



**ENSP**

European Network for  
Smoking and Tobacco Prevention

# ACTIVITY REPORT

# 2010

RÉSEAU EUROPÉEN POUR LA PRÉVENTION DU TABAGISME asbl

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## **Activity Report 2010**

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## 1 Introduction

### Message from the ENSP President

Dear Reader,

2010 has been an eventful year for ENSP and for the entire tobacco control movement, marked by several important steps that have contributed significantly to tobacco control.

One key step was without doubt the unanimous adoption of the *ENSP Total Ban with No Exceptions Declaration* by our network of 29 national coalitions, representing over 400 organisations, and of European specialised networks:

*We, the European Network for Smoking and Tobacco Prevention (ENSP), strongly advocate protection from exposure to tobacco smoke for all European citizens. Weighing up all available scientific evidence, it is our firm conviction that bans which are less than total incorporating numerous exceptions fail to protect the health of citizens in public and work places and are not effective in changing smoking behaviour.*

*Only total smoke-free laws improve health by preventing heart attacks, improving respiratory health and preventing cancer. Ventilation cannot be an effective solution and fails to protect public health. The health benefits, environmental protection and provision of clean air provide safety and health at work and help to reduce inequalities in society.*

*Consequently, the ENSP calls on all European countries to give priority to tobacco control and fulfil their obligations under the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) and following EU recommendations by introducing fully comprehensive smoke-free laws with no exemptions whatsoever.*

Advancing smoke-free policies is definitely one of the strategies which, comprehensively implemented, will bring us closer to our goal of freeing our continent from tobacco by 2040.

We take this opportunity of thanking our members and supporters for their support and look forward to continuing to work with all public health stakeholders towards our common goal.



Professor Panagiotis Behrakis  
President

### Secretary General's Comment

Dear Reader,

2010 was a very busy for ENSP, not least of all due to the key role played by ENSP to protect European citizens from tobacco. This report describes the main activities which the ENSP Secretariat implemented and contributed to. At least three of them were essential in supporting the European tobacco control community.

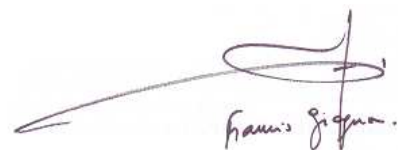
First and foremost, the Conference of the Parties to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control took place in Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 15 to 20 November 2010. The COP adopted three new guidelines for implementation of the Convention: guidelines for implementation of Article 12 (education, communication, training and public awareness); guidelines for implementation of Article 14 (demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation); partial guidelines for implementation of Articles 9 and 10 (regulation of the contents of tobacco products and regulation of tobacco product disclosures). Following submission of ENSP's application to become an official observer in May 2010, in November 2010 the Conference of the Parties awarded ENSP official observer status. This step is significant in two ways: ENSP members may be admitted to the COP as part of the ENSP delegation and it reinforces the European presence at the COP.

Secondly, following the ENSP General Assembly in March 2010, ENSP compiled and disseminated widely the *ENSP Total Ban with No Exceptions Declaration*, which is a core document in ENSP's strategy for a smoke-free Europe. ENSP has always stated its very clear position that only totally smoke-free environments can guarantee protection of public health and help to change smoking behaviour. 100% smoke-free environments remain a priority for European tobacco control in 2010 and beyond.

Thirdly, the ENSP network meeting took place in Brussels from 8 to 9 November 2010. Under the title *Towards a Tobacco-free Europe*, the event was hosted by the Belgian national coalition and with the support of the Ministry of Health and brought together 70 participants from around Europe, including new ENSP members Ukraine and Georgia. Over two days stakeholders heard presentations and exchanges from many speakers contributing to the conference theme. Day two of the meeting featured an event at the European Parliament hosted by MEP Theodoros Skylakakis entitled *Tobacco-free generations: Parents' responsibility to educate and protect children*. This event proved a huge success bringing together a wide range of participants from a public health and political background.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the ENSP members and supporters for their loyalty and support, as well as the ENSP Secretariat staff for their commitment to the association and to saving lives.

We look forward to our continued excellent collaboration with a broad public health community to achieve our goals.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Francis Grogna', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the left.

Francis Grogna  
Secretary General

## **2 Operations**

<b><i>ENSP Secretariat</i></b>
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In accordance with the ENSP statutes, the ENSP Secretariat is mandated by the General Assembly to carry out the day-to-day operations of the ENSP network. The ENSP Secretariat is located at: 144 Chaussée d'Ixelles, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium.

In 2010 the ENSP Secretariat was composed of four persons:

Francis Grogna, Secretary General, oversees the operations of the Secretariat and is responsible for supervising and managing the ongoing activities and projects, the Secretariat's financial affairs, the overall co-ordination of the Secretariat's work plan, policy and strategy priorities, and the administration of grants, reporting back to the Executive Board and the General Assembly.

Sophie Van Damme, Information Officer (part-time), is responsible for maintaining the information flow between the ENSP Secretariat and ENSP members, organising events (in particular the ENSP General Assembly and Network Meeting), compiling the weekly European News Bulletin and ensuring that membership details are kept up to date.

Cornel Radu-Loghin, Policy Director of Policy and Strategy, is responsible for developing and advocating ENSP's views and positions towards the EU institutions and the European organisations involved in tobacco control and health promotion, monitoring European affairs, policy and advocacy at EU and national levels.

Michael Forrest, Communications Officer, is responsible for the ENSP communication and information strategy and services, including the development and maintenance of the ENSP website. He makes the link between the ENSP, other NGOs and GOs, the EU institutions and the media.

The main role of the ENSP Secretariat is to ensure the smooth operation of the ENSP network. The Secretariat functions as an interface between the members by ensuring that requests for information and action are distributed and followed up, reporting back to members, updating members about the latest developments in Brussels and throughout Europe. The Secretariat thus acts as a central contact point for all members' needs and requests and is in a position to react to individual actions, thus creating increased visibility for ENSP's members both individually and as a group. The ENSP Secretariat is also able to initiate calls for action among ENSP membership when it is necessary to raise international attention for particular priorities.

<b>Executive Board</b>
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The current ENSP Executive Board was elected for a period of two years at the General Assembly in Brussels on 23 March 2010:

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The role of the ENSP Executive Board is to develop a vision of the network's involvement in tobacco control at European level. The Board participates in direct actions at the political level or in other fields, provides leadership and guidance as far as the work plan of the ENSP Secretariat is concerned and sets out the direction that the network follows.

The ENSP Board met in Brussels on 22 and 23 March, 28 June and on 8 November, and via teleconference on 10 February and 23 November to discuss governance issues, to be updated on the progress of the Secretariat's activities and to develop a strategy for the future. The Secretariat also consulted the Board on an ongoing basis for advice on how to proceed with ad hoc issues and challenges.



## Coalitions

Membership of ENSP comprises national coalitions made up of both governmental bodies and non-governmental organisations. As a rule, this mechanism is designed to guarantee representativeness within the network. In 2010 the ENSP network comprised national coalitions from the following countries representing some 400 member organisations. ENSP is in direct contact with the national representatives, who are designated by their member organisations (two national representatives per country, with one each from Bulgaria, Luxembourg and Switzerland; Italy, Malta, Portugal and UK had no representative):

Austria	Latvia
Belgium	Lithuania
Bulgaria	Luxembourg
Cyprus	Netherlands
Czech Republic	Norway
Denmark	Poland
Estonia (admitted March 2010)	Portugal ( <i>under construction</i> )
Finland	Romania
France	Slovakia
Georgia (admitted October 2010)	Slovenia
Germany	Spain
Greece	Sweden
Hungary	Switzerland
Iceland	Ukraine (admitted October 2010)
Ireland	

ENSP also maintained contact with individual tobacco control advocates and organisations active in the field of tobacco control in Russia, which is not (yet) a formal ENSP coalition, but which is nevertheless a major actor in tobacco control.

The ENSP network also comprises several specialised networks whose main area of activity is in professional contexts:

- European Federation of Allergy and Airway Diseases Patients Association
- European Network of Smoke-free Hospitals
- European Union of Non-Smokers

## **Strategic objectives and specific activities for 2010**

We herewith present our strategic objectives for the period 2010. In the implementation chapter that follows, we explain some of the ways we have achieved these objectives, as well as some complementary actions realised.

### **1. National alliances**

*The national alliances constantly evolve over time and ENSP adapted its co-ordination and facilitation work according to the different levels of the national coalitions' evolution. A special focus was planned to be put on:*

- (A) finalising the coalition-building process and the ENSP membership of Estonia and Malta;*
- (B) finalising the coalition re-building and/or strengthening processes in Italy and Portugal;*
- (C) dynamising the coalitions' contributions at EU level from Bulgaria and Hungary;*
- (D) supporting the Austrian and Czech coalitions' struggle against tobacco industry interference at national level.*

### **2. Collaboration**

*To promote, support and facilitate collaboration amongst member organisations, the ENSP website was further developed, becoming the main European tobacco control portal, offering a complete and easily found information process based on the FCTC structure, including links to the EU and international institutions with relevance in tobacco control, direct connections to national coalitions' news, as well as an improved and more interactive members' section (user-friendly forum, webmail, RSS). The new portal would be used like the main tool for all above-mentioned activities being the virtual image of the ENSP's real actions.*

### **3. Joint projects**

*European projects are an important tool to bridge policy and population awareness. ENSP:*

- (A) supported the elaboration and implementation of European projects by sharing the ENSP experience and knowledge of priorities and strategies, and by connecting possible actors (e.g.: RISE, Youth advocacy, "I don't smoke").*
- (B) collaborated in the implementation of European projects (consultation, data collection dissemination of information) (e.g.: ACCESS, smoke-free movies)*

### **4. Networks**

*Networking has proven to be indispensable for tobacco control. ENSP had planned to:*

- (A) strengthen its support to INWAT Europe (information dissemination and support to activities targeting women);*
- (B) tighten collaboration and synergies with ENSH (information dissemination and support to activities targeting health professionals);*
- (C) support joint actions and strategic developments with SFP, ERS, EHN and ECL;*
- (D) tighten collaboration with the EC in policy developments;*
- (E) tighten collaboration with WHO, especially in the frame of the FCTC monitoring.*
- (F) contribute to the EC EUHPF work*
- (G) contribute to the EC European Partnership for Action Against Cancer work*

## **5. Information**

*ENSP undertook the collection and distribution of information relevant for tobacco control to the members of the network, non-governmental organisations, intergovernmental organisations, national governments and the institutions of the European Union via:*

- (A) European News Bulletin*
- (B) ENSP website*
- (C) participation in conferences*
- (D) participation in organising the ECToH2011*
- (E) organisation of a technical network meeting*

## **6. Policy**

*ENSP served as a platform for best practices, policy analysis, advocacy, research and capacity building, especially by:*

- (A) monitoring tobacco use and prevention policies;*
- (B) co-ordinating ENSP members' involvement in the FCTC implementation and monitoring process;*
- (C) supporting legislative processes and developments towards a smoke-free Europe;*
- (D) advocating for standardised packaging of tobacco products;*
- (E) further developing identification of how tobacco control legislation enforcement is organised in the EU;*
- (F) countering tobacco industry strategies especially as to the expansion of oral tobacco;*
- (G) promoting and supporting actions to raise taxes on tobacco products and tackle illicit trade.*

This list of these planned actions is not exhaustive. Indeed, smoking remains the largest single cause of death and disease in Europe, despite progress in tobacco control. Therefore ENSP constantly adapts to priorities and agendas to bring the best up-to-date support to tobacco control to contribute to reducing health inequalities.

## **Implementation Report**

### **Introduction**

**John Dalli**

**Member of the European Commission, responsible for Health and Consumer Policy**

**Tobacco: "A dreadful addiction"**

**Speech at the Press Conference prior to World No Tobacco Day in Berlaymont, Brussels, 27 May 2010**

*"Ladies and gentlemen,*

*I'd like to start this Press Conference with a simple message:*

*Tobacco is a dreadful addiction.*

*People start smoking because they are led to think it's cool. They keep on smoking because it is addictive. They die prematurely because it is toxic.*

*Tobacco kills 650,000 Europeans every year. This is more than the population of the country I come from or Luxembourg. Tobacco kills 11 times more people than traffic accidents. Many lives could be saved from reducing tobacco consumption.*

*According to a Eurobarometer survey published today, nearly one in every three citizens smoke. 37% of people aged 25 to 39 smokes.*

*I am particularly concerned about smoking rates amongst young people. 35% of people aged 15 to 24 smokes.*

*I am also concerned about the increase of smoking in women. 25% of women in the EU smoke.*

*Europe cannot passively watch future generations smoke away their health!*

*What are the challenges we face today?*

*Despite the existing advertising ban, almost half of EU citizens (45%) claim to have seen tobacco advertisement or promotion in the last six months. This means that tobacco promotion has not stopped. It has just changed nature.*

*Tobacco packages are increasingly used as marketing tools. Slim and colourful packages are on the market to attract women. Flavourings, like vanilla or strawberry, are added to attract young people and make it easier to start.*

*Tobacco is still visible in shops and other points of sale. Children and young people get the wrong impression that tobacco is like any other product. And yet it kills half of its users.*

*On the issue of second-hand smoke, until now, only three Member States – UK, Ireland and Cyprus – have adopted rules for complete protection from second-hand smoke. Nine Member States have a reasonably comprehensive legislation some others have none.*

*I strongly encourage Member States to adopt rules for complete protection.*

*The Eurobarometer results published today are encouraging. They show that European citizens are calling for a stronger EU ambition in the fight against smoking:*

*63 % favour banning advertising tobacco in shops;*

*55 % favour putting tobacco products completely out of sight in shops.*

*Let's take stock of what we've already achieved at EU level:*

*We have two Directives – one on tobacco products and one on tobacco advertising. We have two Council Recommendations – one on smoking prevention and another on smoke-free environments.*

*Furthermore, we have the EU-wide HELP campaign.*

*Some Member States have already started to modernise their tobacco policies. For example, the UK and Ireland have decided to ban the display of tobacco in all points of sale. France and Lithuania have banned or restricted certain sweet flavours.*

*I would like to highlight two areas in which the EU has been a trend setter for the rest of the world:*

*First, the picture warnings developed by the European Commission are being used by 11 countries – and growing – inside and outside European Union.*

*Second, European citizens have not seen tobacco sponsorship in Formula One races for a few years thanks to the EU Tobacco Advertising Directive. This is now a global trend.*

*What more can we do in our fight against tobacco?*

*The EU tobacco control legislation is outdated. New trends are emerging, science is moving on, tobacco industry is adapting and other global players are progressing.*

*The US adopted new tobacco legislation last summer that will strengthen US tobacco control considerably in the coming years. Canada has recently banned flavourings as a tobacco additive. Australia recently decided to introduce plain packaging.*

*While it is useful to learn from other countries, my intention is to tailor EU legislation to the needs of European citizens and European societies.*

*The Commission services have started to assess how to strengthen the Tobacco Products Directive and will launch a public consultation on this issue before the summer break.*

*Our intention is to make tobacco less enticing to discourage people from starting to smoke in the first place and to increase motivation for smokers to quit.*

*This is why the Commission will consider how to eliminate the various ways in which cigarettes, their packages and display are made attractive particularly to young people.*

*We will also continue to protect the health of non-smokers by encouraging Member States to adopt stricter smoke-free measures.*

*We will continue to urge all Member States to put picture warnings on tobacco packets. Currently only four Member States use them and a few others are about to join.*

*To conclude:*

*The EU can – and should – contribute to new generations living longer and healthier lives in a smoke free Europe.*

*I am determined to doing everything in my power to reduce tobacco consumption across Europe and consider measures that can contribute to a clear and effective set of rules to support Europeans' health.*

*Thank you very much.”*

[http://ec.europa.eu/commission\\_2010-2014/dalli/docs/s10\\_tobacco\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/commission_2010-2014/dalli/docs/s10_tobacco_en.pdf)

ENSP welcomed the nomination of Commissioner John Dalli as the new EU Commissioner for Health and Consumers by a letter sent on 31 May 2010 signed by Professor Panagiotis Behrakis, President, and Francis Grogna, Secretary General, expressing ENSP's full support for all actions working towards a tobacco-free Europe.

## **1) National alliances**

Co-ordinating and building alliances and capacity are vital components of any successful tobacco control initiative. Joining ENSP is important for the national coalitions to avoid remaining isolated, as well as for ENSP itself as one of the leading and most active health organisations campaigning on tobacco control at both EU and Member State levels, in order to support the tobacco control community.

### **A) Finalising the coalition-building process and ENSP membership of Estonia and Malta**

Since the creation of ENSP, Estonia and Malta had unfortunately not yet been able to become members of ENSP, although informal collaboration has always been successfully maintained and invitations to become members were repeated. In 2009, the ENSP Secretariat had addressed new calls for affiliation to Estonia and Malta.

The representative of the Estonian national coalition had been invited to the ENSP network meeting in Athens in 2009, during which he had confirmed that the formal application from the Estonian coalition was currently in preparation. The Estonian application was sent by the ENSP Secretariat to the Board in January 2010. It was approved without delay by the Board of ENSP; the Board's decision was ratified by the members of the General Assembly in early March 2010 using a remote endorsement procedure.

The Estonian Tobacco and Alcohol Control Coalition is a ten-member organisation comprising:

- Estonian Medical Association
- Estonian Family Doctors Association
- Estonian Psychiatric Association
- Estonian Lung Association
- Estonian Cancer Society
- Health Promotion Union of Estonia
- NGO Tobacco-Free Estonia
- NGO Salutare
- Estonian Temperance Union
- Estonian Union for Child Welfare.

Joining ENSP was a very important move for the Estonian tobacco-control movement; in Estonia the prevalence of tobacco use is at 32.8% (males: 47.7%, females: 21.1%).

The Maltese colleagues had also on several occasions expressed their interest in joining ENSP. However, during discussions with the Secretary General of ENSP, the Maltese delegate reiterated her difficulties in formalising Malta's membership of ENSP, based in particular on the representativeness of NGOs, the size of the country and the limited national budget for tobacco control.

Nevertheless, collaboration between ENSP and Malta has always been very strong. For example, the Maltese delegate receives information which is usually sent out to the ENSP members only; she accepted ENSP's invitation to attend the *Working with Communities to Reduce Health Inequalities: Protecting Children and Young People from Tobacco* project final conference (<http://www.ensp.org/node/57>), which was organised by ENSP in Brussels in September 2010 within the scope of Grant Agreement 2007303; she benefited from the external budget which ENSP built up with the Treasurer to attend the ENSP network meeting in Brussels in November 2010, and she has actively contributed to the TobTaxy capacity-building project (<http://www.smokefreepartnership.eu/-TobTaxy->) (Grant Agreement 20091221), in which ENSP plays an important role in helping to gather European expertise in the field of tobacco taxation.

ENSP plans to further develop and restructure its membership processes in 2011, which will facilitate Malta's ability to join ENSP officially in the course of 2011.

