



ENSP

European Network for
Smoking and Tobacco Prevention

ACTIVITY REPORT

2012



RÉSEAU EUROPÉEN POUR LA PRÉVENTION DU TABAGISME aisbl

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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.

For more information, please visit our website:

www.ensp.org

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Report compiled by: Michael Forrest, Communications Officer
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Activity Report 2012

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Message from ENSP's President

Dear Reader,

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking you all for your support to ENSP and tobacco control in the past year. ENSP has gone through a very trying period in its history and has emerged with renewed strength and resolve to fulfil its mission to rid Europe of tobacco. The far-reaching changes to our organisation in 2011 were vital to ensure our survival and give ENSP a viable structure for the future.

ENSP continues to work towards its tobacco control priorities in Europe, which include above all the ambitious target of making our continent totally tobacco-free by 2040. In this area, we work in close collaboration with our members on improving smoke-free legislation throughout Europe.

Likewise, we are working towards ensuring that the Framework Convention for Tobacco Control is signed, ratified and enacted by all European countries. In particular we continue to concentrate on FCTC Article 14 focussing on reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation. To this end, ENSP assembled a team of experts and Board of editors to develop its ambitious European Smoking Cessation Guidelines.

During the Fifth session of the Conference of the Parties to the WHO FCTC, which was held in Seoul in November 2012 and in which I participated as a member of the official delegation of Greece, the Parties adopted the Protocol to eliminate illicit trade in tobacco products (ITP). The objective of the protocol, which was adopted by the parties without amendments is to provide a global solution to the global problem of illicit trade in tobacco.

Another essential and vital focus for ENSP in 2012 was naturally the revision of the Tobacco Products Directive 2001/37/EC, and this continues to be one of our major priorities.

Thank you again to our members, supporters and colleagues for their continued support to our organisation and our cause. Health for all European citizens is the utmost priority for all health professionals.

With best wishes,



Professor Panagiotis Behrakis
President

Message from ENSP's Secretary General

Dear Reader,

2012 was a very challenging and exciting year for ENSP, which is summarised in the external evaluation report performed at the end of 2012: *There is a need for ENSP at EU and country level, as ENSP is unique*. ENSP is unique because it is the only EU network of national tobacco control coalitions, which raises its credibility with international, EU and national institutions and likewise strengthens its political impact. The quality of ENSP's work at EU level and the high responsiveness and quality of assistance and support are recognised and appreciated by members and other relevant stakeholders.

There is strong evidence that ENSP has successfully achieved the objectives as set out in the 2012 work programme based on both the review of documents and reports and the views of major stakeholders interviewed. Fundraising and also on strengthening collaboration with relevant stakeholders at EU and country levels were also a main focus. All stakeholders interviewed commended ENSP's financial and resource management.

Considerable progress was made in Europe for effective implementation of the FCTC and revision of the Tobacco Products Directive. Still, several areas of concern remain:

Gaps in advancing tobacco control at EU and country level:

- There are significant needs and gaps in advancing tobacco control in the EU in order to have tobacco control high on the EU and Member States' political agenda;
- Considerable work still needs to be done to strengthen advocacy capacity and skills of national tobacco control coalitions;
- There is still a significant need and unique role for ENSP in advancing the effective development and implementation of the approved WHO FCTC article guidelines in the EU.

ENSP can improve in the following areas:

- financial sustainability is fundamental to secure future co-ordinated tobacco control activities at EU level;
- ENSP's political visibility at EU institutional level could be higher, as a Brussels-based media outreach;
- fragmentation of tobacco control efforts at EU level exists; ENSP could have a leading role in co-ordinating tobacco control efforts among the Brussels-based networks working on tobacco control issues;
- ENSP has demonstrated added value to member organisations and individual members; the issue remains how to strengthen the value of the network to organisations dealing with their own internal financial crises.

We need to maximise our efforts to fill these gaps in 2013.

