corporation).^[5]

In 1977, the Cato Institute took its current name and was headquartered in San Francisco with a staff of three and \$500,000 in financial backing provided via [Charles G. Koch](#), according to the *Washington Post*.^[6]

Kristina Wilfore, BISC's executive director, stated, "The problem with being a front group for corporate fat cats like Exxon, Enron, and Howie Rich, is that you are always a little out-of-touch with the public... CATO aligning itself with more corruption in political giving is taking the side of the powerful against the people -- and they call themselves libertarian?"^{[33][35]}

Cato Fellow Patrick Michaels Runs Climate Denial PR Firm

[Patrick Michaels](#), a former professor of environmental sciences at the University of Virginia, is a senior fellow at the Cato Institute and an outspoken [climate change denier](#). On its website, Michaels is listed as Cato's only speaker on climate change. (Three others are also listed in the "Energy and Environment" category -- [Jerry Taylor](#) on "gas and oil prices, energy policy, energy conservation and regulation", [Peter Van Doren](#) on "energy regulation, gas and oil prices," and [Randal O'Toole](#) on broader environmental policies.)^[36]

Pat Michaels represented the Cato Institute as a reviewer on Working Group III of the fourth Assessment Report of the [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](#).^[37]

Michaels is the Editor of the [World Climate Report](#), a blog published by [New Hope Environmental Services](#), "an advocacy science consulting firm" he founded and runs.^[38] Michaels' biographical note on the Cato Institute **website does not mention his role with New Hope Environmental Services**.^[39]

Alliance with the Tobacco Industry

The Cato Institute appears on several [Philip Morris](#) lists of "national allies," including a 1999 "Federal Government Affairs Tobacco Allies Notebook"^[45] and a less-specific 2000 list of "National Allies."^[46]

[R.J. Reynolds](#) (RJR) also names Cato Institute as an organization the company could rely upon to help the tobacco industry "shift the debate and framework under which cigarette-related issues are evaluated in the future." In the September 2000 document, titled "Reframing the Debate Communications Plan," RJR states, "Work with CATO Institute ... to empanel a group to debate legality and future management of cigarette industry. Open forum to media (pitch C- SPAN coverage); issue press release and transcript of remarks to media not in attendance." A

subsequent part of the plan says RJR could help sustain public interest in their points of view by encouraging Cato Institute to send [pro-tobacco] columns to the national media.^[47]

Objection to Cigarette Taxes

Cato "scholars" have raised a number of objections to cigarette taxes. Such taxes are frequently justified by the claim that smokers impose unfairly high costs on society. In a January 10, 1998, commentary published in the *Chicago Tribune*, Cato Institute Assistant Director of Environmental Studies Peter Van Doren claimed that smokers' premature deaths actually save taxpayers money, calling into question the fairness of imposing ever-higher tobacco taxes on them. Van Doren also claimed that high tobacco taxes are highly regressive, noting that smokers tend to be disproportionately poor and minority.^[48]

[Robert A. Levy](#), an independently wealthy businessman who became a senior fellow at the Cato Institute in his 50s,^[49] has published numerous editorials criticizing higher tobacco taxes, lawsuits against the [Tobacco Institute](#), and other anti-smoking policies. In one 1999 piece written with Cato fellow [Rosalind B. Marimont](#) and published in the Cato magazine *Regulation*, Levy acknowledged that smoking was a serious health problem but argued that the common estimates of 400,000 smoking-related deaths each year exaggerated the magnitude of the problem.^[50] In another 1999 piece published in the *Wall Street Journal*, Levy decried the Clinton administration's [Department of Justice lawsuit against tobacco companies](#) to recoup the federal government's cost for treating sick smokers.^[51]

Cato has also criticized the 1998 [Master Settlement Agreement \(MSA\)](#) that 46 U.S. states signed with the tobacco industry.^[52] For example, Levy argued that the 1998 MSA, which he claimed effectively created a government-run tobacco cartel for the benefit of large tobacco companies, created a situation in which tobacco companies no longer need worry about new competitors pushing down tobacco prices.^[53] He pointed out that the four largest tobacco companies have managed to maintain a 96 percent market share despite the costs of the settlement and called the agreement a "sweetheart deal" between state attorneys general and the tobacco industry.