## **B) Finalising the coalition re-building and/or strengthening processes in Italy and Portugal**

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The situation in Italy is complex and is generally characterised by regional competencies. There is a governmental inter-regional table that implements the tobacco control strategies in the different regions. Different NGOs involved in tobacco prevention and control, such as the Italian League against Cancer, the Heart and Lung Disease Foundations and other associations contribute to and collaborate with the platform. Unfortunately, after the withdrawal of both Italian national coalition representatives from the ENSP General Assembly (one of whom had retired), Italy's membership of ENSP became a secondary priority for the Italian associations involved in tobacco control in comparison with their national priorities in 2010 and the workload linked to European collaboration has not been transferred to any specific association.

However, the ENSP Secretariat initiated new direct contacts and collaboration with active Italian members, namely:

- Dipartimento per le Dipendenze (Regione del Veneto) for developing an abstract for a symposium on *Working with Communities to Protect Children and Young People from Tobacco* which ENSP is co-ordinating for the ECToH conference (Amsterdam, March 2011) and during which the Dipartimento per le Dipendenze will present how Italy promotes healthy and smoke-free lifestyles in primary schools (more details on this symposium are available later in this report);
- with the President of SITAB, Società Italiana di Tabaccologia, Mr Biagio Tinghino, as well as with Dott. Enzo Zagà, Pneumologist and co-ordinator of the Centri Antifumo di Bologna and editor-in-chief of Tabaccologia (SITAB), who then confirmed their interest in leading the Italian collaboration with ENSP in future. Unfortunately, they were not available to attend the ENSP network meeting in Brussels in November 2010, but they delegated Prof. Maria Sofia Cattaruzza (Department of Public Health and Infectious Diseases, Sapienza University of Rome) who is in charge of the newly created University Tobacco Unit UNITAB (<http://www.unitab.it>).

Although official representation of the Italian coalition in ENSP could not be finalised in 2010, it is expected to be finalised in 2011 as a result of the planned ENSP membership developments (see also the case of Malta, described above).

As far as Portugal is concerned, representation in ENSP was interrupted in 2008 with the closing of the CPT (Portuguese Council for Tobacco Prevention). The ENSP Secretariat's calls for Portuguese reactions remained unanswered until November 2009 when, during the International Conference on Smoking Prevention and Treatment (in Braga), Mr Francis Grogna, ENSP Secretary General, discussed with representatives of the main tobacco control organisations in Portugal about the importance, the needs, and the benefits of building a coalition and membership of ENSP.

The message was well received by the Vice-President of the COPPT (Confederação Portuguesa de Prevenção do Tabagismo – [www.coppt.pt](http://www.coppt.pt)).

COPPT is a coalition of national non-governmental organisations acting on tobacco prevention, health promotion, environment and quality of life. As of 2010, further contacts took place with Prof. Luis Rebelo, President of COPPT. He was also invited to attend the ENSP network meeting in November 2010 (Prof. Rebelo's memo to his coalition members about the network meeting is included in annexe 1.B.1). A bilateral meeting was organised, during which the ENSP Secretary General detailed the links between the national and the European tobacco control strategies, as well as the need for collaboration and capacity-building. Prof. Rebelo confirmed his willingness to represent Portugal in ENSP. The necessary application documents were sent to COPPT in mid November 2010. The application process is due to be completed in 2011.



In the meantime, the circulation of the European information has re-started thanks to the COPPT website which was updated to give for example access to the ENSP European News Bulletin ([http://www.coppt.pt/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=171:boletim-da-ensp-no-5-28-de-janeiro-de-2011&catid=44:boletins-do-ensp&Itemid=61](http://www.coppt.pt/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=171:boletim-da-ensp-no-5-28-de-janeiro-de-2011&catid=44:boletins-do-ensp&Itemid=61)).

### **C) Dynamising coalitions' contributions at EU level from Bulgaria and Hungary**

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#### ***Bulgaria***

Several calls for action were addressed to Bulgaria in 2010 by the ENSP Secretariat, nevertheless Bulgaria has remained silent most of the time, despite several reminders.

This situation is naturally very disappointing since the interest in ENSP was repeated by the Bulgarian representative who attended the network meeting held in Brussels in November 2010. ENSP's initiatives and information services are highly appreciated, but regrettably it appears that collaboration is not two-track.

The lack of spontaneous reactions from the ENSP Bulgarian counterparts to the European tobacco control movement is considered very seriously by ENSP.

#### ***Hungary***

In 2010 two new national representatives from Hungary were nominated. One of them, Dr. Janos Mucsi has been very active at the European level and organised together with the ENSP Secretariat a meeting with Commissioner László Andor in order to discuss the legislative initiative to improve the health of workers by preventing the exposure of workers to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) at the workplace: [http://ec.europa.eu/governance/impact/planned\\_ia/docs/2009\\_empl\\_019\\_tobacco\\_smoke\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/governance/impact/planned_ia/docs/2009_empl_019_tobacco_smoke_en.pdf).

### **D) Supporting the Austrian and Czech coalitions' struggle against tobacco industry's interference at national level**

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#### ***Austria***

ENSP supported the Austrian colleagues continuously in their endeavours to improve smoke-free legislation in Austria, i.a. by facilitating the connection between the Austrian ENSP national representatives and the European institutions.

#### ***Czech Republic***

The Czech Republic's failure to ratify the FCTC sets the country apart in Europe. The present government of the Czech Republic, under the leadership of President Václav Klaus and involving many other politicians, has actively courted investment from the tobacco industry in the country's economy in return for inactivity in relation to the FCTC, failure to raise tobacco taxes and lack of action in implementing smoke-free legislation.

The tobacco control community faces tremendous difficulties due to the lack of willingness from policy-makers on the highest level to support health over the interests of the tobacco industry.

A good example was the opening of a new Philip Morris factory on 29 September 2010 by President Václav Klaus, who officially cut the ribbon on the Philip Morris expansion in Kutná Hora, citing the importance of the company to the country's economy and criticising European Union moves to further regulate the industry. "I support the fight against restrictions on smoking... This is something other than the promotion of smoking," Klaus said. "This is stupid; it is unreasonable and something that politicians should not do." (<http://www.praguepost.com/business/5946-philip-morris-cr-expands-despite-eu.html>).



The ENSP Czech coalition representative was invited to present the situation during the event the ENSP Secretariat organised in the European Parliament on 9 November 2010. She stressed that the tobacco epidemic is caused mainly by the tobacco industry marketing its products to minors.

The position of the Czech tobacco control advocates is clear:

- The tobacco industry is not a normal industry; its products kill about half of its regular consumers.
- Effective tobacco control has to lower the tobacco industry's profits.
- We have to decide if we want to support the country's GDP or health.
- According to current EU legislation (or indeed in any country!), nowadays a new product such as the cigarette would NOT obtain permission even to enter the market.

The relationship between the tobacco industry and the Czech authorities definitely undermines policy and the political decision-making processes.

Further to the request of the Czech coalition against tobacco, the ENSP Secretariat drafted a position paper, which underlines that the tobacco industry CANNOT be a partner for politicians or the legislation process. The statement is contained in annexe 1. It is addressed to Czech decision-makers at different levels (government, parliament, presidency), with a copy to all ENSP members who were requested to act similarly on behalf of their own organisations.

## **E) Georgia and Ukraine**

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Repeated contacts and collaboration with representatives of the Georgian and Ukrainian coalitions, culminating with their participation in the ENSP Network meeting held in Athens in October 2009, lead to their applications to ENSP membership in July this year.

ENSP was very pleased to have the opportunity to welcome on board two such important coalitions during the ENSP network meeting held in Brussels in November.

## **2) Collaboration**

### **ENSP Internet Portal**

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In April/May 2009 the ENSP Secretariat had carried out an analysis of the communication needs and requirements of its membership, in particular in relation to a new ENSP portal. At that time members had expressed their feeling that a better internet presence under the ENSP umbrella would be a significant aid to their own national tobacco control efforts, as it would help to highlight national efforts in a European context thus increasing on synergies and maximising effect. In particular, members had given repeated input that they most needed an improved, secure workspace in the form of a back office provided by the ENSP website. In addition, some sort of forum for exchange of information (e.g. chat forum, thematic contributions, interactive capabilities) were considered to be most helpful for members' everyday needs.

The new ENSP website was developed in late 2009/early 2010 and went online on World No Tobacco Day 31 May 2010 (see [www.ensp.org](http://www.ensp.org)). The portal comprises both public and restricted ends (in the form of a members' only section). ENSP's website is one of several tools used as part of ENSP's information and communication strategies, incorporating the latest tobacco control news and information from throughout the European continent. The ENSP network thus now has the largest geographic coverage in its history, comprising the EU Member States, Norway, Switzerland, Iceland, Georgia and the Ukraine.

To promote, support and facilitate collaboration amongst member organisations, the ENSP website was further developed, becoming the main European tobacco control portal, offering a complete and user-friendly information process based on the FCTC structure, including links to the EU and international institutions with relevance in tobacco control, direct connections to national coalitions' news, as well as an improved and more interactive members only section (user-friendly forum, webmail, RSS). The new portal is the main tool for all above-mentioned activities being the virtual image of ENSP's actions.

The new ENSP website is based on the principles for tobacco control outlined by the FCTC and is thus divided into different thematic sections:

- About ENSP (featuring all relevant information about the ENSP network and organisational documents);
- Actions (which mainly concerns updates on projects, campaigns, advocacy actions etc.);
- News (latest European tobacco control news);
- Co-operation (focuses on how ENSP collaborates and interacts with other organisations, bodies and authorities and highlights ENSP's work in the global tobacco control context);
- Demand (focuses on demand for tobacco and measures to curb demand through taxation, bans on advertising, pictorial health warnings, generic packaging, as outlined in the WHO FCTC);
- Supply (tobacco supply comprises such aspects as illicit trade, smuggling and distribution);
- Environment (dealing with smoke-free environments and the environmental impacts of tobacco farming i.a.).

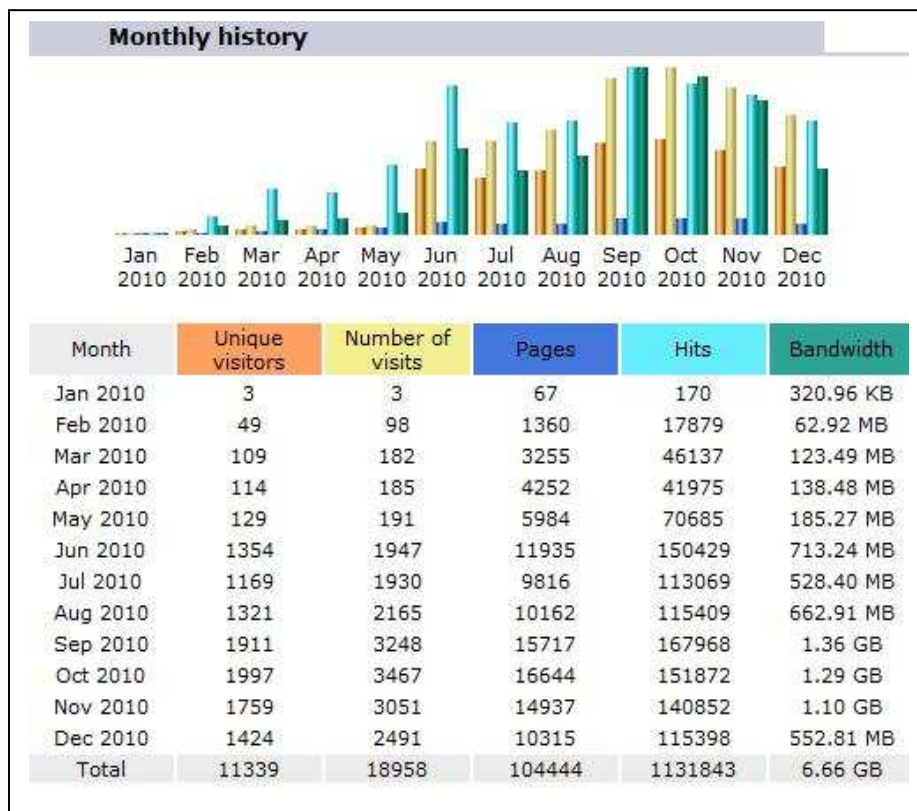
The content is uploaded in the form of news and/or articles by the ENSP Secretariat and also by members having access to the back office. Members can thus showcase their own work in a European context via the ENSP portal. In addition, all members are notified once a day about all new additions and also any modifications to the ENSP portal.

A new and important feature is the country landing pages, which are an area to upload national tobacco control information, news, images, announcements, events etc. The country landing pages exist for all

ENSP member countries and are updated both by the ENSP Secretariat and by the members themselves who provide news and announcements.

Additionally, the ENSP website incorporates several members' features, which are in the restricted area: chat, forums, newsletter, webmail, as well as a users' directory and summaries and analyses of European developments.

The website was designed to be consulted in logged-in mode to receive the full features available to ENSP



members, as well as being a reference point and source of information for the public and health professionals in logged-out mode. When adding content the administrator is able to specify whether content is intended to be front end (i.e. public) or closed end (i.e. private for logged-in members only), which is necessary to offer members a secure working environment and also in the interests of data protection.

In 2010 the ENSP website recorded 11,339 unique visitors. The new ENSP website went live on 31.05.10, thus explaining

the sudden surge in the number of visitors to [www.ensp.org](http://www.ensp.org) as of that date; prior to that the old and new websites had existed in parallel for development and debugging purposes.

## ENSP Visual Identity

In the course of 2010, based on the input by ENSP membership, the Board and Secretariat decided to enhance ENSP's visual identity as another element of the communications strategy. The ENSP Secretariat had asked a communications agency to innovate on the existing logo and visuals in use, which had not been renewed for several years. Members had felt that the organisation needed a new image, but one that still bore some resemblance to the old visual identity which had taken several years to get recognition for. As ENSP is such a well-known identity in the field of tobacco control, members felt that it was quite important to preserve some continuity with the tried and tested visuals so far. After extensive discussions between the ENSP Secretariat and Brussels-based communications agency Chili Con Carne (which already has considerable experience in tobacco control having developed the European Commission's library of pictorial health warnings) it was decided to use the above revised imagery. The re-launch of the visual identity accompanied the launch of the new ENSP website in May 2010.



## **ENSP Identity**

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At several meetings it had already been discussed that the name European Network for Smoking Prevention should be changed to include a reference to other forms of tobacco. Members felt that it was necessary to take into account the fact that tobacco is a wider issue than smoking alone. At the General Assembly held in Brussels on 23 March 2010 the proposal was formally submitted to the members to change the name of the association to European Network for Smoking and Tobacco Prevention, but to keep the acronym ENSP, as this was so widely recognised. The General Assembly approved this change unanimously. The new name was recorded in the statutes in April 2010.

### **3) Joint projects**

European projects are an important tool to bridge policy and population awareness. By nature, ENSP is in a good position to facilitate and support the development and the implementation of tobacco control actions throughout the EU. In the frame of grant agreement 20093202, the ENSP Secretariat focused on the projects described below.

#### **A) Support elaboration and implementation of European projects by sharing ENSP's experience and knowledge of priorities and strategies, and by connecting possible actors (e.g.: RISE, Youth advocacy, "I don't smoke")**

***Contributing to the application for EC funding of the Establishing Best Practice in Tobacco Control: Improving the Health of Europe's Children and Young People project (EMPACT-4-YOUTH) (February-March 2010) (initially referred to as the Youth Advocacy project)***

Different project ideas targeting young people had been submitted to ENSP for possible European development and submission to the EC for a project grant. These included:

- the adaptation and implementation of the Romanian *I don't smoke* action – a smoking prevention programme that used both a video and peer-led discussion groups with significant positive effects on beliefs about smoking;
- the *European Youth Advocacy and Tobacco Control* project (working title) which aimed to develop and enhance the capacity of young people across the European Union to be effective advocates for tobacco control and so contribute to reducing the harm caused by tobacco to the health of the European population and, particularly, to children and young people.

The ENSP Secretariat decided to merge both ideas into a new project involving twelve associated partner organisations:

- OFT – Office français de prévention du tabagisme (France),
- Regione del Veneto (Italy),
- Prolepsis – Institute of Preventive Medicine, Environmental and Occupational Health (Greece),
- VIGeZ – Vlaams Instituut voor Gezondheidspromotie en Ziektepreventie vzw (Belgium),
- LPCT – Liverpool Primary Care Trust (UK),
- ZCIPH – Zagreb County Institute of Public Health (Croatia),
- NHS Sefton (UK),
- TUD – Technische Universität Dresden (Germany),
- PHAL – Public Health Association of Latvia (Latvia),
- Sapienza Università di Roma (Italy),
- ASPB – Agencia de Salud Publica de Barcelona (Spain),
- LNATCC – Lithuanian National Alcohol and Tobacco Control Coalition (Lithuania),
- RNSP – Romanian Network for Smoking Prevention (Romania).

The ENSP Secretariat supported the Romtens Foundation (a member of the ENSP Romanian coalition and co-ordinator of the project) in preparing an application for EC funding for the Empact-4-Youth project in the scope of the Public Health Programme.

Firmly focused on the health of children and young people and concentrating on tobacco control (smoking is the single biggest contributor to ill health and health inequalities) the aim of this project was to identify and evaluate best practice in improving the health of and correcting risky behaviour by children and young people through tobacco control interventions. Utilising an assessment tool that would incorporate

indicators based on the emerging implementation guidelines being developed for Article 12 of the FCTC (education, communication, training and public awareness), the project also identifies, maps and evaluates European and wider global experience in:

1. youth advocacy and youth-led campaigns;
2. public health campaigns targeting young people;
3. peer-to-peer work;
4. incorporating tobacco control agendas within school curricula and within training for young health professionals and educators;
5. wider tobacco control interventions in schools and other youth settings.

In relation to tobacco-related youth interventions the project would deliver a robust tool for assessing interventions and would culminate in (a) a cross-cultural tool-kit for policy-makers, service commissioners and providers to support the development of best practice and (b) policy recommendations at European, national and more local levels.

This would provide an understanding of the state-of-the-art and enable sharing of best practice and would utilise this knowledge base to inform the tool-kit and policy recommendations. Overall, these actions aim to fill the evidence gap about the effectiveness and extent of youth-focused tobacco control interventions and contribute to reducing the harm caused by tobacco to the health of Europe's children and young people.

As an associate partner, ENSP's roles mainly comprised the following:

- to be a member of the programme management group – comprising the main partner and the seven work package leads – and steer the project, oversee its implementation, possibly adapt its agenda, ensure the effective delivery of the project's actions, monitor budgets and ensure linkages between the work packages;
- to lead Work Package 2 (dissemination) and raise awareness of good practice in youth-focused tobacco control interventions by ensuring that the project's results and deliverables would be made available to policy-makers, service commissioners and service providers at various levels.
- to contribute specifically to Work Package 4 (Mapping European and wider global experience) to map and review the literature.

Unfortunately, this proposal was not accepted for co-funding by the European Commission.

***Concept Idea submission for the Program EuropeAid/129197/C/ACT/Multi Budget line 21.05.01.01  
Investing in People Good health for all / Supporting prevention and control of non-communicable diseases in developing countries***

In January 2010 the ENSP Secretariat prepared a Concept Idea about a national tobacco control action plan for South Africa with sustainable funding from a surcharge on tobacco tax; and the promotion of the model to other low-income countries engaged in implementing the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control and in preventing non-communicable diseases.