With kind regards,



Francis Grogna
Secretary General

1 Operational Report

ENSP Secretariat

In accordance with the ENSP statutes, the ENSP Secretariat is mandated by the Executive Board 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 2012 the ENSP Secretariat comprised three members of staff:

Francis Grogna, Secretary General, who oversees the operations of the Secretariat and is responsible for 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, the administration of grants, and reporting back to the Executive Board and the General Assembly;

Cornel Radu-Loghin, Policy Director of Policy and Strategy, who 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, who is responsible for the ENSP communication strategy and services, including development and maintenance of the ENSP website, social media and other IT tools, making the link between ENSP, other NGOs and GOs, the EU institutions and the media, and compiling the operational reports.

The main role of the ENSP Secretariat is to act on the strategic priorities established by the ENSP Board and General Assembly and 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 tobacco control developments in Brussels and throughout Europe. The Secretariat is the 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 collective. 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.

The ENSP Secretariat maintains relations with the European institutions and acts as an intermediary with the institutions on behalf of its members, thus helping members keep their finger on the pulse of European developments and raising members' profiles in the European arena. ENSP thus helps build capacity among tobacco control advocates and health professionals ensuring that civil society representatives are adequately briefed and updated.

Executive Board

The ENSP Executive Board was elected at the General Assembly in Brussels on 29 February 2012:

President

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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 taking into account members' input.

The ENSP Board met in Brussels on 29 February, 1 June and 2 October and additionally via teleconference on 6 February, 11 April, 29 October and 6 November 2012. The Board meets or confers to resolve governance issues, to receive updates on the progress of the Secretariat's activities and to develop a strategy for the future. The Secretariat also consults the Board on an ongoing basis for advice on how to proceed with ad hoc issues and challenges.

Membership

In accordance with the revised statutes voted by the General Assembly in October 2011, membership of ENSP comprises Full Members (national coalitions, specialised organisations or individual organisations) and Associated Members (individual organisations or natural persons). Membership of ENSP comprises national coalitions made up of both governmental bodies and non-governmental organisations. In 2012 the ENSP network included national coalitions from the following countries. ENSP is in direct contact with the national representatives, who are designated by their member organisations:

Belgium	Ireland
Bulgaria	Netherlands
Cyprus	Norway
Denmark	Portugal
Finland	Slovenia
France	Spain
Georgia	Sweden
Greece	Switzerland

Furthermore, the following individual organisations were full members in their own right:

Austrian Council on Smoking and Health	Fondation Cancer (Luxembourg)
National Board of Health (Denmark)	Romanian Network for Smoking Prevention
Danish Cancer Society	Aer Pur Romania
Office français de prévention du tabagisme	Tobacco Free Futures (UK)
	Global Network for Tobacco-free Health Care Services (ENSH)

ENSP's Associated Members comprised the following individuals and organisations:

Lizia De Oliveira Fontes Gasperin (Austria)	German Medical Action Group Smoking or Health
Michael Forrest (Belgium)	Hungarian Alliance for Tobacco Control
Francis Grogna (Belgium)	Hospital for Pulmonary Diseases, Iasi (Romania)
Philippe Letihon (Belgium)	Regional Advocacy Centre Life (Ukraine)
Michel Pettiaux (Belgium)	European Federation Of Allergy And Airways Diseases Patients' Associations
Cornel Radu-Loghin (Belgium)	Center for Health Policies and Studies (PAS Center) (Moldova)
Lies Van Gennip (Netherlands)	
Sibylle Fleitmann (Germany)	

Overview:

- **Policy and advocacy at European level**

Six areas had been identified as priorities for actions in 2012:

- ❑ FCTC implementation and monitoring process, including active participation due to observer status at INB5 and COP5
- ❑ Revision of the Tobacco Products Directive 2001/37/EC
- ❑ Legislative processes and developments towards a smoke-free Europe
- ❑ Tobacco use & prevention policies at EU level
- ❑ Support for the European Partnership against Cancer
- ❑ Contribution to the EC EUHPF work with tobacco control expertise

- **FCTC Article 14 implementation at EU level**

Doctors and health professionals must consider that smoking is a medical condition and not a habit, vice, pleasure, life-style choice etc. Smoking is a disease that must be treated by a doctor. ENSP developed the first European Smoking Cessation Guidelines.