Claims that "Secondhand Smoke Risks Are Debatable"

Cato staffer [Radley Balko](#) testified before the Washington, D.C. City Council in opposition to clean indoor air laws in 2005, arguing that smoking restrictions infringe on the liberty of business owners to decide what policies they wish to adopt for their restaurants, as well as the freedom of smokers. In his testimony, Balko claimed that "the health risks associated with secondhand smoke are debatable." Balko argued that employees worried about the impact of smoking on their health should work elsewhere: "A waiter or bartender who chooses to work for an establishment that allows smoking knows what kind of environment he'll be working in," he stated. As for non-smokers rights, Balko argued that "you don't have the right to walk onto someone else's property, demand to be served food or drink someone else has bought, and demand that they serve you on your terms. Free societies don't work that way," he stated.^[54] In his testimony, Balko did not disclose that the Cato Institute received funding from both [R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company](#) and [Altria](#), the parent company of [Philip Morris](#).^[54] (If true, this would beg the question of why higher rates of cardiovascular disease are attributed to non-

smokers who worked in the service industry workers or as flight attendants -- before smoking policies were changed -- than other non-smokers.)^{[55][56]} U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [Vital Signs: Nonsmokers' Exposure to Secondhand Smoke --- United States, 1999--2008](#), government agency report, September 10, 2010.</ref>^{[57][58]}

Finances and Funding

During its 2012 fiscal year (April 1, 2012 through March 31, 2013), the Cato Institute reported \$22,006,365 in total revenue; \$26,028,845 in total expenses; and \$58,731,695 in net assets.^[84]

The Cato Institute has received funding from:^[85]

Foundation	Amount Donated	Foundation's funding source	Years
Aequus Institute	\$9,500		2005-2011
Armstrong Foundation	\$99,500		1998-2012
Arthur N. Rupe Foundation	\$77,000		2007-2009
Aster, Richard F. Jr. Foundation	\$285,000		2006-2011
Atlas Economic Research Foundation	\$10,000		2010
Barbara and Barre Seid Foundation	\$427,618		1998-2005
Barney Family Foundation]	\$400,000		2003-2012
Bradley, Lynde and Harry Foundation	\$1,872,500		1986-2012
Cain, Gordon and Mary	\$400,000		1998-2000

Foundation	Amount Donated	Foundation's funding source	Years
Foundation			
Carthage Foundation	\$185,000		1989, 2004-2005, 2012
Castle Rock Foundation	\$450,000	(formerly the Coors Foundation)	2001-2008
Center for Independent Thought	\$217,000		2008-2012
Challenge Foundation	\$425,000		2007-2012
Chase Foundation of Virginia	\$286,840		2001-2012
Chiaroscuro Foundation	\$35,000		2010
CIGNA Foundation	\$10,000		2006
Claude R. Lambe Charitable Foundation	\$10,217,350	Koch Industries family foundation	1986-2010
Claws Foundation	\$1,700,000		2009-2012
Curry, Ravenel and Elizabeth Foundation	\$267,500		2001-2012
Davis, Shelby Cullom Foundation	\$5,000		1999
DeVos, Dick and Betsy Family Foundation	\$10,000	Amway	2008-2009

Foundation	Amount Donated	Foundation's funding source	Years
Donner, William H. Foundation	\$280,000		2001-2012
Donors Capital Fund	\$1,173,534	Koch-tied anonymous donor-directed fund	2003-2012
DonorsTrust	\$413,506	Koch-tied anonymous donor-directed fund	2004-2012
Dunn's Foundation for the Advancement of Right Thinking	\$5,055,000		2002-2013
Earhart Foundation	\$667,125		1996-2012
ExxonMobil	\$110,000		2001-2006
Friedman Foundation For Educational Choice	\$29,500		2004-2005
Friedmann, Philip M. Family Charitable Trust	\$180,000	Recycled Paper Greetings company	2002-2006 ^{[86][87][88][89][90]}
George Edward Durell Foundation	\$290,000		2009-2012
Gilder Foundation	\$375,000		1999-2006
Goodrich, Pierre F. and Enid Foundation	\$335,000		2001-2013

Foundation	Amount Donated	Foundation's funding source	Years
<u>Hansen, Robert and Marie Foundation</u>	\$225,000		2003-2007
<u>Herrick Foundation</u>	\$489,050		2005-2011
<u>Holman Foundation</u>	\$430,708		2001-2012
<u>Jaquelin Hume Foundation</u>	\$150,000		1999-2000
<u>JM Foundation</u>	\$150,000		1995-2011
<u>John Dawson Foundation</u>	\$200,000		2002-2008
<u>John M. Olin Foundation</u>	\$832,500	Ammunition	1985-2000 (foundation closed in 2005)
<u>John Templeton Foundation</u>	\$150,920		2006-2007
<u>John William Pope Foundation</u>	\$55,000		2010-2013
<u>Kirby, F.M. Foundation</u>	\$330,000		1998-2012
<u>Koch, Charles G. Charitable Foundation</u>	\$34,400	<u>Koch Industries family foundation</u>	2008-2012
<u>Koch, David H. Charitable Foundation</u>	\$4,043,240	<u>Koch Industries family foundation</u>	1986-2001
<u>Kriebel, Vernon K.</u>	\$79,000		2001-2011