This was submitted in partnership with Framework Convention Alliance (FCA) and the South African National Council Against Smoking.

Unfortunately, this proposal was not accepted for funding by the European Commission

### ***Support for Moldova for preparation and application for a Bloomberg grant***

The ENSP Secretariat offered technical assistance to the Centre for Health Policies and Studies (PAS Centre) Moldova (<http://www.pas.md/libview.php?l=en&idc=3&id=647>) during all phases of the application process for the project: Advocating for the Creation of the National Coordinating Council for Tobacco Control and the Development and Passage of National Comprehensive FCTC-Compliant Legislation.

Overall purpose of the project: improvement of the national legal framework according to WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control provisions and development of an efficient implementing mechanism.

#### **Project objectives:**

1. To promote establishment and build capacity of the National Coordinating Council for Tobacco Control.
2. To advocate for the strong FCTC-compliant tobacco control legislation through NCCTC.
3. To advocate for the passage of the FCTC-compliant legislation.

The Project seeks to support the government to fulfil the commitments undertaken by ratification of this international convention and to implement the future Action Plan in the domain of tobacco control which will be developed by the Ministry of Health with the support of WHO Country Office in the Republic of Moldova.

The Centre for Health Policies and Studies (PAS Centre) in collaboration with the School of Public Health Management under State Medical and Pharmaceutical University "Nicolae Testemițanu".

**Project partner:** Ministry of Health

The project was accepted by the Bloomberg Initiative to reduce tobacco use, round 7 and the implementation starts in February 2011 ENSP will offer future technical expertise during the project implementation and one of the objectives will be to enrol the Moldavian organisations under the ENSP umbrella.

### ***Contribution to a proposal for a FP7 project on socio-economic inequalities in smoking (October 2010)***

In the last quarter of 2010, the ENSP Secretariat contributed to the preparation of a pre-application for funding the project *Tackling socio-economic inequalities in smoking: learning from natural experiments by comparisons over time and between countries (SILNE – Smoking Inequalities: Learning from Natural Experiments)* in the scope of the EC DG Research FP7 Programme.

The main project co-ordinator is Amsterdam University. The general aim of the study is to analyse several natural experiments available in Europe in order to generate new empirical evidence to inform strategies to reduce socio-economic inequalities in smoking.

The pre-application was evaluated well by the EC and the project partners were invited to further develop the project and prepare a complete application. Work began in December 2010. The project, if finally accepted, will have three specific objectives:

1. to assess, using trend analysis for several European countries, whether changes in specific national tobacco control policies since the 1990s were associated with changes in socio-economic inequalities in smoking cessation and related factors;



2. to assess, through comparisons between European countries, whether differences in specific tobacco control policies and in educational systems are associated with differences in socio-economic inequalities in smoking initiation and related factors;
3. to review the evidence of published intervention studies on their impact on socio-economic inequalities in smoking, to integrate this with the evidence generated in the current project, and to disseminate the combined evidence across Europe, including stakeholders and those involved in the development of tobacco control policies and health-related policies.

As an associated partner, the ENSP Secretariat will play a key role in communication and information.

### ***EU media campaign 2011***

The general feeling shared by ENSP's members is that ENSP was unfortunately not able or not allowed to play a sufficiently active and influential role in the HELP campaign to obtain more benefits and impact out of it. It was agreed that, should the opportunity of another European campaign be offered, the ENSP members should be more deeply involved and be offered stronger means to better reach the targets, and the ENSP Secretariat should play a more active role in campaign co-ordination in support of the members.

As of July 2010, the ENSP President offered ENSP's availability to discuss these views and a possible future collaboration with Ligaris, but attempts to organise a meeting in Paris remained unanswered by Ligaris.

In early October 2010, the European Commission launched a call for tender for the organisation of a communication campaign aimed at encouraging smoking cessation targeting, in particular, young adults (age group: 25 to 34 years).

In accordance with the strategy decided with ENSP's members, the ENSP Secretariat naturally turned to new partners to form a strong consortium, which would be able to develop and implement a strong communication concept while saving costs and avoiding mistakes made in the past.

The consortium and the objectives were discussed in detail during the ENSP General Assembly held in Brussels in November 2010. Amongst others, the ENSP members insisted on the absolute necessity to avoid partnership with organisations which might be in relationship with the tobacco industry at the national, European or global levels in order to guarantee and maximise the impact of each action and also to avoid difficulties as sometimes encountered during implementation of the HELP campaign. ENSP insisted that the members of the consortium declare their independence from tobacco industry influence and commit to maintaining such independence for the entire duration of the campaign.

The objective of forming the consortium was to bring together a dream team of organisations, each one of them bringing one of the expertises needed to elaborate and implement a European campaign according to the EC's specifications.

Some organisations that had expressed their interest in being partners to the ENSP Secretariat were rejected after investigations demonstrated their current collaboration with the tobacco industry.

In the course of November and December 2010, seven partners decided to pool their respective skills in communication (Air and Chili con Carne), tobacco control (ENSP), media (Omnicom), digital and web (Key Company), events and European promotion (Propager), evaluation (Dedicated Research). In addition, the ENSP Secretariat brought in the smoking cessation expertise of Professor Luke Clancy, Director General of the TFRI (Tobacco Free Research Institute, Ireland) and former President of ENSP.

During the co-ordination meetings, the ENSP Secretariat shared past experience and briefed the rest of the team on traps to avoid in order to maximise the tobacco control efficiency of such a campaign. The ENSP Secretariat also organised the participation of Professor Clancy as well as that of Professor Behrakis,

current President of ENSP, MD, PhD (McGill), FCCP, Associate Professor of Athens University and Adjunct Professor of Harvard University.

The key roles of ENSP were defined as being:

- to provide scientific support at country level and guarantee total coverage and cultural relevance;
- to be the expert of the Consortium: the guardian of the global policy line of the campaign, validating the match between communication objectives and tobacco control policies at EU level while also following WHO FCTC provisions. This is done at both EU level via the ENSP Secretariat in Brussels and at country level through the ENSP network by engaging ENSP's national representatives.

Preparation of the bid was finalised in January 2011 and delivered by the consortium lead (Air) to the EC on 14 January 2011. Another five offers are in competition. The results of the EC evaluation will be known around the end of February 2011.

## **B) Collaborate in implementation of European projects (consultation, data collection dissemination of information) (e.g. ACCESS, Smoke-free Movies)**

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### ***Participation in ACCESS project conference (Vienna – June 2010)***

ENSP was invited to attend the European consultation conference organised in the frame of the EU ACCESS project (access strategies for teen smoking cessation in Europe), which took place on 18 June 2010 in Vienna (Austria). Mr Cornel Radu-Loghin, ENSP Director of Policy and Strategy, represented ENSP. Expenses were covered by the organisers. The conference brought together more than 100 European experts with the aim of discussing the effectiveness of youth smoking cessation interventions and identifying innovative recruitment strategies. Discussions were based on the results of an international literature review and a survey of youth smoking cessation practice in the ten partner countries.

Mr Radu-Loghin also discussed with the ENSP members attending the event (from Austria, Germany, Slovenia, Czech Republic and Slovak Republic) priorities and the future role of ENSP in helping smokers quit by using and disseminating the results of the ACCESS project.

Plenary presentations of internationally renowned experts highlighted challenges of effective smoking cessation and introduced the notion of social marketing as a tool for recruitment. The personal knowledge and experience of all participants enriched European guiding principles on recruitment of youth for smoking cessation interventions, which was published at the end of the project.

One of the major findings of the project is that recruitment strategies have been mostly neglected in the development of youth smoking cessation interventions. This lack was identified as a major reason for poor impact of youth cessation programmes. The ACCESS report suggests 26 strategies and lists even more activities that are used in Europe to motivate young smokers to use professional cessation aids.

More information is available on the ENSP website (<http://www.ensp.org/actions>).

### ***HELP Campaign ([www.help-eu.com](http://www.help-eu.com))***

In January 2010, the European Commission agreed to launch a call for proposals for EU projects in the frame of the HELP Campaign, to be conducted by ENSP partners. The aim was to enable national ENSP organisations to join forces across Europe on trans-national projects involving several Member States. The main condition of the projects to be conducted was that they had to target young people, as they were the core targets of the HELP Campaign. They also had to promote and enrich HELP on the basis of its three

main pillars (cessation, prevention and passive smoking) and to fit with the HELP Campaign's tips strategy and goals.

The ENSP Secretariat co-ordinated communication with the ENSP members. Ten ENSP project applications were approved in March 2010 and project partners were able to start work immediately.

No additional specific role for the ENSP Secretariat had been agreed. However, the emails and contracts sent by Ligaris (the communication company contracted by the EC to implement the campaign) to the project partners mentioned that the financial documents should be sent to the ENSP Secretariat, whereas neither Ligaris nor the European Commission had contacted or informed the ENSP Secretariat about such a possibility. The project partners started sending their financial documents and reports to the ENSP Secretariat, which was not in a position to be in charge of the administrative and financial management of the selected projects. This was confirmed in May 2010 and Ligaris was asked to send the necessary corrections and information to the project partners clarifying that all financial matters were to be dealt with by Ligaris and not by the ENSP Secretariat.

### ***Smoking in Movies: Impact on European Youth and Policy Options***

The project website is: [www.smokefreemovies-europe.eu](http://www.smokefreemovies-europe.eu).

As a collaborating partner in the *Smoking in Movies* project the ENSP Secretariat continued disseminating the project information directly to the ENSP members in 2010.

In early 2010, the ENSP Secretariat received special thanks from the project co-ordinator, which demonstrated that working through networks is very efficient:

*I would like to give you an update on our survey. We got feedback from 29 countries. We think this is a great success. In fact the only missing countries are Malta and Luxembourg. Please forward my sincere thanks to the ENSP members. I think this is an excellent example for successful co-operation in the European Tobacco Control Network. We will analyse the data, and once we have a report we will send it to you for dissemination.*

The ENSP Secretariat also followed up by clarifying the situation of Luxembourg and Malta. The ENSP representative in Luxembourg was unable to provide this sort of information needed for the project, but was able to provide a contact at the ministry; nevertheless the ministry did not respond despite efforts to obtain a response. As far as Malta was concerned, the ENSP contact point unfortunately did not respond despite several requests.

In October 2010, following a request from the ENSP Secretariat, the project co-ordinator sent a first draft on the policy survey. The draft was for information purposes only and not for wider circulation. Some information could be communicated to the ENSP members, including the state-of-the-art of the project and the next steps.

## **4) Networks**

### **A) Strengthen its support to INWAT Europe (information dissemination and support to activities targeting women)**

Unfortunately, INWAT confirmed that due to their financial limitations they were unable to meet the membership fee requirements, which had been voted by ENSP end of 2009, and therefore INWAT's membership of ENSP terminated on 1 January 2010.

Nevertheless, although in a less official and regular basis, INWAT continued to benefit from ENSP's information and communication services indirectly via national representatives common to both ENSP and INWAT (essentially Finland, Germany, Italy and Sweden). In addition, the ENSP Secretariat did its best to maintain the gender issue at a priority level of the political agenda:

- On the occasion of the World No Tobacco Day 2010 (theme: Gender and tobacco with an emphasis on marketing to women), the ENSP Secretariat published a press release: [...] *We are all exposed to tobacco industry marketing, but women are particularly at risk, as the female market is considered by the tobacco industry as an expanding one. Tobacco marketing to women is highly skilful and extremely well targeted: entire brands are designed to appeal to women with their enticing imagery and subliminal messages of elegance, beauty, slimming effects... ENSP is concerned that the tobacco industry is employing gender-sensitive mechanisms to target women and encourage tobacco consumption among women and girls. In addition, millions of women around the world are exposed to passive smoke at work, in public and in their homes. ENSP is particularly concerned by the effects of second-hand smoke during pregnancy, which is known to lead to low birth weight, respiratory complications and other illnesses in new-born infants, and calls for extensive education and information campaigns as a means of protecting the unborn child. Furthermore, we are concerned about smoking in the presence of minors.*[...] (This press release is contained in annexe 2.)
- In his speech during the ENSP network meeting session held in the European Parliament on 9 November 2010, Göran Boëthius, representing the ENSP Swedish coalition, insisted that, while sales of smoking tobacco are declining in Sweden, snus use has been rising constantly. Snus has also undergone a class transition due to clever marketing: it has gone from being the domain of the working class male to being a product for white-collar workers and has now been successfully marketed to women due to highly targeted product development.

### **B) Tighten collaboration and synergies with ENSH (information dissemination and support to activities targeting health professionals)**

Two major steps were undertaken to tighten collaboration and synergies with ENSH (European Network of Smoke-free Hospitals, recently renamed Global Network for Tobacco Free Healthcare and Health Professionals):

#### **1) ENSH in ENSP Board**

The European Network for Smoke-free Hospitals was born ten years ago as part of ENSP projects funded by the European Commission. The changes in funding policies at the EU level and the resignation of the French national network to continue co-ordination of the ENSH in 2009 had led the national networks that were members of the ENSH to decide the constitution of a revamped ENSH as a non-governmental organisation with its own statutes and legal entity under Belgium law (the ENSP Secretariat had shared its administrative experience in support of this change), as well as a change in the name to "ENSH –Global Network of Tobacco-free Health Care Services". The co-ordination of ENSH had been transferred to the

Catalan Network of Smoke-free Hospitals and hence the new ENSH Secretary Coordination Centre was established in Barcelona at the Catalan Institute of Oncology. The ENSH assembly had expressed its commitment to continue to strengthen the relationship with ENSP.

In January 2010, ENSH confirmed its wish to be recognised as a full member of ENSP as a specialised network active in tobacco control in Europe. The frequency of communication and exchange of information between the ENSP and the ENSH secretariats increased and the collaborative spirit led to the election of the ENSH Chair to the ENSP Board during the ENSP General Assembly held in March 2010 (<http://www.ensp.org/node/81>).

As of March, the ENSP Secretariat facilitated the connection between ENSH and ENSP members via the regular distribution of the new ENSH newsletter, invitations to network meetings and publication of miscellaneous information also via the ENSP website (<http://www.ensp.org/node/97>, <http://www.ensp.org/node/318>).

Finally, ENSP agreed to support the *ENSH Gold Level Award* and to include the ENSP logo as an official sign of the collaboration between ENSP and ENSH.

## **2) Activating health professionals project concept**

Health professionals have the ability and the duty to play an even more important and more active role in tobacco control. European citizens deserve a more pro-active, concrete and co-ordinated tobacco control intervention from health professionals, especially on how and why to quit smoking. Training only some doctors on smoking cessation methods may be helpful in the long run, but the engagement of all health professionals to use their current knowledge in tobacco control on a daily basis can bring the short-term impact we are all striving for.

The ENSP Secretariat and the President of ENSP prepared the concept of a project aimed at activating all health professionals (doctors with clinical specialties (general practitioners, internal medicine, cardiology, pulmonary medicine, clinical oncology, paediatrics, gynaecology, general surgery, heart, lung and vessel surgery, ophthalmology, surgical oncology, ENT), dentists, pharmacists, nurses, physiotherapists, paramedical technicians) to have them give short messages on how and why to quit to each of their patients (N.B. this project is not educational; it does not aim to educate health professionals about the tobacco problem; they are already acquainted with it; it aims to use the health professional networks to pass on messages to the public).

The concept was presented to the Pfizer European Policy Advisory Board on Smoking Cessation and Tobacco Control on 2 June 2010, and less formally later in the year to Johnson and Johnson. The aim of a possible partnership with the pharmaceutical industry would be to use their own networking and delegation structures to deliver the rotating messages of the tobacco control community to health professionals.

The partnership also requires a strong commitment by the ENSH network, which would provide a direct access to hospitals and leaders and facilitate the involvement of the hospital staff. The Belgian ENSH member was contacted to join the ENSP Secretariat in co-ordinating the next developments.

More work is still needed to finalise the practical and structural processes of implementation as well as the corresponding budget. First steps would be pilot implementation in Greece, Romania and possibly also in France and The Netherlands in the course of 2011.

## **C) Support joint actions and strategic developments with SFP, ERS, EHN and ECL**

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### ***Strategy Group***

The Strategy Group for EU tobacco control first came into being in the early 1990s to help co-ordinate the advocacy objectives/approaches and the campaign messages and timetables of the various voluntary sector networks and organisations seeking to influence tobacco control policy at EU level. The aim was to ensure that the Community institutions received the same message from many voices, delivered in a meaningful and timely manner – thus amplifying the message, minimising the risk of confusion or contradiction, and avoiding duplication of effort or wasteful use of scarce resources.

The Group is informal and membership is by invitation. It is currently made up of representatives of ten organisations, including ENSP, ECL, EHN and SFP et al. The role of the Strategy Group is to identify upcoming issues of importance to tobacco control and co-ordinate joint actions and efforts to achieve a common goal.

Since late 2009 ENSP has assumed the secretariat for the Strategy Group. Generally speaking, the Strategy Group comes together once every six to eight weeks by telephone conference. In 2010 the Strategy Group had telecons on 21.01.10, 02.03.10, 21.04.10, 14.06.10, 04.10.10 and 16.12.10. ENSP facilitates exchanges by organising the telecons, minuting the discussions and distributing all materials within the Strategy Group, in addition to being one of the stakeholders actively involved in discussions.

### ***2001/37/EC***

Ms Florence Berteletti-Kemp, the Director of the SFP, had applied to be admitted to the General Assembly to participate in discussions of Revision of the Tobacco Products Directive. This application was approved unanimously by the ENSP General Assembly. Co-ordinated specific strategic actions were discussed, and implemented in the following days and weeks.

Amongst others, ENSP co-signed a letter addressed to Mr Barroso, President of the European Commission, drawing the attention of the EC to abuse of the online consultation by the tobacco industry.

### ***Tobacco Control Scale (TCS)***

The ENSP Secretariat worked closely with ECL tobacco-control expert, Mr Luk Joossens, on the update of the previous report published in 2007. The Tobacco Control Scale 2010 in Europe describes the results of a survey of tobacco control activity in 31 European countries in 2010 and was launched during the ECToH conference in March 2011.

The ENSP Director of Policy and Strategy, Mr. Cornel Radu-Loghin was a member of the expert group working on the methodology and scoring system for the Tobacco Control Scale.

### ***Tobacco-free Me***

In 2009, the ENSP Secretariat had joined SFP, ECL, EHN, and ERS in the Tobacco Free Europe consortium. The objectives were set out as being:

- to ensure that tobacco control becomes a top health priority in the political arena at EU and national level during the elections and beyond;

- to generate a high-profile public debate on tobacco control involving politicians, decision-makers and other stakeholders;
- to enable the tobacco control community, during the 2009 elections, to build alliances with politicians and decision-makers in Member States, in the future European Parliament and in the European Commission;
- to hold the successfully elected MEPs accountable for their commitments beyond the election.

The consortium collaboration went on in 2010, culminating in the *Setting the EU tobacco control agenda and celebrating the Pledge* event held in the European Parliament in May 2010.

### ***European Partnership for Action Against Cancer***

The ENSP Secretariat supported ECL in preparing their contribution to an application for a joint action in the frame of the European Partnership for Action Against Cancer work.