- **Tobacco control information dissemination at EU level**

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

- ❑ information releases
- ❑ the ENSP website, Facebook, Causes and Twitter;
- ❑ participation in conferences;
- ❑ organisation of a technical network meeting.

- **Participation in European projects**

European projects are an important tool to bridge policy and population awareness. In this context ENSP collaborated in implementation of specific European projects (consultation, data collection dissemination of information) (e.g. TobTaxY, SILNE, ESCG-QS).

- **Operating the network**

Two key areas were focused on:

- ❑ Implementation and development of the new ENSP statutory structure;
- ❑ External evaluation.

Policy and advocacy at European level

A milestone in the tobacco control community's efforts to promote public health was the adoption of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC). It was developed in response to the globalisation of the tobacco epidemic and is an evidence-based treaty that reaffirms the right of all people to the highest standard of health.

The WHO FCTC entered into force on 27 February 2005 and provides new legal dimensions for international health co-operation. It has since become one of the most widely embraced treaties in the UN history and, as of today, already has 173 Parties covering more than 90% of world population.

Article 7 of the Convention requests the Conference of the Parties (COP) to propose guidelines for the implementation of the Convention. These guidelines aim to assist Parties in meeting their obligations under the Convention. At its second and third sessions, the COP adopted guidelines for the implementation of Articles 5.3, 8, 11 and 13 of the Convention. A further two guidelines, on Articles 12 and 14, and partial guidelines on Articles 9 and 10, were adopted by the COP at its fourth session held in Uruguay in 2010. At its Fourth session, the COP also established a working group to elaborate guidelines for the implementation of Article 6 (Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco) of the Convention. Work will also continue on possible policy options and recommendations for implementation of economically sustainable alternatives to tobacco growing in relation to Articles 17 and 18. At the Fifth session of the COP in November 2012 the Parties adopted the Protocol to eliminate illicit trade in tobacco products (ITP).

Effective implementation of comprehensive tobacco control policies do reduce overall smoking prevalence and at the same time achieve the greatest reductions among lower socio-economic groups. Unfortunately, in each European country, some of them have not been fully implemented during the past decades; and, past measures have often been implemented partially and not fully to the benefit of lower socio-economic groups.

A) Contribute to the FCTC implementation and monitoring process, including active participation due to observer status at INB5 and COP5

- ENSP organised specific capacity-building sessions during the ENSP meetings held on 3-4 October 2012.
- ENSP participated in INB5 and COP5. In addition, ENSP President, Professor P. Behrakis attended COP5 as a member of the official delegation of Greece.

B) Contribute to the revision of the Tobacco Products Directive 2001/37/EC

- ENSP organised capacity-building sessions during the ENSP meetings held on 29 February and 3-4 October 2012.
- ENSP likewise co-ordinated ENSP members' participation in the High Level Event on Plain Packaging on 29 February 2012.
- ENSP compiled an advocacy information pack for members only on Directive 2001/37/EC available on the ENSP website.
- The ENSP Secretariat organised advocacy at national level in the EU Member States in support of a strong Tobacco Products Directive.

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

- In 2012 ENSP members and Secretariat maintained the ETS and workplaces topic among the priorities, promoting implementation of the ENSP *Total Ban with no exceptions Declaration* (cf. <http://www.ensp.org/node/267>) everywhere in Europe.

D) Monitor tobacco use & prevention policies at EU level by further developing the identification of how tobacco control legislation is enforced in the EU

- ENSP developed a survey and paper on tobacco industry influence in Europe. The paper is available at: <http://www.ensp.org/node/773>.
- ENSP likewise conducted two surveys on e-cigarettes in February 2012 and September 2012. The results were presented during the ENSP Network Meetings.
- Furthermore, ENSP attended the 10th German Tobacco Control Conference at the German Cancer Control Centre (DKFZ), Heidelberg, which dealt with subjects such as tobacco advertising in Germany, including illegal advertising to minors, legal aspects of tobacco advertising bans, latest information on tobacco additives, as well as health risks of e-cigarettes i.a.