Foundation	Amount Donated	Foundation's funding source	Years
<u>Foundation</u>			
<u>Lovett and Ruth Peters Foundation</u>	\$40,000		2002-2011
<u>Lowndes Foundation</u>	\$339,950		2004-2012
<u>McWethy Foundation</u>	\$40,000		2006-2012
<u>Neal and Jane Freeman Foundation</u>	\$40,000		2004-2010
<u>Opportunity Foundation</u>	\$427,690		2001-2012
<u>Randolph Foundation</u>	\$33,200		2003-2012
<u>Reams Foundation</u>	\$290,000		2006-2012
<u>Robertson-Finley Foundation</u>	\$25,500		2004-2012
<u>Rodney Fund</u>	\$997,877		1998-2012
<u>Roe Foundation</u>	\$92,500		1998-2011
<u>Rotella, Robert P. Foundation</u>	\$200,000		2003-2012
<u>Rumsfeld, Joyce and Donald Foundation</u>	\$1,000		2012
<u>Sarah Scaife Foundation</u>	\$2,207,500		1986-2012

Foundation	Amount Donated	Foundation's funding source	Years
Searle Freedom Trust	\$1,300,000		2001-2012
Smith Richardson Foundation	\$50,000		2005
Stiles-Nicholson Foundation	\$11,000		2010-2012
Weiler Foundation	\$25,000		2012-2013
Whitcomb Charitable Foundation	\$15,000		2010-2012
Walton Family Foundation	\$39,000	Walmart fortune	1998-2011

Cato has also been funded by the tobacco industry (see [Tobacco Funding to Cato Institute](#) for more) and other corporations (see [Cato Institute financial data](#) for more), including:^{[91][92]}

- [Altria](#) (Cato's 2008 and 2006 annual reports identify Altria Corporate Services as the contributor)
- [American Petroleum Institute](#)
- [Amerisure Companies](#)
- [Amgen](#)
- [Chicago Mercantile Exchange](#)
- [Comcast](#) Corporation
- [Consumer Electronic Association](#)
- [Ebay](#) Inc.
- [ExxonMobil](#)
- [FedEx](#) Corporation
- [Freedom Communications](#)
- [General Motors](#)
- [Honda North America](#)
- [Korea International Trade Association](#)
- [Microsoft](#)
- [National Association of Software and Service Companies](#)
- [Pepco](#) Holdings Inc.
- [R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company](#)
- [TimeWarner](#)

- [Toyota](#) Motor Corporation
- [UST](#) Inc
- [Verisign](#)
- [Verizon Communications](#)
- [Visa USA](#) Inc
- [Volkswagen of America](#)
- [Wal-Mart Stores](#)

John Tsang



Toasting by the Head Table of the night, featuring our Members of the Board, Financial Secretary The Hon Mr John Tsang, and representatives from **our sponsors from HK Electric, CLP, Towngas, the LINK REIT and Gale Well Group**

http://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php/Fraser_Institute

November 4, 2015

**Harbour
Grand Hotel
Hong Kong**
港島海逸君綽酒店

Gala Ticket
HK\$1,000

Gala Table (Table of 10)
HK\$10,000

Join us for an elegant evening featuring the highlights from the renowned Economic Freedom of the World 2015 Report, with an emphasis on Hong Kong's success and possible upcoming challenges. The evening will honour special guest speaker Fred McMahon of The Fraser Institute. We will also celebrate the 11th year of The Lion Rock Institute's efforts through education, writing, media and policy work to promote freedom in Hong Kong. This event offers distinguished members of the Hong Kong business community the opportunity to come together to network and toast the region's ongoing prosperity.

Celebrate Hong Kong Gala Dinner

Reception: 6:00 - 7:00pm

Dinner: 7:00 - 9:30pm

Hosted by The Lion Rock Institute, founded to preserve the freedom and prosperity for a thriving Hong Kong.

Remarks from:

The Hon John Tsang, GBM, JP

Financial Secretary

Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of
the People's Republic of China

Featured speaker:

Fred McMahon, Michael Walker Chair
of Economic Freedom Research
The Fraser Institute



The Hon John Tsang



Fred McMahon

The **Fraser Institute** is a libertarian [think tank](#) based in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Koch Wiki

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Ties to the American Legislative Exchange Council

In August 2011, Dr. Gerry Angevine, Senior Economist in the Institute's Global Resource

Center, spoke at the [Energy, Environment and Agriculture Task Force](#) meeting at the [American Legislative Exchange Council](#) (ALEC) 2011 annual meeting in New Orleans, Louisiana. ^[5]

About ALEC

[ALEC](#) is a corporate bill mill. It is not just a lobby or a front group; it is much more powerful than that. Through ALEC, corporations hand state legislators their wishlists to benefit their bottom line. Corporations fund almost all of ALEC's operations. They pay for a seat on ALEC task forces where corporate lobbyists and special interest reps vote with elected officials to approve "model" bills. Learn more at the Center for Media and Democracy's [ALECexposed.org](#), and check out breaking news on our [PRWatch.org site](#).