### ***Will Europe Suffocate or Breathe? EFA to unite partners to launch the first European call to action on Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease***

The ENSP Secretariat liaised with the Executive Officer of EFA and ENSP endorsed the first Call to Action on COPD (see annexe 4.C.2) which was presented by Marianella Salapatas, President of EFA, on 30 June 2010, following the European Open Health Forum, during an important event hosted by MEP Catherine Stihler, at the European Parliament. The first Call to Action on COPD urges the EU to take the necessary steps to develop a strategic, comprehensive and integrated European approach to respiratory diseases with a focus on COPD.

### ***European Respiratory Society***

Following discussions the President of ENSP had with the President of ERS in Athens in June 2010, the ENSP Secretariat prepared an invitation for ERS to apply to the ENSP membership, which unfortunately finally received a negative reply from the ERS President following their decision to focus their efforts and resources on their own programme and their collaboration with the Smokefree Partnership.

## **D) Tighten collaboration with the EC in policy developments**

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### ***ENSP Members comments to the RAND Report Assessing the Impacts of Revising the Tobacco Products Directive***

On 22 September 2010 DG SANCO invited ENSP to comment on the study *Assessing the Impacts of Revising the Tobacco Products Directive* prepared by RAND Europe.  
[http://ec.europa.eu/health/tobacco/docs/tobacco\\_ia\\_rand\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/health/tobacco/docs/tobacco_ia_rand_en.pdf)

Following this request, the ENSP Secretariat co-ordinated collection of ENSP members' opinions and, on 19 October 2010, during a consultation meeting organised by the Directorate General for Health and Consumers as part of the Impact Assessment on the possible revision of the Tobacco Products Directive 2001/37/EC, presented comments submitted by:

- Swedish Network for Tobacco Prevention
- German Smoke free Alliance
- German Medical Action Group on Smoking or Health
- Danish Cancer Society (by email on 20 October 2010).

### ***Contribution to the revision of the Tobacco Product Directive (2001/37/EC)***

The Tobacco Products Directive dates from 2001 and international and scientific developments as well as the efficient functioning of the internal market require reflecting whether the Directive still fully responds to the challenges and ensures a high level of health protection.

This consultation took into account a broad spectrum of options based on existing knowledge. Several options implied that measures at the EU level could be either binding or non-binding. Any implications relating to the EU competence or to the functioning of the internal market would be taken into account when analysing which particular combination of options was going to be proposed.

The deadline for submission of comments was 17 December 2010 and the ENSP Secretariat looked for a common position to be developed during the ENSP Network Meeting and General Assembly in November 2010, in partnership with SFP and ECL. Dr Terje Peetso, DG SANCO C6, had also been invited to make a presentation during this meeting on revision of the Tobacco Products Directive. She highlighted areas of possible change, which included electronic cigarettes, nicotine drinks and sweets, herbal cigarettes, as well as smokeless tobacco products. A revision could also include improved consumer information, such as picture warnings, labelling on tar/nicotine/CO, plain packaging i.a. The EC was also examining reporting and registration of ingredients as well as regulation of ingredients. In addition, she stressed how important it was to consider access to tobacco products, which includes areas such as Internet sales and vending machines. The presentation was followed by extensive discussions involving ENSP, SFP and ECL representatives.

### **E) Tighten collaboration with WHO, especially in the frame of the FCTC**

ENSP actively participated to the regional workshop on implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control for the European region of WHO (which took place in Bucharest in June 2010). Cornel Radu-Loghin represented ENSP.

The objectives of the meeting were to:

- address the implications for action of recent developments and key issues in tobacco control in countries;
- discuss ways for strengthening capacity in the region and in countries to implement the WHO FCTC including counteracting effectively industry tactics and working with the media;
- broaden understanding on topical issues and learn from the experience of different countries in dealing with challenging situations in their efforts to develop and enforce tobacco control measures;
- discuss surveillance and monitoring as a tool for policy-making;
- discuss ways on how to enhance and expand WHO support to countries and on taking full advantage of the potential of the national counterparts network;
- discuss further issues and matters arising from the FCTC part of the Bucharest meeting;
- have bilateral discussions on various aspects of collaboration between WHO and Member States on tobacco control.

The regional workshop in Bucharest, followed by the meeting of tobacco control counterparts, brought together national tobacco experts from the WHO European region: national counterparts, the European Commission, a group of tobacco control consultants working together with the Regional Office, representatives of WHO collaborating centres and other relevant organisations.

The meetings were held at a very opportune time in view of important developments in tobacco control at both national and international levels. 46 countries and the European Community are Parties to the WHO FCTC. Several countries within the Region are deeply involved in the ongoing work on Treaty guidelines.



The last session of the INB for the Protocol on Illicit Trade made some progress paving the way for the future. At European Union level, the revision of the Directive on packaging and labelling is ongoing, possibly leading to strong and mandatory pictorial health warnings and setting the scene for standardised packaging. Many countries in the region have substantially strengthened their national policies and legislation to meet the WHO FCTC, implemented new surveys and strengthened their capacity for tobacco control.

The objective of both meetings was to broaden and share awareness and understanding of tobacco control challenges and opportunities across the European region, identify priority areas for further action and strengthen collaboration in developments related to the WHO FCTC. These back-to-back meetings provided an opportunity to exchange experience of successes and challenges in the Parties' implementation of the Framework Convention.

Mr Radu-Loghin promoted ENSP's key role in tobacco control at European level. The aim of the ENSP participation was also to initiate a process of strengthening relationship and collaboration with WHO Europe Office.

Outcomes of the meetings:

- implications for action of recent developments and key issues in tobacco control in countries addressed;
- ways to strengthen capacity in the region and in countries to implement the WHO FCTC (including effectively counteracting industry tactics and working with the media) discussed;
- understanding reached on topical issues and lessons learned from countries' experience in dealing with challenging situations in developing and enforcing tobacco control measures;
- major current developments related to the WHO FCTC, including work on a protocol on illicit trade, and drawing up of guidelines for the implementation of various articles discussed;
- surveillance and monitoring as a tool for policy-making addressed;
- ways to enhance and expand WHO support to countries and to realise the potential of the national counterparts network discussed;
- bilateral discussions held on various aspects of collaboration between WHO and Member States on tobacco control.

In May 2010, following a request received from the Standing Committee of European Doctors, and after consulting with the ENSP Board, the ENSP Secretariat confirmed ENSP's endorsement of the official WHO conclusions, recommendations for regulatory policy, recommendations for clinical trials and other research required on electronic nicotine delivery systems (e-cigarettes).

## **F) Contribute to the EC EUHPF work**

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Francis Grogna and Cornel Radu-Loghin participated in the EU Health Policy Forum ([http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph\\_overview/health\\_forum/policy\\_forum\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_overview/health_forum/policy_forum_en.htm)) meeting in Brussels on 20 May 2010.

This was the first meeting of the renewed group of the EUHPF (ENSP application for membership renewal had been prepared in October 2009 and approved in March 2010). It was also the first time the new SANCO Director General, Ms Paola Testori Coggi, chaired the EUHPF meeting.

The aim of the meeting was to introduce new and continuing members, overview the current and future work of the EUHPF, and follow-up the EU 2020 strategy.

On 29 and 30 June 2010, Francis Grogna and Cornel Radu-Loghin represented ENSP, as a member of the EUHPF, at the EU Open Health Forum 2010. The key objective of ENSP was to convey and repeat the message to the EC and to the invited speakers and workshop chairs (i.a. industry representatives, excluding the tobacco industry) that the tobacco industry could in no circumstances be considered as a normal stakeholder in the Community strategic policy development process.

In addition, the ENSP Secretariat had contributed to the drafting of the Open Health Forum Call for Action, prepared by EPHA, to make it as strong as possible as to far as tobacco prevention was concerned. The Call was launched during the Open Forum conference.

The next EUHPF meeting took place on 21 October 2010 in Brussels. It aimed to follow up on the current and future work of the EUHPF, the EU 2020 strategy and inform about the 2011/2012 work plan. Cornel Radu-Loghin represented ENSP and launched the Call to the Members of the EU Health Policy Forum: *Together we can put an end to tobacco consumption in Europe!* (contained in annexe 3).

## **G) Contribute to the EC European Partnership for Action Against Cancer work**

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In October 2009, the ENSP Secretariat had successfully replied to the European Commission call to participate in the Partnership and could participate in the first preparatory meeting for concrete implementation of the partnership (Brussels, 7-8 December 2009).

The Partnership is initially planned for a period of three years, to be continued if possible. The partners in the Partnership are expected to make a link with local, regional and national levels. Activities of the Partnership would be structured around four areas: health promotion and prevention; identification and promotion of good practice in cancer-related healthcare; co-ordinated and collaborative approach to cancer research; health information and the collection and analysis of comparable data. The identified actions of the Partnership were to be presented in the form of a joint action to the call for proposals in 2010 in the frame of the Public Health Programme.

In the course of the first quarter of 2010, the ENSP Secretariat supported ECL (European Cancer Leagues) (<http://www.europeancancerleagues.eu/>) in preparing their contribution to an application for a joint action, which was submitted in March 2010 in the frame of the health promotion and prevention area and successfully evaluated.

ENSP was willing to strongly collaborate with the Commission's initiative against cancer. However, because the ENSP Secretariat resources were very limited, and also because we could not afford a co-funding limited to 50%, it was decided that the ENSP Secretariat would support the joint action as a collaborative partner, and not as an associated partner.

Amongst others, the specific objective 4 of Work Package 5 of the joint action is of particular interest for ENSP:

*Target vulnerable population groups, such as women, children, Roma populations. Actions could include e.g. engaging young people in their communities (such as ministries of education, local governments, schools) and via their platforms (such as the internet and social digital media channels) and by focusing on the special issues relevant to women (such as tobacco use and lung cancer) and for Roma and other underserved populations.*

Indeed, due to its involvement in the Working with Communities project (grant agreement 2007303), the ENSP Secretariat is in a good position to bridge the Objective 4 actions with the Working with Communities project experience, its associated partners and Romanian members of ENSP.

The ENSP Secretariat was invited to the First Advisory Committee Meeting, which was to take place in Brussels in early 2011.

## **5) Information**

### **A) European News Bulletin and Information Releases**

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In an endeavour to improve ENSP's services to members and subscribers and also to fully integrate all information tools, ENSP developed an integrated European News Bulletin module in November 2010 as part of the ENSP website. The ENSP Secretariat consulted with the web designer on how best to implement this integration. After the web designer had created the sign-up page and had put in place the technical structure for collating the information, the ENSP Secretariat tested the sign-up and distribution procedures. The European News Bulletin is compiled in the form of articles in the ENSP news feed. The newsletter is compiled around once per week and is dispatched to subscribers contained in the database. Subscribers can enter their own details into the database on the ENB subscription page. The European News Bulletin is available to members and non-members alike, but is not available to employees or subsidiaries of the tobacco industry.

The European News Bulletin was published 33 times in 2010.

EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN 2010 1: 1-7 January  
EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN 2010 2: 8-14 January  
EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN 2010 3: 16-21 January  
EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN 2010 4: 22-28 January  
EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN 2010 5: 29 January – 4 February  
EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN 2010 6: 5-11 February  
EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN 2010 7: 18-25 February  
EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN 2010 8: 26 February – 4 March  
EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN 2010 9: 4-11 March  
EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN 2010 10: 12-18 March  
EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN 2010 11: 1-8 April  
EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN 2010 12: 9-15 April  
EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN 2010 13: 23-29 April  
EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN 2010 14: 30 April – 6 May  
EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN 2010 15: 7-12 May  
EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN 2010 16: 13-20 May  
EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN 2010 17: 21-27 May  
EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN 2010 18: 28 May – 3 June  
EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN 2010 19: 4-10 June  
EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN 2010 20: 11-17 June  
EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN 2010 21: 18-24 June  
EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN 2010 22: 25 June – 1 July  
EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN 2010 23: 2-8 July  
EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN 2010 24: 9-15 July  
EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN 2010 25: 23-29 July  
EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN 2010 26: 19-26 August  
EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN 2010 27: 27 August – 2 September  
EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN 2010 28: 17-23 September  
EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN 2010 29: 1-7 October  
EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN 2010 30: 16-21 October  
EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN 2010 31: 22-28 October  
EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN 2010 32: 12-18 November  
EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN 2010 33: 19-25 November

## **Information releases and alerts**

Here is an overview of the information releases and alerts issued by the ENSP Secretariat in 2010:

### **JANUARY 2010**

02/01: Info release – Call for Proposals 2010 – Call 2010: New funding opportunities in health  
02/01: Invitation to register for the ENSP General Assembly meeting, Brussels, 23 March 2010  
05/01: EP Timetable for the hearings of Commissioners-designate  
05/01: Responses from the Commissioner designates to the questionnaires sent by the various committees in preparation for the hearings are now available.  
13/01: For Info: EU Alert – EUOBSERVER – Big tobacco distorted EU treaty, scientists say  
14/01: To members for ratification: Full ENSP membership of the Estonian Tobacco and Alcohol Control Coalition  
14/01: Speeches by Commissioners designate at the EP hearings  
19/01: Norwegian fund sells off tens of millions of Euros in shares after tobacco ban  
21/01: For Info EU Alert: EC DG SANCO – Women's Health in the European Union  
21/01: To ENSP National Coalition Representatives: Update Request of ENSP National Coalition Member organisations List  
28/01: EU Alert: Greens/EFA – Combating the global illicit trade in tobacco and the consequences for Europe and Africa  
28/01: For info: Council register – Structure and rates of excise duty applied on manufactured tobacco

### **FEBRUARY 2010**

02/02: News release: EP Register – Safety and certification of electronic cigarettes  
02/02: Subject: OLAF Steps Up Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives  
03/02: Conference Announcement Smoke free Futures: Tobacco Control Conference 2010 11-12.10.10  
10/02: For info: Draft report: Commission communication on Action Against Cancer: European Partnership  
11/02: To ENSP members update request of the ENSP working document *European Trends towards Smoke-Free Provisions*  
11/02: For info: New cabinet members of EU Commissioners  
16/02: Subject: Council adopts reform of excise duties on cigarettes  
24/02: EU Alert: MEP Arlene McCarthy – Hear Citizens' Health and Environment Concerns – Not Tobacco Industry Lobbying, urges Euro MP  
25/02: Info release to ENSP members: general interest: 18 new MEPs to take seats in Parliament

### **MARCH 2010**

03/03: Full ENSP membership Estonia: Ratification by the ENSP General Assembly  
04/03: To ENSP members, Invitation from the Slovenian Coalition for Tobacco Control to attend international conference  
04/03: To members for info: ECJ Judgments in Cases C-197/08, C-198/08 and C-221/08  
09/03: To ENSP Members for Information: "The Spanish Smoking Law: A Model to be Followed?"  
21/03: Info release: Treaty Negotiations on Illicit Trade Protocol on Tobacco Products Making Progress, but Not there Yet  
23/03: For info: Health community shock as Poland moves backwards on tobacco control  
24/03: To ENSP Members info release: WHO – World No Tobacco Day, 31 May 2010  
24/03: TO ENSP GA: please send in your remote vote regarding change in the ENSP statutes by 24 April 2010  
25/03: ENSP General Assembly elects new Executive Board

### **APRIL 2010**

08/04: To Members for Info: Update on the Second stage of the consultations of the social partners on the Protection of Workers from Risks arising from ETS at the Workplace

14/04: To ENSP members Info Request: licensing system for tobacco retailers  
22/04: EU Alert for info: OLAF - Illegal Cigarette Factory Raided  
27/04: ENSP Members for Info: Adoption of the modification of Article 6 of the ENSP Statutes  
30/04: World No Tobacco Day 2010 - Setting the EU tobacco control agenda and celebrating the Pledge Conference Details

## **MAY 2010**

04/05: FOR INFORMATION AND REGISTRATION: World No Tobacco Day 2010 - Setting the EU tobacco control agenda and celebrating the Pledge  
12/05: ENSP Membership Ukraine - To Natasha Toropova  
18/05: To ENSP Members for Info: Subject: Answer to written question on reduced ignition propensity cigarettes  
18/05: EU Alert: EP register - Answer to written question on Urgent measures to support the tobacco sector in Europe  
18/05: Info release WHO - The UN tackles non communicable diseases  
18/05: Re: To ENSP Board: Recommendation from the ENSP board on ENSP position regarding E-cigarettes  
26/05: DG SANCO - Summary record of the 11th meeting of the Regulatory Committee established under Article 10 of the Tobacco Products Directive 2001/37/EC for information:  
26/05: To ENSP members: ENSP position regarding ENDS  
27/05: For info: View video of John Dalli's press conference at the occasion of WNTD 2010  
27/05: To members for Info: Press conference by Commissioner Dalli on World No Tobacco Day, 27 May 2010  
27/05: To Members for Information - Source: European commission RAPID - World No Tobacco Day 2010: the Commission reaffirms its commitment to fight against smoking  
31/05: PRESS RELEASE World No Tobacco Day 2010: Gender and tobacco with an emphasis on marketing to women

## **JUNE 2010**

01/06: DODS EU Alert: Smoke Free Partnership - Call for mandatory pictorial warnings and standardised packaging of tobacco products in the EU  
01/06: To ENSP members for Info: New TV campaign HELP - For a life without Tobacco  
03/06: Dates of the Next ENSP Network & General Assembly Meeting 2010  
10/06: Demande d'info: associations d'élèves/de parents/de profs issus de l'enseignement primaire et secondaire  
16/06: Conference: Working with Communities to Reduce Health Inequalities: Protecting Children and Young People from Tobacco  
16/06: Request to Flemish Ministry of Health for a database of Flemish kindergarten/primary/secondary schools  
16/06: Source: EC DG SANCO Subject: 9th plenary meeting of the SCENIHR  
16/06: Conference invitation relayed to ENSP members on behalf of ENSP member specialized network EFA  
17/06: EU Alert: EFA - Subject: Will Europe Suffocate or Breathe? EFA to Unite Partners to launch the First European Call to Action on Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease  
17/06: Conference: Working with Communities to Reduce Health Inequalities: Protecting Children and Young People from Tobacco  
22/06: To ENSP Members for Info: Subject: Passive Smoking Major Health Hazard to Children - European Parliament Event Discusses New Scientific Evidence  
23/06: Request for input from IRL/CY/UK - Proposal for the new legislation in all closed public spaces in Spain / latest developments  
23/06: Conference at the European Parliament today on passive smoking at 11:45 Room 5B001 (attended by ENSP secretariat)  
24/06: Invitation to the parents association of the VCOV (Working with Communities conference) - Translation of the English version of the invitation/pre-announcement of the conference into Dutch -

(Uitnodiging van de Ouderverenigingen lid van de VCOV: attn Linde Brewaeyts, directrice) -

<http://www.vcov.be/vcov/>

24/06: Conference: Working with Communities to Reduce Health Inequalities: Protecting Children and Young People from Tobacco - Invitation sent to FAPEO (Fédération des Associations de Parents de l'Enseignement Officiel) to send invitation to their members to attend the conference and to announce the conference on their web site

29/06: Source: EC: EU Alert: Subject: EU Open Health Forum conference - Watch live online, Date published: June 28 2010

30/06: Commissioner John Dalli's speech at the Open Forum

30/06: Publication in the Belgian Official Journal on 9 June (Election of the new ENSP Board, Modification of statutes articles 1 and 6)