E) Support for the European Partnership against Cancer

- ENSP had participated in preliminary organisational meetings with ECL and the Italian League against Cancer in 2011 to organise the EWAC in Rome in 2012 and have tobacco control policy dealt with separately.
- ENSP provided support in elaborating the preliminary structure of the conference comprising both a policy-related conference on tobacco control and a scientific conference on cancer.
- ENSP is a collaborating partner in work package 5 and a member of the WP5 Advisory Council. WP5 aims at raising awareness about cancer promotion and prevention by disseminating the European Code Against Cancer.
- ENSP took part in the WP5 Advisory Council Meeting in Dublin (11.09.12), during which, amongst others, the situation of the Tobacco Products Directive revision was discussed and other tobacco control activities in Ireland were presented.
- ENSP responded to a survey gathering information, which was subsequently transmitted to the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) to assist IARC with the third revision of the European Code Against Cancer (ECAC).
- Communication of all information and documents (including the toolkit and policy recommendations) concerning the project *Working with Communities to Reduce Health Inequalities: Protecting Children and Young People from Tobacco* (<http://www.ensp.org/node/57>) to feed into the EPAAC toolkit.
- Registration to and regular consultation of the Project Place (PP) – the EPAAC project's online collaborating tool.
- Contribution to the development, dissemination and running of the European Week Against Cancer Youth Competition.
- Contribution to the promotion of the EWAC (Rome) (e-mails, website, Facebook, Twitter, Cause).
- Collaboration via ECL with the Italian League against Cancer for the ENSP declaration about the (non-) respect of FCTC Article 5.3 in Europe to be translated into Italian and disseminated during the EWAC conference.

F) Contribution to the EC EUHPF work with tobacco control expertise

- ENSP took part in the EUHPF meeting on 10.05.12.
- Following the meeting on 25.10.12, the ENSP Secretariat expressed interest in participating in a working group with the EUHPF Secretariat to facilitate organisation of the Open Forum on 09.04.13.



Implementation of FCTC Article 14 at EU level

Doctors and health professionals must consider that smoking is a medical condition and not a habit, vice, pleasure, life-style choice etc. Smoking is a disease that must be treated by a doctor.

The etiological factor of this disease is nicotine, a drug contained in tobacco, which determines addiction in those who chronically use tobacco products.

Any smoking gesture is detrimental to health. Even though, depending on the intensity, the duration of use and type of tobacco product used, not all the tobacco users will follow the same risk route, the attitude of the medical professionals concerning smoking must be only one: to firmly recommend smoking cessation, especially cigarette smoking, which are the most harmful tobacco products.

Therefore, tobacco dependence is defined as a disease consisting of long-term and daily use of tobacco-based products (cigarettes, pipes, cigars, bidis, hookah, chewing tobacco etc.) and people are unable to quit smoking when they want to. In medical terms, smoking is defined as tobacco addiction or nicotine addiction.

When correctly perceived as a disease, smoking requires providing medical assistance in order to stop it, through nicotine dependence treatment. This medical assistance consists of the diagnosis of chronic tobacco consumption and implicit nicotine dependence, followed by a regular treatment, as for any other disease.

Article 14 of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) states that: *each Party shall develop and disseminate appropriate, comprehensive and integrated guidelines based on scientific evidence and best practices, taking into account national circumstances and priorities, and shall take effective measures to promote cessation of tobacco use and adequate treatment for tobacco dependence.*

The guidelines to Article 14 also:

- (i) encourage Parties to strengthen or create a sustainable infrastructure which motivates attempts to quit, ensures wide access to support for tobacco users who wish to quit, and provides sustainable resources to ensure that such support is available;
- (ii) identify the key, effective measures needed to promote tobacco cessation and incorporate tobacco dependence treatment into national tobacco control programmes and health-care systems;
- (iii) urge Parties to share experiences and collaborate in order to facilitate the development or strengthening of support for tobacco cessation and tobacco dependence treatment.