Funding

An article by Donald Gutstein of Simon Fraser University examines recent rises in funding for the Fraser Institute. ^[5]

The Fraser Institute has sought and received funding from several tobacco companies, including [Rothmans](#), [British American Tobacco](#) and [Philip Morris](#), according to a 2000 letter found in the tobacco industry documents. ^[6]

In 2003 Fraser Institute income was US\$6,620,038. In its annual report it discloses that 52% was from unspecified foundations, 38% from unspecified "organizations" (presumably corporations) and only 10% from individuals.

"During the year, the Institute approached prospective donors to support over 50 specific projects including student seminars, teachers' workshops, the elementary and secondary school report cards, environmental studies, aboriginal studies, globalization studies, global warming and the Kyoto Protocol, fiscal studies, economic freedom, managing risk and regulation, pharmaceutical and health care studies, CANSTATS, and democratic reform," it states in its 2003 annual report. ^[7]

While ExxonMobil discloses in its annual statements that it contributed \$60,000 to the organisation to work on "Climate Change", the Fraser Institute does not explicitly disclose the contribution. ^[8]

According to Media Transparency between 1985 and 2003 the Fraser Institute has received 30 grants totalling \$ 403,301 (unindexed for inflation) from the following U.S. foundations:

- [Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation](#)
- [Sarah Scaife Foundation](#)
- [Charles G. Koch Family Foundation](#)
- [Claude R. Lambe Charitable Foundation](#)

- [John M. Olin Foundation](#)
- [Carthage Foundation](#) [9]

Climate Change Denial

The Fraser Institute has published material skeptical of climate change science since at least 2001, which marks the publication of [Global Warming: A Guide to the Science](#) by [Willie Soon](#) and [Sallie L. Baliunas](#). The abstract states: "There is no clear evidence, nor unique attribution, of the global effects of anthropogenic CO2 on climate."

http://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php/Adam_Smith_Institute



Lunch with Dr Eamonn Butler, Director of the [Adam Smith Institute](#)

Meet with Dr Butler, Director of one of UK's leading free market think tank, to discuss about any issues or questions you may have on the current economic climate in UK & Europe

Luncheon
February 23 (Monday) 2015
12:00 pm – 2:00 pm

(Registration: 12:00pm
 Lunch: 12:30pm)

Address:
HKUAA Clubhouse
1/F, Yip Fung Building, 2 D'Aguilar Street, Central

\$250 per pax

****We apologize for the tight time frame -- as we only have about 10 days to the**

event, please secure your spot asap by replying to this email!**

Registration and payment for reservation in advance are required

Seats are available on a first come first serve basis.

Please register as soon as possible to avoid any disappointment.

Reservation details

Admission fee: \$250 per head

Please reply to this email to register your details for this Luncheon.

Payment method

Credit card (Paypal): [Click Here](#) (please also register details via above link)

Cheque payable to: The Lion Rock Institute (HK) Ltd

Bank deposit: HSBC A/C 400-639415-001 (please save deposit slips for our record)

Contact

Mr Wilson Li

Email: wilson.li@lionrockinstitute.org

Tel: 8101 2112

Mr Laurence Pak

Email: Laurence.pak@lionrockinstitute.org

Tel: 6900 5299

Address: Rm 1502, Kai Tak Commercial Building, 317-319 Des Voeux Road Central,
Hong Kong

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http://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php/Adam_Smith_Institute

<http://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/201511/04/P201511040368.htm>

Speech by FS at Economic Freedom of the World and **Lion Rock Institute Gala Dinner** (English Only) (with photos/video) *****

Earlier this year, the Washington-based **Heritage Foundation** named Hong Kong the world's freest economy - for the 21st year in a row. And, in September, Hong Kong topped the annual "Economic Freedom of the World" report published by the **Cato Institute** and the Vancouver-based **Fraser Institute**. Hong Kong has done so, by the way, as Fred has mentioned, every year since the report first came out back in 1996.

http://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php/Heritage_Foundation

<http://www.mintpressnews.com/why-is-big-tobacco-funding-climate-change-skeptics/169312/>

http://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php/Cato_Institute

http://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php/Fraser_Institute

http://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php/Atlas_Economic_Research_Foundation