30/06: Re: request for input from IRL/CY/UK re e-mail of 23/06

## **JULY 2010**

13/07: To ENSP members for Info: Public consultation on the SCENIHR pre-consultation opinion on the Addictiveness and Attractiveness of Tobacco Additives

13/07: The Second Stage of Consultations of the Social Partners on the Protection of Workers from Risks arising from ETS at the Workplace

13/07: Request to the members of the Board for ratification of the Ukraine National Coalition for full ENSP membership

14/07: Conference announcement and Invitation: sent to all francophone kindergarten/primary/secondary schools in Belgium: Working with Communities to Reduce Health Inequalities: Protecting Children and Young People from Tobacco

14/07: Conference announcement sent to 5288 Flemish schools in Belgium (in Dutch): *Working with Communities to Reduce Health Inequalities: Protecting Children and Young People from Tobacco (Samen met Gemeenschappen tegen Ongelijkheid in Gezondheid: Kinderen en Jonge Mensen Bechermen tegen Tabak)*

14/07: Source: European Commission RAPID - European Commission and British American Tobacco sign agreement to combat illicit trade in tobacco - Date published: July 14 2010

19/07: EFA and partners joint Press Release on COPD

## **AUGUST 2010**

09/08: New publication WHO Technical Manual on Tobacco Tax Administration

26/08: Re: ENSP Network Meeting, November 2010

26/08: Preliminary draft programme ENSP NW meeting to the Board

## **SEPTEMBER 2010**

02/09: Working with Communities project and conference announcement: parents' association re-contacted to include final agenda of the conference and reminder of invitation this in their newsletter and post of the FAPEO web site (Federation des Associations de Parents de l'Enseignement Officiel)

02/09: To the president of the Flemish parents' association VCOV: latest update programme for the final conference Working with Communities

07/09: Second wave of invitations to attend the conference working with Communities (to all Belgian schools and to the parents associations) with the updated programme and background info about the project (3 languages)

Invitations resent to all Flemish, Brussels, Wallonia kindergarten, primary and secondary schools as follows (in French and Flemish):

08/09: Re: ENSP Full Membership of the Georgian Tobacco Control Alliance

08/09: Re: ENSP Full Membership of the Ukrainian National Coalition of NGOs and Initiatives

15/09: EP Register - Answer to written question on Smoking ban in bars and restaurants

20/09: Subject: Commissioner Šemeta opens high-level conference on EU-US cooperation to tackle cigarette smuggling

23/09: Re: Invitation to all participants in the upcoming ENSP NW & GA Meetings to register

## **OCTOBER 2010**

07/10: Invitation to Ukraine National Coalition to attend the ENSP NW & GA Meetings 8-10/11/10  
14/10: Invitations to external speakers and final programme to participants to ENSP Network meeting 8-10/11/10)  
28/10: ENSP Network & GA Meetings 8-10/11/2010 SOCIAL PROGRAMME REGISTRATION REQUEST  
28/10: Request to external and ENSP network speakers

## **NOVEMBER 2010**

04/11: ENSP Network Meeting - Directions to venue / map attached  
04/11: To ENSP Members: updated provisional programme of the ENSP NW & GA meetings (8-10 November 2010)  
18/11: Press Release No Tobacco Day 18 November 2010  
18/11: The Scientific Committee on Emerging and Newly Identified Health Risks (SCENIHR) adopted and published its Opinion  
23/11: Research paper: Evaluation of removal of POS tobacco displays in Ireland

## **DECEMBER 2010**

01/12: IMPORTANT: Dissemination of Access Report on Motivating Young People to use Smoking Cessation Interventions  
01/12: To members for Info: Subject: Answer to written question on illicit tobacco trade and the recent EUCA between OLAF and BAT  
15/12: Update on vending machines in Europe  
15/12: Publication in the Belgian Official Journal: General mandate for Francis Grogna for the daily management of the ENSP

## **B) ENSP website**

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The following articles and information were added to the new ENSP website in the course of 2010 (see [www.ensp.org](http://www.ensp.org)):

<b>Date</b>	<b>Article</b>
11.03.10	"Controlul Tutunului în România: Politici, Strategii, Etape Viitoare" - Intalnire cu membrii Comisiilor de Sanatate din Parlamentul Romaniei
29.03.10	ENSP General Assembly elects new Executive Board
06.04.10	UK: Passive smoking and children
21.04.10	RNSP report on meetings with Members of Romanian Parliament
21.04.10	WHO World No Tobacco Day 2010
21.04.10	Smoke Free Futures: Tobacco Control Conference 2010
21.04.10	Athens 2009 Declaration
23.04.10	France plans to introduce pictorial warnings in April 2011
28.04.10	ENSH: International Gold-Level Award on Tobacco Free Health Care Services goes to Centre Hospitalari Althaia, Spain
03.05.10	Interview with Dr Florin Mihaltan, President of RNSP
06.05.10	New study examines attitudes towards smoking among health professionals in Jassy
07.05.10	Spain: Process of smoke-free law amendments
17.05.10	WHO FCTC Health Warnings Database
25.05.10	Library of selected source documents
25.05.10	Green Paper COM(2007) 27 Final
25.05.10	Tobacco Advertising Directive 2003/33/EC
25.05.10	Corrigendum Directive 2003/33/EC
25.05.10	Tobacco Products Directive 2001/37/EC
25.05.10	Commission Decision L226/24: EU Pictorial Warnings
25.05.10	C(2005) 1452 final

25.05.10 C(2006) 1502 final  
 27.05.10 Ten reasons for a smoke-free catering industry  
 27.05.10 Regulation governing pictorial warnings  
 28.05.10 Public Health: Promoting Health and Challenges Ahead  
 31.05.10 Press Statement: World No Tobacco Day 2010  
 03.06.10 Tobacco Under Spray - World No Tobacco Day in Bucharest  
 03.06.10 Setting the EU tobacco control agenda and celebrating the Pledge  
 07.06.10 Spain: Smoking ban to be extended  
 09.06.10 My Non-Smoking Vow 2010  
 10.06.10 Tobacco or Health in the European Union, Past, Present and Future  
 10.06.10 Exposing the Evidence - Women and Second Hand Smoke in Europe  
 11.06.10 Plain Tobacco Product Packaging as a Means to protect Young People and Adult Consumers  
 14.06.10 Afișele împotriva contrabandei cu țigări fac reclamă mascată la tutun. Internele, acuzate că dăunează grav Sănătății  
 14.06.10 Vin vremuri grele pentru fumători  
 15.06.10 Why People Smoke  
 16.06.10 The Future: Standardised Packaging of Tobacco Products  
 23.06.10 Tobacco Additives - A Study of the Available Literature  
 24.06.10 Short film: Life is worth living  
 02.07.10 EFA launches the first European call to action on CPD  
 02.07.10 Tobacco and poverty debate organised by Belgian coalition  
 06.07.10 Oktoberfest to be smoke free as voters back ban  
 12.07.10 Public consultation on the SCENIHR pre-consultation opinion on the Addictiveness and Attractiveness of Tobacco Additives  
 14.07.10 Interview with Rob Cunningham, Senior Policy Analyst, Canadian Cancer Society, Ottawa  
 19.07.10 EFA launches the first European Call to Action on Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease at the European Parliament  
 04.08.10 Conference on "Reducing Health Inequalities from a regional perspective - what works, what does not?"  
 09.08.10 WHO Technical Manual on Tobacco Tax Administration, 2010  
 16.08.10 Report from EC to Council on implementation by Sweden of measures ensuring that oral tobacco is not placed on market in other Member States  
 20.08.10 Youth protection missing in central Europe  
 23.08.10 In Budapest smoking is prohibited from 5th August 2010 in the subways  
 30.08.10 Press Release by Ministry of Social Affairs in Finland on the new Tobacco Act  
 01.09.10 Greece bans smoking in indoor public places on 1 September 2010  
 02.09.10 Nae N-Are Aer!  
 10.09.10 Press release: Smoke-free Greece  
 16.09.10 Cat te costa sa renunti la fumat? Sfaturi de la experti: cum sa te lasi!  
 27.09.10 Public consultation on revision of the Tobacco Products Directive 2001/37/EC  
 14.10.10 Conference: Reducing Health Inequalities from a Regional Perspective - What works, what does not  
 14.10.10 DKFZ publication: Snus, a harmful tobacco product  
 14.10.10 DKFZ publication: Improvement of youth and consumer protection by revision of the EU Tobacco Product Directive 2001/37/EC  
 14.10.10 DKFZ publication: Increased Health Hazards due to Additives of Tobacco Products – Consequences for Product Regulation  
 14.10.10 DKFZ publication: Strategy for Toxicity Evaluation of Tobacco Additives and their Regulation  
 14.10.10 DKFZ publication: The failure of partial smoking bans in hospitality venues: The example of Germany and Spain  
 20.10.10 ENSP Call to the Members of the EU Health Policy Forum  
 15.11.10 Poland introduces smoking ban  
 17.11.10 Ziua Nationala Fara Tutun - 18 Noiembrie 2010  
 18.11.10 Press release: Smoke-free workplaces with no exemptions remain a priority for tobacco



- control
- 22.11.10 Results of the ACCESS project: guiding principles to motivate young people to participate in smoking cessation interventions
- 23.11.10 FCTC - Part V: Protection of the Environment
- 23.11.10 FCTC - Part III: Measures relating to the Reduction of Demand for Tobacco
- 23.11.10 FCTC - Part VII: Scientific and Technical Co-operation and Communication of Information
- 23.11.10 FCTC - Part IV: Measures relating to the Reduction of the Supply of Tobacco
- 24.11.10 Research Paper: Smoking Behaviour, Involuntary Smoking, Attitudes towards Smoke-Free Legislations, and Tobacco Control Activities in the EU
- 26.11.10 The ENSP Total Ban with No Exceptions Declaration
- 29.11.10 Event: Fighting against tobacco in the Western Balkans and Turkey
- 10.12.10 Fourth session of the Conference of the Parties to the WHO FCTC (COP4)

### **C) Participation in conferences**

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#### ***EU Better Regulation: from economic to citizen-centric (24 February 2010)***

Michael Forrest, Communications Officer, represented ENSP at the event organised by the Smokefree Partnership hosted in the European Parliament by Arlene MEP McCarthy and which explored how the better regulation agenda could meet the needs and expectations of EU citizens.

Speakers from the European institutions and stakeholders from civil society and the business community discussed in detail how the EU institutions should preserve and strengthen the democratic process and secure a fairer balance between the social, environmental and economic pillars of the European Union. The panel discussed the purpose of the Better Regulation Agenda, assessed the challenges of existing measures and their outcomes, discussed how our measures of progress, wealth and well-being could be improved within the social pillar, and explored ways to strengthen the social aspects of impact assessment and alternative indicators.

#### ***Participation in Slovenian Conference on Public Health (March 2010)***

Cornel Radu-Loghin represented ENSP. The objective of the conference was to raise awareness of public health debates in Slovenia and an opportunity to exchange best practice and to explore ways in which the EU and Slovenia can engage and work together on public health.

Mr Radu-Loghin presented the ENSP activities at the European level regarding health inequalities. The presentation stressed the idea that children and young people are the primary victims of tobacco in the 21st century and that the more deprived people are, the more likely they are to smoke.

#### ***Participation in WHO FCTC INB4 Geneva (March 2010)***

Cornel Radu-Loghin represented ENSP.

The fourth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Body (INB4) on a Protocol on Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products was held from 14 to 21 March 2010 in Geneva. The session decided to recommend to the Conference of the Parties to consider, at its fourth session, the draft protocol to eliminate illicit trade in tobacco products contained in document FCTC/COP/INB-IT/4/7, in accordance with decisions FCTC/COP2 (12) and FCTC/COP3 (6).

### ***Meeting in National Parliament (Bucharest, March & May 2010)***

Cornel Radu-Loghin represented ENSP. The objective of the meeting was to offer ENSP's support to the Romanian Network for Smoking Prevention in the process of updating tobacco control legislation in Romania.

Mr Radu-Loghin pointed out the necessity of comprehensive smoke free laws and standardised packaging underlining the recent European developments (European Council recommendation on smoke-free environments etc.) and presented ENSP's activities at European level. The event was reported in the Romanian media.

### ***Participation in Working together towards a tobacco-free society (Dublin, May 2010)***

Cornel Radu-Loghin represented ENSP. This collaborative event was organised just prior to World No Tobacco Day on 31 May 2010 by the Irish Health Service Executive, the Irish Cancer Society, the Irish Heart Foundation, ASH Ireland, the Research Institute for a Tobacco Free Society, the Irish Thoracic Society, National Cancer Control Programme, Irish College of General Practitioners, Health Promoting Hospitals Network and the Environmental Health Officers' Association.

Themes included:

- WHO Framework Convention Alliance – NGO advocacy update
- Recognising that smoking is an addiction
- Smoking cessation in primary/secondary care (pre-elective admission)
- Youth smoking/prevention strategies lobby/smuggling
- What more in terms of legislation.

Mr Radu-Loghin presented the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) and the ENSP as a Framework Convention Alliance member, and promoted ENSP's activities among the Irish participants to the conference.

### ***Seminar Current legal issues for not-for-profit organisations in Belgium (19 May 2010)*** (see annexe 5.C.7)

The seminar was held on 19 May 2010 at De Wolf & Partners' premises in Brussels. De Wolf & Partners is a company of business lawyers specialised in a majority of areas regarding economic law: commercial law, company law and securities, labour, revenue, technology and intellectual property laws.

Francis Grogna represented ENSP with the double objective of:

- collecting information on the possibilities offered by the Belgian law to strengthen NGOs and facilitate their functioning and/or development;
- investigating how lawyers could help and support ENSP in its efforts for smoke-free workplaces in Europe while ensuring the necessary protection of ENSP against possible future attacks from the tobacco industry.

### ***World No Tobacco Day 2010: Setting the EU tobacco control agenda and celebrating the Pledge (31 May 2010)***

Francis Grogna and Cornel Radu-Loghin participated in the event *Setting the EU tobacco control agenda and celebrating the Pledge* organised by the Smokefree Partnership and hosted in the European Parliament by MEP Linda McAvan, MEP Frieda Brepoels, and MEP Ryszard Czarnecki. After MEP Czarnecki's introduction, Francis Grogna spoke on behalf of the Tobaccofree campaign steering committee.

Also on World No Tobacco Day 2010 Michael Forrest, ENSP Communications Officer, gave an interview to Euronews on the theme of World No Tobacco Day *Gender and tobacco with an emphasis on marketing to women*.

### ***EPHA General Assembly (17-18 June 2010)***

As a member of EPHA, ENSP was invited to participate in EPHA's General Assembly. Francis Grogna represented ENSP. The first day was dedicated to governance and the second day to a Master Class on Campaigning Methods and Tools. The EPHA Five-Year Strategic Plan, which includes tobacco control, was discussed in the frame of workshops.

### ***Launch of Royal College of Physician's report Passive Smoking and Children's Health (23 June 2010)***

The event was held in the European Parliament and hosted by MEP Skylakakis. Francis Grogna and Cornel Radu-Loghin represented ENSP. ENSP's President was also invited to be part of the panel of experts, which was to discuss the topic after presentation of the report and its recommendations.

The report highlights the most important factors in children's exposure, which are whether their parents or carers smoke and whether smoking is allowed in the home. Relating to children in non-smoking families, passive smoke exposure is around three times higher if the father smokes, over six times higher if the mother smokes, and nearly nine times higher if both parents smoke. Smoking by other carers is also a significant source of passive smoke exposure. Children growing up with parents or siblings who smoke are also 90% more likely to become smokers themselves.

The report's recommendations include:

- increasing the real price of tobacco;
- further reduction in smuggling and illicit trade;
- investment in new and innovative mass media campaigns targeting smoking, particularly in younger adults;
- more effective health warnings on cigarette packets;
- prohibition of point-of-sale display;
- generic standardised packaging;
- tailored cessation services;
- reducing the number and accessibility of tobacco retailers to children;
- extending smoke-free legislation much more widely, to include public places frequented by children and young people;
- prohibit all smoking in cars.

During the discussions, Francis Grogna expressed ENSP's concerns about having tobacco industry representatives possibly attending this meeting and reminded those present of the importance of FCTC Article 5.3, what gave rise to some heated debate on the topic with MEP Skylakakis and other participants.

### ***EU Open Health Forum (29-30 June 2010)***

On 29-30 June 2010 the ENSP Secretariat participated in the Open Health Forum conference in Brussels. The conference was organised by the European Commission in co-operation with EUHPF members. The Forum hosted around 600 participants and 60 speakers from governments, academia, EU institutions, and representatives of citizens, health professionals and patients.

The ENSP Secretariat shared a stand with Eurocare ([www.eurocare.org](http://www.eurocare.org)) where information and documentation from and on both organisations were made available. It was also a good opportunity to discuss with the participants about the similar tactics employed by both the tobacco and the alcohol industries.

The central theme of the Open Forum was *Together for Health – a strategy for the EU 2020*. The discussions focused on integrating Health in All Policies (HiAP) and how to increase dialogue and involvement of stakeholders in the implementation of HiAP. The event was opened by Commissioner for Health and Consumer Policy Mr Dalli, followed by a presentation by Ms Jakab from WHO and a panel of high-level speakers. The following thematic workshops also took place:

- integrating health and environmental policy to improve people's health,
- positioning health at the centre of the post-2013 Cohesion Policy,
- impact assessment and EU health policies: threat or opportunity?
- innovation for health,
- integrating public health in the Common Agriculture Policy,
- involving stakeholders – the role of non-state actors in implementation of HiAP.

The conference documents (workshop abstracts, workshop programmes, workshop recommendations, conference final resolution), the opening speech of Commissioner Dalli, presentations and outcomes from conference workshops, conference videos and videos from the plenary are available on the conference website.

Documents:

[http://ec.europa.eu/health/interest\\_groups/eu\\_health\\_forum/open\\_forum/2010/documents\\_en.htm#fullwidth](http://ec.europa.eu/health/interest_groups/eu_health_forum/open_forum/2010/documents_en.htm#fullwidth)

Programme:

[http://ec.europa.eu/health/interest\\_groups/eu\\_health\\_forum/open\\_forum/2010/programme\\_en.htm#fullwidth](http://ec.europa.eu/health/interest_groups/eu_health_forum/open_forum/2010/programme_en.htm#fullwidth)

### ***6e Rencontre de Tabacologie (2 October 2010)***

Francis Grogna was invited to present the position of the European partners on snus during a French-speaking meeting of tabacologists and health professionals organised by FARES, member of the ENSP Belgian coalition. This presentation followed a presentation by Professor Yves Martinet, from the ENSP French coalition, entitled *The Role of Harm Reduction in Tobacco Control*, giving rise to a short debate.

### ***La lutte contre le tabagisme en Europe (12 November 2010)***

The ENSP Secretariat was invited by Professor Stephan Van den Broucke, University of Leuven (Louvain-La-Neuve), to share their European experience with his students in the frame of their M.Sc. in psychology. Indeed, one of his courses aims to analyse and evaluate situations where maintaining the quality of life, promoting health and preventing illness are the objective of the psychological intervention. One of the specific themes is the use of tobacco.