A) Development of the European Smoking Cessation Guidelines (ESCG)

An ENSP Editorial Board had been created at the end of 2011. The Editorial Board met twice in 2012 (January 2012 in Athens and April 2012 in Paris) and also worked together using online tools under the general co-ordination of the ENSP Secretariat.

The European Smoking Cessation Guidelines (ESCG) was launched at the European Parliament in Brussels on 3 October 2012 (<http://ensp.org/node/810>). The event was hosted by MEP Oana Antonescu.

B) Definition of the ENSP quality standards in tobacco dependence treatment (ENSP-QS)

The European Smoking Cessation Guidelines and Quality Standards are the main output of a project undertaken and co-ordinated by ENSP to create a coherent and reliable set of guidelines for healthcare professionals working in the field of smoking cessation. The Guidelines form a complete range of tools to support smoking cessation strategies. The work involved an Editorial Board comprising seven eminent professors and a Board of Revisers from across the entire European continent and is the first of its kind. The ENSP-QS were launched on 3 October 2012 (<http://ensp.org/node/810>).

C) Synergies and collaboration with the EU Ex-Smokers are Unstoppable campaign

Continuous Facebook dissemination on the ENSP Facebook page:
<https://www.facebook.com/ENSP.org>

Tobacco control information dissemination at EU level

ENSP uses all available electronic media as an efficient and cost-effective way of keeping its members and the public involved and informed. The Secretariat updates members via the ENSP website and e-mail. ENSP's website is one of several tools used as part of ENSP's information and communication strategies, featuring the latest tobacco control news and information from throughout the European continent. Additionally, the latest news feeds are posted via social media: ENSP maintains a highly active Facebook group providing frequent brief information features. The ENSP website is the specialised tool for in-depth tobacco control expertise complemented by the Facebook group and Twitter accounts, which are used for broader public outreach.

A) ENSP website

ENSP's website features a back office for members only incorporating forums, chat and a virtual office. The website is designed to be a participatory exercise among ENSP members. The ENSP website front end is a valued source of information on tobacco control developments and a public forum for members' news, showcasing national tobacco control efforts in a pan-European context. This is an appreciated added value to maximise synergies and build capacity for European tobacco control.

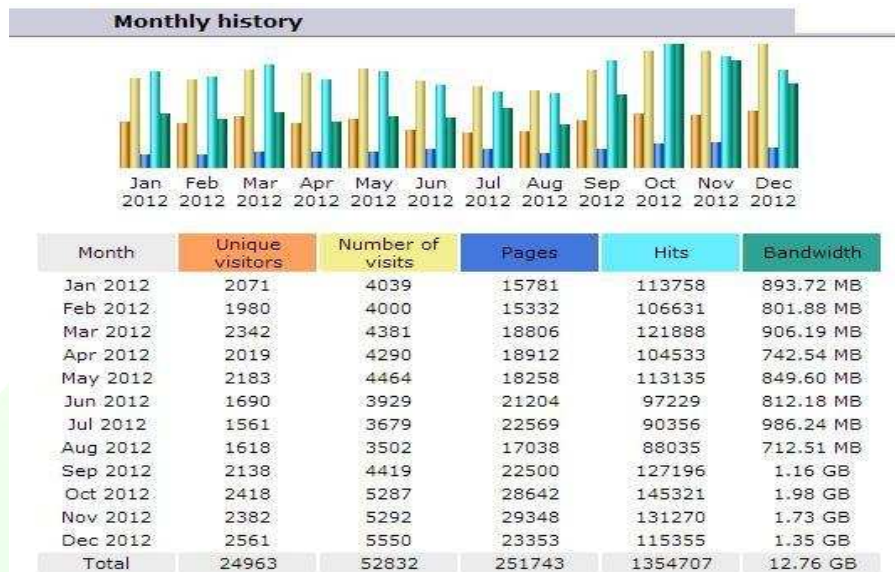
ENSP's Communications Officer is responsible for maintaining and updating the ENSP website. Members and registered users are informed of updates on a daily basis by means of e-mail alerts. The ENSP homepage is the main European tobacco control portal, offering a complete and user-friendly information service based on the broad 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 interactive members only section (user-friendly forum, webmail, RSS).