Due to other commitments, the ENSP Secretariat could not be present in this course, but Francis Grogna prepared the necessary presentation together with Prof. Pierre Bartsch, representing FARES, a member of the ENSP Belgian Coalition.

### ***Fighting against tobacco in Western Balkans and Turkey (29 November – 1 December 2010)***

The event was organised in the frame of the People 2 People Programme which is one of the three strands of the Civil Society Facility of the European Commission's DG Enlargement.

The aim of this study tour was to give participants the opportunity to become familiar with international and European programmes aimed at combating the use of tobacco and to train them on the *acquis communautaire* and on the EU's activities and programmes, but also on good practices from EU Member States.

[http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/taiaex/dyn/taiaex-events/library/detail\\_en.jsp?EventID=42681](http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/taiaex/dyn/taiaex-events/library/detail_en.jsp?EventID=42681)

In this context, the ENSP Secretariat was invited to attend this event as a speaker. On 1 December 2010, Cornel Radu-Loghin presented the *Role of the European Civil Society in the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control implementation in Europe*.

### ***Quitting - the way forward (29 November 2010)***

On 29 November 2010 MEP Marian Harkin hosted an evening dinner debate on *Quitting - the way forward* in the European Parliament, sponsored by GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare and Novartis Consumer Health, in association with the Smokefree Partnership, the Standing Committee of European Doctors (CPME) and the Pharmaceutical Group of the European Union (PGEU). Francis Grogna and Cornel Radu-Loghin represented ENSP.

The meeting brought together stakeholders involved in tobacco control, including policy-makers, healthcare professionals and the pharmaceutical industry, united in their determination to fight the tobacco epidemic. It took place one week after adoption of the guidelines on demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation by the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. The European Commissioner for Health and Consumer Policy, Mr John Dalli, opened the debate by giving a keynote speech, during which he stressed the following:

*We need to work closely together with health professionals to boost their role as advisers in quitting to smoke and as role models. They have the opportunity to speak to smokers one-to-one on the health risks of smoking and the benefits of stopping. They can provide independent advice on different therapies.*

### **D) Participation in organising ECToH 2011**

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On 11 December 2009 a group of tobacco control experts had gathered at the headquarters of the Dutch Cancer Society in Amsterdam for the European Conference Tobacco or Health 2011 kick-off meeting (ECToH 2011), which comprised numerous ENSP representatives and Cornel Radu-Loghin representing the ENSP Secretariat. During this meeting, they explored the current state of affairs within the tobacco control field and ideas for the conference. In early 2010 ENSP Secretariat was requested to give their feedback on the meeting report.

Later in the year, the Global Dialogue for Effective Stop-Smoking Campaigns and ECL proposed to the ENSP Secretariat to assist in conducting a one-day campaign-related workshop, like the one organised in Brussels in November 2009. They had enquired about the conference planners' interest in such a workshop, which had sent a positive reply and proposed to submit a proposal. The ENSP Secretariat found this idea very interesting. Indeed past experience has shown that participants appreciate training of this type, and ECToH was certainly a very good opportunity to repeat this experience. Due to the fact that staff had committed their resources to other priorities, the ENSP Secretariat had to limit its support to the endorsement of the workshop.

The ENSP Secretariat decided to focus on four actions during the ECToH:

- Cornel Radu-Loghin was to organise, co-ordinate and chair a workshop on the FCTC and FCA and to present a poster with the subject *European citizens' initiatives for a European Directive on smoke-free public and workplaces*.
- Francis Grogna was to organise, co-ordinate and chair a symposium on *Working with Communities to Protect Children and Young People from Tobacco*. This action is a follow up of the Working with Communities project, which had been co-funded by the EC (grant agreement 2007303) and which fits perfectly within one of the priorities of ENSP: smoke free Europe. Five former project partners from UK (Liverpool and Manchester), Italy, Poland and France gathered again with the ENSP Secretariat to elaborate and submit a symposium abstract, which was accepted by the conference organisers. The aim of the symposium was to share and discuss good practices and outcomes of the project, including commenting on the toolkit for improved future interventions, and to encourage implementation of similar interventions in other EU countries.
- Sophie Van Damme and Michael Forrest were to organise the ENSP stand and ENSP publications and policy papers to be distributed or displayed during ECToH.
- Michael Forrest was also responsible for compiling and disseminating the ENSP media statement for ECToH.

The ENSP Secretariat also helped three representatives from Ukraine, Moldova and Romania to obtain a bursary from the conference organisers.

Finally, Francis Grogna chaired another parallel session dedicated to Youth Empowerment in Tobacco Control.

## E) Organisation of a technical network meeting

On 23 March 2010, the ENSP Secretariat organised a one-day ENSP General Assembly in Brussels devoted to governance issues, i.e. annual accounts, working priorities, election of the new Board members and a new application for funding. Later in the day, more technical and strategic issues were debated by the members, essentially revision of Directive 2001/37/EC and the ENSP Secretariat's involvement in the FCA Board.

On 8-10 November 2010, the ENSP Secretariat organised a two-day network meeting followed by a one-day General Assembly meeting in Brussels.



The ENSP Secretariat received considerable support from ENSP's Treasurer, Michel Pettiaux, FARES (a member of the ENSP Belgian coalition), who intervened to persuade the Belgian authorities to provide a meeting room and financial support to cover most of the participants and conference costs (including the social programmes), with the result that the very limited co-funding from the EC in the frame of the Public Health Programme was not exceeded.

About 70 participants attended the network meeting and 40 attended the General Assembly.

The network meeting focused on European co-operation and the FCTC, with a specific ENSP event hosted in the European Parliament by MEP Theodoros Skylakakis, during which parents' responsibility to educate and protect their children was discussed, and which was followed by a session dedicated to smoke-free public and workplaces.



MEP Skylakakis and Prof. Behrakis



Health Minister Onkelinx and Prof. Behrakis

The opening address was given by Ms Laurette Onkelinx, Belgian Health Minister, followed by six further speakers. The objective of this session was to discuss and co-ordinate current priority policies to provide ideas on translating European strategic collaboration into national actions. On Tuesday 9 November 2010, the objectives of the morning session were (1) to offer ENSP members an overview of the current status of the FCTC implementation and (2) to involve ENSP members in the FCTC implementation process in all European countries. The afternoon was dedicated to the event at the European Parliament.

The following topics were presented:

- Revision of the Tobacco Products Directive 2001/37/EC
- Tobacco Product Regulation in the United States. Can Government Regulate Nicotine Addiction?
- Challenges and opportunities in tobacco control in the European Region
- Involving public health organisations in tobacco control: the EPHA experience
- Involving media: the ECToH2011 example
- Involving media: the European Tobacco Control Scale
- FCTC protocol on illicit trade
- Possible solution: Shops licensed for tobacco products only?
- Elaboration of Draft Guidelines on Art. 12 and 14 FCTC – an overview of methods and results
- FCTC Shadow Reports
- FCTC COP 4
- Finnish studies on children and parents
- Children's right to breathe smoke-free air
- Diversity in Europe and exceptions to smoke-free laws do not work: the Spanish model
- Tobacco control or tobacco business and tobacco industry interference
- Can snus be a solution?
- The Finnish Act: an example of good practice
- Amending the Carcinogens and Mutagens Directive 2004/37/EC to protect all workers against passive smoking
- European citizens' initiative for a European Directive on smoke-free public and workplaces



ENSP Network Meeting 2010



The full agendas, the attendance lists, the speech by Ms Laurette Onkelinx, as well as the presentations are available on the ENSP website (for members only).

## **6) Policy**

### **A) Monitoring tobacco use and prevention policies**

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Article 20 of the FCTC requires parties to establish programmes for national, regional and global surveillance of the magnitude, patterns, determinants and consequences of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke.

- Monitoring data helps ensure that resources are allocated where they are most needed and will be most effective to reduce tobacco use and its deadly toll.
- Data from monitoring provides powerful evidence for advocates of strong policies.
- Collaboration across partners and organisations is essential to ensure the timely dissemination of relevant information and the uptake and use of such information to drive decision making to reduce tobacco use.
- Basic monitoring need not be expensive and is within reach of virtually all countries.

Starting from the above principles in 2010 the ENSP Secretariat compiled a document summarising the status quo as to applicable smoke-free legislation throughout Europe.

*European Trends towards Smoke-free Provisions* is available for free download on the ENSP website at: <http://www.ensp.org/node/70>

### **B) Co-ordinating ENSP members' involvement in the FCTC implementation and monitoring process**

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#### ***Application to become an FCTC COP accredited organisation***

In May 2010, the ENSP Secretariat applied to become an FCTC COP-accredited organisation.

The Convention Secretariat reviewed ENSP's application and prepared its report in accordance with decision FCTC/COP2(6) for consideration by the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties. The Bureau examined the application and decided to submit it to the Conference of the Parties with the recommendation below.

*The Bureau recommends to the Conference of the Parties that observer status be granted to the following organization, whose aims and activities appear to be in conformity with the spirit, purpose and principles of the Convention:*

*– The European Network for Smoking and Tobacco Prevention*

[http://apps.who.int/gb/fctc/PDF/cop4/FCTC\\_COP4\\_2Rev1-en.pdf](http://apps.who.int/gb/fctc/PDF/cop4/FCTC_COP4_2Rev1-en.pdf)

The COP Parties decided in November 2010 during COP4 to accept ENSP as an observer (see annexe 4).

<http://www.who.int/fctc/copdecisions.pdf>

This decision enables ENSP members to attend future FCTC meetings as "ENSP" and reinforces the European representation at the COP.



### ***Partnership with FCA for involvement of ENSP members in FCTC shadow report for COP4***

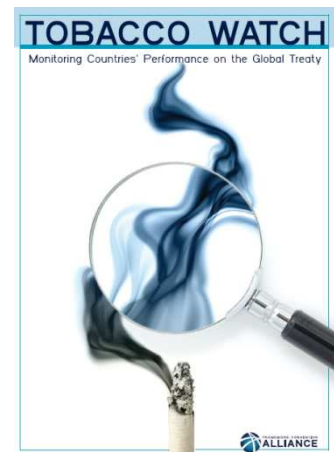
The ENSP Secretariat and ENSP members from Denmark, Germany and Lithuania worked closely with the FCA staff to prepare the FCTC shadow report, which was launched during COP4 (15-20 November 2010).

During the ENSP Network Meeting, on 9 November 2010, ENSP national representatives from Germany and Lithuania presented the work done for the shadow report.

Tobacco Watch report: *Monitoring Countries' Performance on the Global Treaty* is available for download at: [http://www.fctc.org/images/stories/MONITOR\\_2010\\_WEB.pdf](http://www.fctc.org/images/stories/MONITOR_2010_WEB.pdf)

## Data Collectors

Austria	Karl Marmann, Center for Health Services Research and Development
Australia	Pete Hainford
Bangladesh	Imrul Kabirul Azim, Norel for a Better Bangladesh
Belgium	Geert De Maessene, Pharmacy for a Smaller Planet Project
Costa Rica	Yolanda Mui, Tobacco Control Working Group
Denmark	Peter Ditlev, Danish Cancer Society
FE	Tamara Shalev, Public Health AIDS Foundation
France	Yves Lelièvre, Santé Interne Université
Ghana	Akram Ali, Vision for Alternative Development
India	Mitika Kulkarni, MINDI
Japan	Mitsuo Hagiwara, Japan Tobacco Cessage
Japan	Hiroyuki Shimizu, JICA
Karolyi	Viktor Kirtkocz, LA Karolyi
Lithuania	Aurelija Veliuniene, Lithuanian Tobacco and Alcohol Cessation Coalition
Malaysia	Mohd Yusoff, UPM
Malta	Tania Dime, VISA
Mexico	Josée Pélissier-Gonzalez, Red Mexico on Tobacco
Netherlands	Opiniongroep Stop Roken, Nederlandse Hogere Hogeschool
Norway	Peter Sævihaug, Norwegian National Smoking Cessation
New Zealand	Esther Li, AHA New Zealand
Pakistan	Aftab Khan, Pakistan for Tobacco Control - Pakistan
Poland	Dariusz Milewski, Center for a Tobacco-Free Poland
Poland	Wojciech Rzep, CONCEPT
PRW	Charles Pridem, COLAT
Qatar	Haniya Gholizadeh, Qatar Chartered
Qatar	Saharima Aliyev, Qatar Youth Leadership Forum
St. Lucia	Margot Mann, seaworld Foundation
Spain	Federico Pons, Spanish Tobacco Research Centre
Sweden	Mikaela Högberg, Malmö University
Switzerland & Italy	Flaminia Giani, Tobacco in Italy/Canada Tobacco Society
Turkey	Murat Suer, Turkish National Health Institute for Tobacco and Health
UK	Debbie Morris, AHS UK
Uganda	David Ssemu, AHS
Uganda	The T.H. Hens, Hensbrugge Vlaanderen



### C) Supporting legislative processes and developments towards a smoke-free Europe

The ENSP Secretariat was involved on a daily basis in supporting the national coalitions in their attempts to improve smoke free legislation in Europe.

An important tool for all action towards a smoke free Europe is *The ENSP Total Ban with No Exceptions Declaration*, which is contained in annexe 5. This Declaration was widely distributed in Europe through the ENSP national coalitions and was also published in the FCA Bulletin no. 107 ([http://www.fctc.org/index.php?option=com\\_docman&task=cat\\_view&gid=255&Itemid=21](http://www.fctc.org/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=255&Itemid=21)) during COP4 in Uruguay in November 2010.

Following a letter sent by Professor Panagiotis Behrakis, ENSP President, on 1 September 2010 (see annexe 6), the ENSP Secretariat in collaboration with one of ENSP's Hungarian national representatives organised a meeting with Commissioner László Andor. The main topic discussed during this meeting was the legislative initiative to improve workers' health by preventing exposure of workers to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) at the workplace:

[http://ec.europa.eu/governance/impact/planned\\_ia/docs/2009\\_empl\\_019\\_tobacco\\_smoke\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/governance/impact/planned_ia/docs/2009_empl_019_tobacco_smoke_en.pdf)

ENSP national representatives from Germany, Professor Friedrich Wiebel, also joined the meeting.

Following the meeting the press release *Smoke-free workplaces with no exemptions remain a priority for tobacco control* was issued on 18 November 2010, National No Tobacco Day in several European countries (e.g. Hungary, Romania, Poland). The press release was also published on the ENSP website and distributed to all ENSP members (contained in annexe 7).

During 2010 notable successes towards smoke-free legislation were obtained in the following countries:

## ***Bulgaria***

A new smoking ban in public spaces became effective on 19 December 2010. Smoking spaces inside restaurants, coffee shops and bars, in commercial and administrative buildings and in railroad stations, and airports, must have walls and closing doors and adequate ventilation equipment. Owners of coffee shops and restaurants of less than 50 m<sup>2</sup> have the right to decide themselves if the establishment will be a smoking or entirely non-smoking space. In case smoking is allowed, individuals under the age of 18 should not be admitted, as they are banned from smoking in all indoor spaces. In larger establishments, at least 50% of the space must be dedicated to non-smokers. In night clubs, smoking will be allowed at all times regardless of how large they are. Open-space coffee shops and restaurants inside shopping malls will become non-smoking facilities. Owners face fines for inadequate ventilation and lack of signs designating the non-smoking sections and the smoking ban for those under 18. Fines for owners range from BGN 500 to BGN 10,000. Individuals who violate the ban would also face fines.

## ***Greece***

Since 1 September 2010, new legislation bans smoking and consumption of tobacco products by other means, in all working places, transportation stations, in taxis and passenger ships (in trains, buses and airplanes smoking is already prohibited), as well as in all enclosed public places including restaurants, night clubs etc., with no exceptions. Casinos and bars larger than 300 m<sup>2</sup> will be given eight months to apply the law. Smoking is also prohibited in atria and internal areas with removable roof covers or tents as well as in external seating areas that are surrounded by a tent and are not open on at least two sides. Fines are particularly heavy for smokers who do not comply (ranging from € 50 to € 500) as well as for the working places or companies, i.e. restaurants, night clubs, pubs, etc. (ranging from € 500 to € 10,000). Companies violating the law for the fifth time in a row, the law orders the closure of the specific company. A special website ([www.smokestop.gov.gr](http://www.smokestop.gov.gr)) and a telephone hotline for information as well as citizens to report any violations of the new law (tel.: 1142) along with an extensive media campaign have been created to promote the smoking ban in Greece. The government has signed an agreement with Harvard University to help in developing the government's anti-tobacco policies and mounting publicity campaigns. The only exception to the law is airports. There, smoking is only permitted in special separated smoking booths equipped with separate ventilation systems and air filters.

## ***Spain***

On 21 December 2010, Spanish legislators voted to approve a tough new anti-smoking law, meaning that from 2 January 2011, all enclosed public places will be no-smoking zones. The bill, proposed by PM Jose Luis Rodriguez Zapatero and his governing Socialist Party, was passed in the lower house by 189 votes to 154. Smokers will no longer be allowed to light up in bars, restaurants, near hospitals or in school playgrounds.

## ***Poland***

On 15 November 2010 the latest amendment to Polish tobacco control legislation (mainly focusing on new smoke-free regulations) came into force. A total indoor and outdoor ban of smoking is now implemented in premises of all health care and educational facilities. Smoking is also fully banned in cultural establishments, enclosed sporting venues, all means of public transportation and public transport stops, as well as in all public recreation venues and children's playgrounds.

However, in gastronomic venues and hotels, working establishments and public transportation facilities the owner or manager of such places may (but is not obliged to) decide to creating smoking rooms

(described in the bill as “enclosed areas isolated from all other rooms, equipped with a ventilation system”).

As for hospitality venues (restaurants, bars and clubs) in one-room establishments smoking is forbidden, however the owner may decide voluntary to construct a smoking room, as defined in legislation (serving food and beverages is not allowed in such rooms). In venues that have more than one room, the owner has a right to (yet again is not obliged to) create an isolated, closed room for smokers, where food and beverages can be served. However, such rooms have to be equipped with ventilation systems, ensuring that tobacco smoke does not penetrate into other rooms of the establishment.

Individuals who choose to ignore the restrictions could face a fine of PLN 500. Institutions that are subject to this new legislation are required to inform their personnel and customers about the ban through visible signage in all places where smoking is forbidden. If they fail to comply with these requirements, institutions can be fined up to PLN 2000.

<http://www.poland.pl/news/article,Poland To Introduce A Smoking Ban,id,444933.htm>

*Poland to Introduce a Smoking Ban*

*15.11.2010*

*Today Poland joined long list of countries, in which smoking is banned in all public places. Restaurants, pubs, clubs, schools, but also garden playgrounds and many other places became smoke-free zones.*

*According to Citizens' Coalition Tobacco or Health (ENSP Member) data, up until today an average concentration of tobacco smoke in pubs and restaurants exceeded the allowable health limit fifteen times. In the evenings, the limit was exceeded over 260 times. The Coalition's Chairman points out, after the ban had come into effect, restaurants, pubs and clubs in Paris, London or New York did not lose. On the contrary – they gained new clients. Krzysztof Przewoźniak believes that Poland will be the same. And over 31 percent of Poles already support the ban.*

*But politicians are not unanimous when it comes to the smoking ban. The government's spokesman, Paweł Graś, claims that introduction of the ban was a good decision. In his opinion, every form of fighting tobacco addiction is desired and will allow to reduce expenses on medical care in the future. Meanwhile, president's advisor Tomasz Nałęcz believes smokers' rights are being unduly restricted. According to Nałęcz, protection of the interest of non-smokers should not violate the right to smoke in decent conditions.*

*At the same time, today's Puls Biznesu informs that even now consultations concerning further restrictions on tobacco industry are under way in Brussels. But tobacco concerns remonstrate with the EU about such a direction. Companies' representatives in Poland claim that solutions like unifying package designs of all cigarettes brands or prohibition on the use of several additives in cigarettes will not only allow large amounts of counterfeit cigarettes enter the market, but will also ruin Polish tobacco growing industry. Therefore, according to the newspaper, tobacco companies appeal to Polish government to participate actively in European legislation process concerning tobacco control.*

*New strict regulations are followed by severe penalties. From today, every restaurant, club or pub owner can be punished with a PLN 2000 fine, if they do not place visible non-smoking reminders in the establishment. Cigarettes are not be sold in small packages (less than 20 pieces), loose or in vending machines any more – such activity will also be fined with PLN 2000. Also smokers breaking a smoking ban will be punished with a PLN 500 fine.*

## D) Advocating for standardised packaging of tobacco products

Acting as a member of the steering committee of the Tobaccofree Europe campaign together with SFP, EHN and ECL (<http://www.tobaccofree.me/>), the ENSP Secretariat participated in the event *Setting the EU tobacco control agenda and celebrating the Pledge*, organised by the Smokefree Partnership and hosted by MEP Linda McAvan, MEP Frieda Brepoels, and MEP Ryszard Czarnecki in the European Parliament.

The objective of the event was to provide an opportunity to acknowledge those MEPs who are signatories of the Tobacco-free Europe campaign, to mark the fifth anniversary of the entry into force of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), of which the EU and all Member States (apart from the Czech Republic) are signatories, and to celebrate the *Year of the Lung*. Finally, with a new European Parliament and Commission in place and tobacco legislation in preparation at that time, ENSP wished to take the opportunity to reflect on the future of tobacco control at European level.

After an introduction by MEP Ryszard Czarnecki, Francis Grogna spoke on behalf of the Tobaccofree Europe campaign steering committee. He thanked the MEPs who had taken the Pledge and reminded everyone that the Pledge calls for the following:

- strong measures to counter tobacco marketing, promotion and imagery;
- tough new measures to control tobacco smuggling;
- commitment to taxation as a tool to reduce smoking prevalence;
- comprehensive protection from tobacco smoke;
- helping people to stop smoking;
- stopping tobacco industry influence on governments' tobacco control policies;
- making industry liable for its actions.

To close the event, Commissioner Dalli and MEP Frédérique Ries presented the exhibition: *The power of Communication against Tobacco*, during which the standardised packs panel (to the elaboration of which the ENSP Secretariat had also collaborated) was unveiled.



The information was disseminated widely by the ENSP Secretariat via the website and via the e-mail database.

## E) Further developing the identification of how tobacco control legislation enforcement is organised in the EU

Following the initiative of ENSP's Dutch coalition, the ENSP Secretariat compiled a mapping analysis of sales in Europe by cigarette vending machines:

## Sales in Europe by Cigarette Vending Machines – Status: December 2010

COUNTRY	BANNED	ENFORCED	ALLOWED	BAN DUE BY:	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
AUSTRIA			✓		Minors (< 16) are not allowed to buy tobacco from vending machines and there is an electronic age control by bank card or mobile phone. They still may have access to the machines using expired bank cards from parents or via older siblings and friends.
BELGIUM			✓		Sales prohibited to minors < 16 yr old – the automatic vending machines must be locked and can be unlocked and activated only by and for a person of 16 or more.
BULGARIA	There are no vending machines in BG				No specific legislation covering vending machines
CYPRUS	✓	✓			
CZECH REPUBLIC			✓		Both law 379/2005 and law 305/2009 ban sale of tobacco products by vending machines and all other ways where age (of 18) cannot be controlled, so vending machines are mostly indoors – in bars and similar spaces.
DENMARK			✓		Vending machines are not a big problem in Denmark. They are not visible in the streets or outside stores, where there is nobody to keep an eye on them. They are only found in restaurants, bars and hotel lobbies occasionally. Staff in such places will ensure that nobody under the age of 18 buys cigarettes.
ESTONIA	✓	✓			
FINLAND			✓	1/1/2015	Sales prohibited to young people < 18 years and vending machines should be under supervision
FRANCE	✓	✓			
GEORGIA	✓	✓			
GERMANY			✓		There are more than 400,000 vending machines in Germany, half of them located outdoors. The machines contain an electronic device for checking the age of purchasers (no sale to young people < 18 years).
GREECE	✓	✓			
HUNGARY	✓	✓			
ICELAND	✓	✓			
IRELAND	✓	✓			Prohibited except in licensed premises and registered clubs
ITALY			✓		Sales to minors < 16 prohibited. As of 01.11.09 all vending machines should be equipped with electronic devices to control the age of purchasers. Draft legislation to ban vending machines was presented to the Chamber of Deputies in February 2010, number C3182 by initiative of Deputy Cosenza; the draft was halted and there is no political will to reconsider it at the moment.
LATVIA	✓	✓			
LITHUANIA	✓	✓			
LUXEMBOURG			✓		Sales to minors < 16 is prohibited. Purchasers have to obtain a coin from the counter to activate the machines.
MALTA			✓		Sales to < 18 is prohibited. Machines need to be supervised.

NETHERLANDS			✓		Vending machines require age coins in order to prevent minors (<16 yrs) from using these machines to buy cigarettes. This rule is the responsibility of the owner of the premises where the machine is located. In practice however, these age coins are available on top of the vending machine.
NORWAY	✓	✓			Note on the Norwegian legislation: self-service vending machines are banned to address the issue of sales to minors, However when the display ban on tobacco products at points of sale was introduced in January 2010, vending machines that carry tobacco, over the counter medicines, razors and other products were allowed, as long as there is no advertising on the machines, and that a token for the tobacco products (and other products) is bought in the store and the age limit is respected.
POLAND	✓	✓			
PORTUGAL			✓		Sales prohibited to < 18 years. Enforcement problems reported with minors. The vending machines must have an electronic device to open it and they must be inside the shop. If you doubt of the age of the minor you can ask for photo ID.
ROMANIA	✓	✓			
SLOVAKIA	✓	✓			
SLOVENIA	✓	✓			
SPAIN			✓		No sales < 18 years. Failure to comply with the law is considered a serious violation (e.g. vending machines not having installed the technical device as they are used by minors) and penalties range from € 600 to € 10,000.
SWEDEN			✓		The existing law provides that the vending machines should be placed and controlled so that no person ≤ 18 can buy tobacco products. Of course that is not the case all the time.
SWITZERLAND			✓		In 17 out of 26 cantons tobacco sales to youths are banned. (6 cantons age-limit 18, 11 cantons age-limit 16). Some of these cantons have legislation to ensure that access to vending machines for youngsters is not possible.
UKRAINE	✓	✓			

UK: ENGLAND/ WALES			✓	<p>Legislation has been passed to ban vending machines in all four countries of the UK with effect from 1st October 2011. The regulations for England can be accessed at: <a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukstat/2010/864/content/made">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukstat/2010/864/content/made</a></p> <p>Machine provider Sinclair Collis, part of Imperial Tobacco, has been granted leave to appeal the High Court's decision to reject its judicial review of the ban. The appeal is due to be heard in Court during the week beginning 07.03.11. Although the DH states that a favourable outcome may be anticipated given the legal considerations accepted by the Court in their original decision (01.01.10), it is impossible to predict how long the Court may deliberate after the hearing, or when their final judgment will be announced. 01.10.11 is still planned implementation date; but this may have to be delayed if the judgment is not announced fairly soon after the hearing.</p>	Machines should be located in places where children cannot access them and should be in full view of staff. Despite this agreement, vending machines are regularly used by children who have little difficulty in making purchases since the machines are self-service and rarely supervised.
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UK: SCOTLAND			✓	<p>01.10.11</p> <p>The tobacco and primary medical services (Scotland) Act 2010, which was passed by the Scottish Parliament in January 2010 but has not been enacted - <a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2010/3/section/9">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2010/3/section/9</a> - will prohibit the sale of tobacco products from vending machines completely, remote locking mechanisms will not be permitted. It will become effective on: 01.10.11, has been the expected starting date, however this has yet to be confirmed. The reason for the delay is a legal challenge to the section of the Act dealing with vending machines by Imperial Tobacco's vending machine subsidiary, Sinclair Collis. We await the outcome of this judicial review, which is expected to come to court probably in May 2011.</p>	<p>Sales to young people &lt; 18 are prohibited.</p> <p>Enforcement: Currently there is no law or regulation governing this; the placement and operation of machines is controlled by a voluntary agreement between vending machine manufacturer and the site manager where the machine is located. This agreement typically states that machines should be located in places where young people cannot access them, and in full view of site staff. However, this agreement is not legally binding, and it is common for machines to be unmonitored and placed out of sight of staff down corridors and hallways.</p>
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## F) Countering tobacco industry strategies especially as to oral tobacco expansion

On 1 June 2010 the ENSP Secretariat organised a meeting with Commissioner John Dalli. Cornel Radu-Loghin, ENSP Director of Policy and Strategy, and Dr. Göran Boëthius, ENSP National Representative from Sweden, participated in this meeting.

The objective of the meeting was to let the Commissioner know the following main messages:

1. Snus use is less dangerous to health compared to smoking. However, regardless of how much less dangerous snus is, its health effects are serious enough not to regard snus as a suitable replacement for cigarettes or as a cessation aid.
2. The inconsistent regulation situation: it is not snus regulation that should be made softer; it is cigarettes that should, finally, be regulated much more rigidly.
3. Much disinformation exists about the so-called "Swedish experience".
4. Snus is not a prerequisite for diminishing smoking. It has been demonstrated that countries investing substantially in tobacco control have managed to lower their smoking prevalence to levels at or below the Swedish – without the "help" of snus.
5. Introduction of snus into Member States may help in some way, but it has serious side effects. Implementation of the FCTC is the only true "harm reduction" measure, without any side effects. It will serve smokers and society much better than the tobacco industry ever could. There are no shortcuts in tobacco control. Do not conceal our failure to help smokers under a thick layer of snus!



Following this meeting, concerning the public consultation on possible revision of the Tobacco Products Directive 2001/37/EC ([http://ec.europa.eu/health/tobacco/docs/tobacco\\_consultation\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/health/tobacco/docs/tobacco_consultation_en.pdf)), which was launched on 24 September 2010, the following point was included:

## **2. SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS**

### **2.1. Problem definition**

*The current regulatory framework bans some smokeless tobacco products (snus) while others (e.g. chewing tobacco) are freely available in many Member States.*

*All smokeless tobacco products are addictive and can cause cancer. They also increase the risk of death after a myocardial infarction and may have additional cardiovascular effects as stated in the Opinion of the Scientific Committee on Emerging and Newly Identified Health Risks (SCENIHR) of February 2008.*

*For an individual, substitution of smoking by the use of smokeless tobacco products would probably decrease the incidence of some tobacco-related diseases. It has also been proposed that the use of these products could be a way to quit smoking, but at this moment there is not enough scientific evidence available on the efficacy of snus as quitting aid. On the contrary, as all tobacco products, snus causes dependence and according to the evidence from some countries, the use of smokeless tobacco products may lead to subsequent cigarette smoking.*

### **2.2. Possible options**

#### **Option 1 – No change**

*The prohibition on the marketing of tobacco for oral use (snus) remains unchanged. Other smokeless tobacco products that are perceived as marginal products can continue to be marketed in all Member States.*

#### **Option 2 – Lifting the ban on snus**

*All types of smokeless tobacco products would be freely marketed in the EU, subject to possible requirements for appropriate consumer information such as health warnings.*

#### **Option 3 – Ban on all types of smokeless tobacco products**

*The ban on snus would be extended to all types of smokeless tobacco products.*

### **2.3 Questions**

- 1) Is the problem definition correct? If not, please provide your comments and supporting evidence.*
- 2) In your view, which option addresses the problem most effectively?*
- 3) Do you recommend any additional option that would effectively address the problem?*

ENSP responded to the public consultation as follows:

#### **Q. Is the problem definition correct?**

A. Yes

#### **Q. Which option addresses the problem most effectively?**

A. No Change

#### **Q. Do you recommend any additional option that would effectively address the problem? (Optional)**

***The ban on snus should definitely be maintained. This is a high priority. Indeed, there is no legitimate reason to reintroduce a carcinogenic and addictive product onto the EU market.***

*Furthermore, if the ban on snus were to be lifted, it could encourage dual use of cigarettes and smokeless tobacco and discourage total abstinence from tobacco, thus weakening any potential health gains. In this context, we stress that there are already available effective treatments for nicotine addiction, including medicinal or 'clean' nicotine (NRT) that do not carry the risks associated with the use of snus. These should be promoted first and foremost. It is clear that the public health interest can be served even more by encouraging (a) greater use of these treatments and (b) the development of more effective cessation aids, especially those that mimic more closely the nicotine hit delivered by cigarettes.*

*Regarding other forms of **smokeless tobacco products**, ENSP does not believe that they should be marketed in all Member States. We recognise that they are as addictive and dangerous as smoked tobacco. As stated in the Opinion of the Scientific Committee on Emerging and Newly Identified Health Risks (SCENIHR), many forms of smokeless tobacco increase the risk of mouth, oesophageal, pancreatic and liver cancer, and other conditions including gum and heart disease. However, we also know that these products are mostly consumed in the UK and used by South Asian communities; introducing an EU-wide ban on these products now could lead to the creation of an unnecessary illegal market, pushing consumption underground. This is why we do not recommend an immediate ban on all types of smokeless tobacco products; we do recommend that they should be regulated in the same way as tobacco products.*

These arguments were also presented during the *6e Rencontre de Tabacologie* held in Wépion (Belgium) in October 2010. Francis Grogna had been invited to present the position of the European partners on snus during a French-speaking meeting of tabacologists and health professionals organised by FARES, a member of the ENSP Belgian coalition.

Besides oral tobacco issue, the ENSP Secretariat also addressed tobacco industry tactics by writing to Mr Van Rompuy and Mr De Boissieu, the President and the Secretary General of the European Council, to point out the necessity to consider the Article 302(2) of Chapter 3 of the Lisbon Treaty and the Article 5.3 FCTC guidelines while evaluating the candidacy for the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC), especially for Group III.

## **G) Promoting and supporting actions to raise taxes on tobacco products and to tackle illicit trade**

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### ***1. Promoting and supporting actions to raise taxes on tobacco products***

A low level of financial stability and low government funding characterises Slovenian NGOs. The main difficulty for the NGO sector in Slovenia is the financial costs for implementing their programmes and projects, which prevent the sustainable functioning of organisations. Since the state annually receives more than € 300 m. solely from excise taxes on tobacco products, one solution is to allocate some of these resources to NGOs working on health promotion.

Following participation in Slovenian Conference on Public Health, the ENSP Secretariat started a close co-operation with the Slovenian Coalition for Tobacco Control and Public Health (SCTC) in preparing new legislative initiatives in the tobacco taxation field.

The new initiative includes the introduction of a Tobacco Euro (i.e. a new excise duty on tobacco products) and using the taxes collected from this to fund public health programmes.

## ***2. Promoting and supporting actions to tackle illicit trade***

Illicit trade in tobacco products has had detrimental consequences. It undermines national pricing policies, deprives governments of revenue, permits tobacco companies to subvert and undermine international co-operation in tobacco control, makes top international brands available at affordable prices to low-income consumers and to image-conscious young people, who often regard such products as sophisticated and fashionable.

Above all, it undermines legal restrictions and health regulations such as those that deal with mandatory health warnings and sales to minors. Illicit trade in tobacco products contributes to making tobacco products cheaper and more accessible, resulting in increased consumption of these products, which finally culminates in an increased burden of global death and disease. Illicit trade in tobacco products affects people who are more sensitive to price, such as young people and the poor. It also allows cigarettes to be sold as singles instead of in packs, for instance, or at unregulated outlets that make them more accessible to the vulnerable groups.

Smuggling of tobacco products also poses a significant law-and-order problem, as it is often carried out by organised crime and terrorist organisations, undermining national security and law and order.

On the basis of these principles the ENSP Secretariat was permanently involved in information dissemination to the network members and on 1 February 2010 the ENSP Director of Policy and Strategy participated in a seminar on *Combating the Global Illicit Trade in Tobacco and Consequences for Europe and Africa* organised at the European Parliament.

The objective of the seminar was to provide an outline of the crucial discussions that were to take place at the Fourth Intergovernmental Negotiating Body meeting (INB4) in Geneva in March 2010, where the final negotiations would take place on the Illicit Trade Protocol, a subsidiary treaty of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC). There was discussion as to how the EU can impact on the negotiations, with a special reference to the problems specific to Africa.

The seminar brought together 70 participants including Members of the European Parliament, senior officials from the European Commission, representatives from the Member States, and public health and tobacco experts.

In April 2010 the ENSP Secretariat, in collaboration with the Romanian Network for Smoking Prevention, asked the Romanian authorities to stop a media campaign launched by British American Tobacco in partnership with the Romanian Ministry of Internal Affairs. This campaign was in contradiction with FCTC Article 5.3 and also with Romanian legislation in the audiovisual field.

## **CONCLUSION**

The European Network for Smoking and Tobacco Prevention (ENSP) is the only truly pan-European network active in tobacco control being the key grassroots organisation in implementing the WHO-FCTC at European level. This was acknowledged by the FCTC COP during the last session in Uruguay (November 2010) when ENSP received the observer status ([http://apps.who.int/gb/fctc/PDF/cop4/FCTC\\_COP4\\_DIV6-en.pdf](http://apps.who.int/gb/fctc/PDF/cop4/FCTC_COP4_DIV6-en.pdf)). ENSP comprises over 400 member organisations involved in tobacco control, represented by national coalition representatives from the EU, Switzerland, Norway, Iceland, Georgia, Ukraine, and specialised professional networks (EFA, ENSH, EUN). The Network is still expanding to cover the WHO-EURO region.

It is impossible to talk about the FCTC in Europe without mentioning the involvement of at least one ENSP member.

### 3 Financial report

*E.N.S.P. a.i.s.b.l.*  
*Chaussée d'Ixelles 144*  
*1050 BRUSSELS*

#### **MANAGEMENT REPORT TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETING**

Dear Members,

As prescribed in the statutes of the International Association, it is our honour to lay before you the annual report for the year ended on December 31, 2010.

Please find hereafter a synthesis of the result of the last four social years.

	<b><u>RESULTS</u></b> <b><u>2010</u></b>	<b><u>RESULTS</u></b> <b><u>2009</u></b>	<b><u>RESULTS</u></b> <b><u>2008</u></b>
	€	€	€
<b><u>A. OPERATING INCOMES</u></b>			
Membership fee (invoices sent)	122.900,00	123.900,00	89.900,00
Membership fee (recovering 5/12 from previous year)	-	-	-
Information & services, Publications	640,00	1.740,00	575,00
Conference registrations	2.075,00	-	-
E.C. subsidies Grant 2003307 (01/12/03-28/02/05)	-	-	42.483,78
E.C. subsidies Grant 2004323 (01/03/05-31/05/06)	-	-	-
E.C. subsidies Grant 2005326 (01/06/06-31/05/07)	-	-	-
E.C. subsidies Grant 2006316 (01/06/07-31/05/08)	-	-	48.226,07
E.C. subsidies Grant 2007303 (Working with Communities) (01/09/08-30/09/10)	26.446,77	5.456,00	1.125,00
E.C. subsidies Grant 20083275 (01/01/09-31/12/09)	-1.437,89	167.543,21	-
E.C. subsidies Grant 20093202 (01/01/10-31/12/10)	181.026,90	-	-
E.C. subsidies Grant 20091221 (Tob Tax) (01/09/10-31/12/12)	3.198,44	-	-
E.C. HELP campaign	107.133,12	1.058,32	124.313,29
Miscellaneous	37.975,11	-	-
Recovering personnel cost provisions / Vouchers	790,25	610,40	570,07
Extraordinary contributions , donations	-	230,00	-
Reimbursement of costs	90,28	-	2.674,88
Other operating incomes	875,07	-	1.538,78
Recovery of provisions (EC audits)	-	-	122.956,38
Financial Income	2.287,53	1.274,56	18.447,11
Recovery of provisions (risks and charges)	82.599,75	43.042,19	3.000,00
<b>TOTAL INCOMES</b>	<b>566.600,33</b>	<b>344.854,68</b>	<b>455.810,36</b>
<b><u>B. CHARGES</u></b>			
Services and other goods	220.804,78	83.082,41	226.833,15
Remuneration	267.962,83	200.384,32	158.371,33
Depreciation	857,70	765,26	272,97
Other Operating Charges	-	-	-
Provisions for risks and charges	73.450,00	63.300,00	20.500,00
Financial Charges	5.031,88	2.558,10	1.229,01
Exceptional charges	549,54	-	-
<b>TOTAL CHARGES</b>	<b>568.656,73</b>	<b>350.090,09</b>	<b>407.206,46</b>
<b>Result before taxes A-B=C</b>	<b>-2.056,40</b>	<b>-5.235,41</b>	<b>48.603,90</b>
<b><u>D. TAXES (précompte mobilier)</u></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Result for the period</u></b>			
<b>To be brought forward C-D=E</b>	<b>-2.056,40</b>	<b>-5.235,41</b>	<b>48.603,90</b>

*E.N.S.P. a.i.s.b.l.*

*Management report*

E.N.S.P. a.i.s.b.l.  
Chaussée d'Ixelles 144  
1050 BRUSSELS

**ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2010  
BALANCE SHEET (in Euro)**

<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>		<b>LIABILITIES</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>Fixed Assets</b>	<b>1.282,47</b>	<b>1.863,08</b>	<b>1.051,34</b>		<b>Own Capital</b>	<b>163.091,34</b>	<b>165.147,74</b>	<b>170.383,15</b>
					out of reported profit/loss	163.091,34	165.147,74	170.383,15
<b>Floating Assets</b>	<b>266.895,56</b>	<b>512.818,40</b>	<b>393.247,49</b>		<b>Provisions &amp; postponed tax</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>5.921,75</b>	<b>12.805,87</b>
Amounts due (< 1 year)	38.528,91	193.803,44	66.208,10		Provisions for risks & charges	0,00	5.921,75	12.805,87
Term accounts	0,00	0,00	216.000,00					
Cash at bank and in hand	144.698,61	284.828,01	101.305,07		<b>Debts</b>	<b>105.086,69</b>	<b>343.611,99</b>	<b>211.109,81</b>
Regularization (*1)	83.668,04	34.186,95	9.734,32		Debts (> 1 year)	0,00	0,00	0,00
					Debts (< 1 year)	41.177,30	30.144,26	73.317,84
					Regularization (*2)	63.909,39	313.467,73	137.791,97
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>268.178,03</b>	<b>514.681,48</b>	<b>394.298,83</b>		<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>268.178,03</b>	<b>514.681,48</b>	<b>394.298,83</b>

(\*1) Expenses incurred in 2010 but corresponding funds to be received in 2011.

(\*2) Past activities/invoices to be paid in 2011.

### **Combining efforts for tobacco control in Europe**

*The European Network for Smoking Prevention (ENSP) is an international non-profit making organisation, created in 1997 under Belgium law (identification number 16377/97).*

*ENSP's mission is to develop a strategy for co-ordinated action among organisations active in tobacco control in Europe by sharing information and experience and through co-ordinated activities and joint projects. ENSP aims to create greater coherence among smoking prevention activities and to promote comprehensive tobacco control policies at both national and European levels.*

*Our vision is of a future where our fellow Europeans will not suffer the distress of ill health and early death because of tobacco. We want our children to be able to grow up without being targeted with messages that seek to lure them into a lifetime of addiction. We want all Europeans to be able to breathe clean air unpolluted by tobacco smoke.*

*As we increasingly communicate more freely and cross country borders more frequently, we realise that our individual countries do not stand alone; we feel the reverberations of change throughout Europe. Therefore, we undertake to use the best evidence of effectiveness in policy and practice to work together towards our common goal.*

**[www.ensp.org](http://www.ensp.org)**

1.5.4

The logo for ENSP (European Network of Smoking Prevention) features the letters 'ENSP' in a bold, sans-serif font. To the right of the letters is a stylized graphic of a cigarette with smoke rising from it, forming a shape reminiscent of a heart or a flame.

29 November 2010

DRAFT

### **ENSP Position on Tobacco Industry Interference in Health Policy of the Czech Republic**

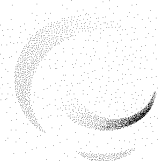
The WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) is the first treaty negotiated under the auspices of the World Health Organization. It was adopted by the World Health Assembly on 21 May 2003 and entered into force on 27 February 2005 and has since become one of the most widely embraced treaties in UN history. The FCTC was developed in response to the globalization of the tobacco epidemic and is an evidence-based treaty that reaffirms the right of all people to the highest standard of health. It represents a milestone for the promotion of public health. The Treaty currently counts some 172 Parties. Nevertheless, in Europe there is one notable absence from the list of Parties having ratified the Treaty: the Czech Republic signed the FCTC on 16 June 2003, but has so far failed to ratify it and is thus the only European country not to have done so.

ENSP has serious concerns relating to the legitimacy of the tobacco industry, which is not comparable with any other industry. Firstly, tobacco kills one in two of its long-term users, when used exactly as intended by the manufacturer. This is a characteristic unique to tobacco. Secondly, not only are the tobacco industry's business interests in direct conflict with the goals of public health and other policies, but also with the goals of many businesses that do respect ethical and fair rules. This has come to light as the direct result of actions by the tobacco industry itself. There is solid and overwhelming evidence the tobacco industry has actively and systematically sought to hinder, delay and prevent the adoption of effective tobacco control policies. This evidence is outlined in the appendix to the FCTC Article 5.3 guidelines.

The Czech Republic's failure to ratify the FCTC sets the country apart in Europe. The present government of the Czech Republic, under the leadership of President Vaclav Klaus and involving many other politicians, has actively courted investment from the tobacco industry in the country's economy in return for inactivity in relation to the FCTC, failure to raise tobacco taxes and lack of action to enact smoke-free legislation. Industry interference is manifested in the typically vague smoke-free legislation applicable in the Czech Republic where establishments can be smoke-free, smoking or mixed, their only obligation being to indicate this by signage.

ENSP reiterates its claim that only total smoke-free laws with no exceptions improve health by preventing heart attacks, improving respiratory health and preventing cancer. Bans which are less than total with numerous exceptions fail to protect the health of citizens or change smoking behaviour. ENSP calls upon the Czech government, firstly, to ratify the FCTC and implement Article 5.3 guidelines and, secondly, to take action to protect the health of its citizens by distancing itself from tobacco industry manipulation of its public health policies and putting its citizens first.





**ENSP**

European Network for  
Smoking and Tobacco Prevention

4. A. 1

31 May 2010

**PRESS RELEASE**

**World No Tobacco Day 2010**

**Gender and tobacco with an emphasis on marketing to women**

World No Tobacco Day is an initiative launched by the World Health Organization to highlight aspects of tobacco use and its devastating consequences in our societies. This year's theme is protecting women from tobacco marketing and second-hand smoke.

We are all exposed to tobacco industry marketing, but women are particularly at risk, as the female market is considered by the tobacco industry as an expanding one. Tobacco marketing to women is highly skilful and extremely well targeted: entire brands are designed to appeal to women with their enticing imagery and subliminal messages of elegance, beauty, slimming effects.

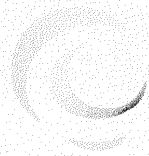
ENSP is concerned that the tobacco industry is employing gender-sensitive mechanisms to target women and encourage tobacco consumption among women and girls. In addition, millions of women around the world are exposed to passive smoke at work, in public and in their homes. ENSP is particularly concerned by the effects of second-hand smoke during pregnancy, which is known to lead to low birth weight, respiratory complications and other illnesses in new-born infants, and calls for extensive education and information campaigns as a means of protecting the unborn child. Furthermore, we are concerned about smoking in the presence of minors.

ENSP's last network meeting held in Athens, Greece in October 2009 concluded in the adoption of the ENSP Athens 2009 Declaration. ENSP calls on all European countries to give priority to tobacco control and fulfil their obligations to honour the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) and EU recommendations by introducing fully comprehensive smoke-free laws with no exceptions.

The FCTC specifically highlights the increase in smoking and other forms of tobacco consumption by women and girls and sets out the need for gender-specific tobacco control strategies. ENSP, which is the largest network of tobacco control and health professionals in Europe comprising more than 400 member organisations, likewise acknowledges the need for tobacco control policies to be gender-specific and supports gender-sensitive education and information programmes. Tobacco dependence can be tackled in a more meaningful way if the gender aspects of smoking and other forms of tobacco consumption are addressed.

*Professor Panagiotis Behrakis, President*

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**ENSP**

European Network for  
Smoking and Tobacco Prevention

4 F.1  
**ENSP Call to the Members of the EU Health Policy Forum**

**Together we can put an end to the tobacco consumption in Europe!**

Brussels, October 21<sup>st</sup>, 2010

When it comes to tobacco use, society has still a long way to go. According to the World Health Organization, tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of death and disability in the world, an estimated 1 billion people will die of tobacco-related illnesses during the 21st Century.

As many as **650 000 Europeans die every year prematurely because of tobacco use**. This is more than the population of Malta or Luxembourg. The economic loss for our societies caused by smoking amounted to more than 100 billion € in 2000.

In response to this health crisis, the World Health Organization established the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC). 171 countries have ratified this global treaty and pledged to introduce anti-tobacco policies, such as graphic warning labels on cigarette packages and higher taxes on tobacco products ( [http://www.who.int/fctc/text\\_download/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/fctc/text_download/en/index.html) ).

We can't think about tobacco the same way we would about HIV or cholera. The tobacco industry has had tremendous influence in so many areas of our society. According to the World Bank, the health and environmental costs of tobacco use are about 11 times higher than the tobacco industry's contribution to the economy.

ENSP vision is of a future where our fellow Europeans will not suffer the distress of ill health and early death because of tobacco. We want our children to be able to grow up without being targeted with messages that seek to lure them into a lifetime of addiction. We want all Europeans to be able to breathe clean air unpolluted by tobacco smoke.

**All the public health organisations, your organisations, have a role to play in tackling this epidemic.**

**Join the ENSP efforts in denormalising tobacco production, sale, marketing and consumption in Europe!**

We urge you to participate in the public consultation on the possible revision of the Tobacco Products Directive 2001/37/EC - Deadline 17 December 2010 !

**[http://ec.europa.eu/health/tobacco/consultations/tobacco\\_cons\\_01\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/health/tobacco/consultations/tobacco_cons_01_en.htm)**

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**FCTC**

WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION  
ON TOBACCO CONTROL

6.B.1

In reply please  
refer to: CSF/ERG/2010/13

Your reference:

European Network  
for Smoking and Tobacco Prevention  
144 chaussée d'Ixelles  
1050 Bruxelles  
Belgium

20 December 2010

Dear Sir/Madam,

I would like to refer to the application of the European Network for Smoking and Tobacco Prevention for observer status to the Conference of the Parties to the WHO Framework Convention Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC).

Your application was submitted to the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties which took place from 15 to 20 November 2010 in Punta del Este, Uruguay. I am pleased to inform you that the Conference of the Parties decided to grant observer status to the European Network for Smoking and Tobacco Prevention in accordance with rule 31 of its Rules of Procedure. Therefore, the European Network for Smoking and Tobacco Prevention may participate as observer in public meetings of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies in accordance with rule 31.4 of the Rules of Procedure.

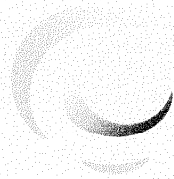
I would like to congratulate your organization on its successful application. The Convention Secretariat is looking forward to cooperating with you, and I hope that we will find an opportunity to meet in the near future to discuss activities of common interest to support the objectives of the WHO FCTC. The focal point in the Convention Secretariat for the relations with nongovernmental organizations is Dr Tibor Szilagyi (email [szilagyi@who.int](mailto:szilagyi@who.int)) who you may wish to contact directly.

Yours sincerely,

Dr Haik Nikogosian  
Head of the Convention Secretariat  
WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

Convention Secretariat

World Health Organization • 20, avenue Appia • CH-1211 Geneva 27 • Switzerland  
Tel +41 22 791 5043 | Fax +41 22 791 5830 | E-mail: [fctcsecretariat@who.int](mailto:fctcsecretariat@who.int) | [www.who.int/fctc](http://www.who.int/fctc)



**ENSP**

European Network for  
Smoking and Tobacco Prevention

6.C.1

## THE ENSP TOTAL BAN WITH NO EXCEPTIONS DECLARATION

We, the European Network for Smoking and Tobacco Prevention (ENSP), strongly advocate protection from exposure to tobacco smoke for all European citizens. Weighing up all available scientific evidence, it is our firm conviction that bans which are less than total incorporating numerous exceptions fail to protect the health of citizens in public and work places and are not effective in changing smoking behaviour.

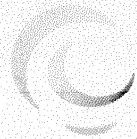
Only total smoke-free laws improve health by preventing heart attacks, improving respiratory health and preventing cancer. Ventilation cannot be an effective solution and fails to protect public health. The health benefits, environmental protection and provision of clean air provide safety and health at work and help to reduce inequalities in society.

Consequently, the ENSP calls on all European countries to give priority to tobacco control and fulfil their obligations under the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) and following EU recommendations by introducing fully comprehensive smoke-free laws with no exemptions whatsoever.

RESEAU EUROPEEN POUR LA PREVENTION DU TABAGISME e.n.s.p.

The European Network for Smoking and Tobacco Prevention

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**ENSP**

European Network for  
Smoking and Tobacco Prevention

6.C.3

## Second Stage of Consultations of the Social Partners on the Protection of Workers from Risks arising from ETS at the Workplace

Brussels, September 1<sup>st</sup>, 2010

### To the Commissioner for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion, Mr László Andor

Dear Mr. Andor,

As you are aware, the dangerous health effects of second-hand smoke (SHS) have been documented in over twenty reports ranging from IARC<sup>1</sup> to the US Surgeon General. A cautious estimate is that exposure to SHS kills at least 79,000 people in the European Union each year.

Second-hand smoke is a significant health hazard, with no safe level of exposure. Of the 4000 chemicals contained in SHS a large number is toxic, mutagenic or teratogenic. More than 40 are known carcinogens<sup>2</sup>.

There is no safe alternative to 100% smoke-free public places and workplaces. Contrary to what is advocated by the tobacco industry, ventilation, air filtration systems and designated smoking areas do not protect people from second-hand smoke. Partial bans, particularly in the hospitality sector, do not work and only result in confusion and non-compliance.

Offering protection from a known carcinogen to some workers, while at the same time excluding other workers, cannot be justified under any existing principles of occupational health and safety. This is particularly true for workers in the hospitality sector, who are known to be exposed to some of the highest levels of SHS.

Employers in Europe are becoming increasingly aware of the need to maximize the productivity of their workforce and the effective management of absence due to illness is gaining importance. Recruiting and retaining a fit workforce is a vital element of the European Social Agenda. Therefore, legislation with no exemptions is urgently needed to protect all citizens from the dangers of second-hand smoke.

The European Network for Smoking and Tobacco Prevention (ENSP), on behalf of its 29 national coalitions from the EU Member States and EFTA countries, hereby urges the European Commission to prioritize and expedite the launch of the second stage of consultations of the social partners on the protection of workers from risks arising from ETS at the workplace, as the serious detrimental health effects of SHS, resulting in thousands of premature deaths a year, numerous crippling illnesses and significant economic losses, continue to take a toll on European citizens every day.

We look forward to your positive response.

Yours sincerely,

**Panagiotis K. Behrakis MD, PhD(McGill), FCCP**

Associate Professor of Athens University and Adjunct Professor of Harvard University

President of ENSP

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<sup>1</sup> <http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Monographs/vol83/mono83.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> Reducing the Health Consequences of Smoking: 25 years of Progress: A Report of the Surgeon General. Rockville, Maryland : US Dept of Health and Human Services, 1989, CDC Publication 89-8411





**ENSP**

European Network for  
Smoking and Tobacco Prevention

6.c.4

18 November 2010

**PRESS RELEASE**

**No Tobacco Day 18 November 2010**

**Smoke-free workplaces with no exemptions remain a priority for tobacco control**

According to the latest Eurobarometer survey on tobacco dated May 2010, exposure to second-hand smoke at the workplace is widespread: in the European Union 24% of those working indoors are exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace and 5% are exposed to more than five hours of tobacco smoke at work every day<sup>i</sup>. Second-hand smoke is in no way harmless and has been scientifically proven to be a serious health concern by reducing life-expectancy of non-smokers.

The European Network for Smoking and Tobacco Prevention reiterates its claim that only total smoke-free laws improve health by preventing heart attacks, improving respiratory health and preventing cancer. Ventilation cannot be an effective solution. Furthermore, bans which are less than total with numerous exceptions fail to protect the health of citizens or change smoking behaviour. The health benefits, environmental protection and provision of clean air provide safety and health at work and help to reduce inequalities in society.

ENSP reiterates its call on all European countries to give priority to tobacco control and fulfil their obligations to honour the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC)<sup>ii</sup>, specifically Article 8 which sets out the obligations to protect all people from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor workplaces, public transport and indoor public places, with reference to the Guidelines for Implementation<sup>iii</sup>, and EU recommendations by introducing fully comprehensive smoke-free laws without any exceptions. This is the only effective means of protecting workers and citizens from the harm caused by second-hand smoke.

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<sup>i</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/health/tobacco/docs/ebs332\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/health/tobacco/docs/ebs332_en.pdf)

<sup>ii</sup> <http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2003/9241591013.pdf>

<sup>iii</sup> [http://www.who.int/fctc/cop/art%208%20guidelines\\_english.pdf](http://www.who.int/fctc/cop/art%208%20guidelines_english.pdf)