The ENSP website follows 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.).

Members can showcase their own work within a European context via the ENSP portal. The country landing pages are dedicated pages for 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 their latest news, announcements and requests for collaboration. This is a significant capacity-building tool for ENSP members, linking them in to a pan-European structure and creating capacity for collaboration and project forming on a European level.



B) ENSP Facebook page

The ENSP Facebook page was created in April 2011 with the aim of attracting a more diversified readership to ENSP, maximising coverage of tobacco control issues and aiming to generate support for tobacco-related issues and healthy lifestyles. By using the social media ENSP also aims to boost its appeal to a younger and more media-savvy audience base, who are more switched on to social media. It is clear to ENSP that engaging with young people is a considerable investment in both time and effort, which is justified by the fact that most smokers began their smoking careers when they were in their teens. Furthermore, the most resilient socio-economic group of smokers is the 20 to 35 year age group, who resist quitting smoking. It is vital to engage with this age group using the language and media that they are most familiar with. By the end of 2012 the ENSP Facebook page had a total of 380 likes and a total reach of 57,709.

Furthermore, ENSP also maintains a Facebook Cause (entitled *End Tobacco in Europe* at <http://www.causes.com/ensp>) as a way of engaging with a broader audience and creating wider awareness of tobacco control and the benefits of healthy lifestyles. End Tobacco in Europe is also a tool for creating awareness for healthy lifestyles.

ENSP also has a Twitter account (<https://twitter.com/enspbrussels>) for short alerts and has a fundraising page at <https://www.ammado.com/nonprofit/ensp>. The fundraising page aims to solicit donations from interested parties. This page is also embedded in the ENSP homepage.

C) Participation in conferences and co-organising ECToH 2014

Contacts were taken in view of co-ordinating ENSP's contribution to the organisation of the conference. The 6th European Conference on Tobacco or Health is due to take place in Istanbul from 26 to 29 March 2014. ECToH gathers hundreds of policy-makers, scientists,

health educators, advocacy officers and health professionals involved in tobacco control.

D) Organisation of a technical network meeting

- A General Assembly took place on 29 February 2012 during which a specific strategic session was dedicated to discussions on electronic cigarettes, the revision of the Tobacco Products Directive 2001/37/EC, smoking cessation, strategic priorities and World No Tobacco Day 2012.
- A Network Meeting was organised on 3-4 October 2012 and specifically dedicated to the revision of the Tobacco Products Directive 2001/37/EC, smoking cessation and COP5.

E) World No Tobacco Day public events in EU

On World No Tobacco Day 31 May 2012 ENSP called upon all European governments to implement WHO FCTC Article 5.3 and its guidelines fully (<http://www.ensp.org/node/773>).

F) Media outreach

In the course of 2012 ENSP released several press briefings dealing with:

- World No Tobacco Day 2012 Tobacco Industry Interference;
- Tobacco Industry is Losing Ground;
- Reaction to *What's All the Snus About?*

In addition ENSP produced the following information packages and statements (for press, media i.a.) on the following topics:

- ENSP European survey on tobacco industry interference;
- Reaction to *Cut out the smoke, reduce the risks* article in the European Voice dated 3 May 2012;
- World No Tobacco Day 2012: ENSP calls upon all European governments to implement WHO FCTC Article 5.3 and its guidelines fully;
- European Smoking Cessation Guidelines short guide;
- ENSP Statement on Electronic Cigarettes

Participation in European projects

ENSP continues to be involved in several European projects. ENSP is convinced of the need to continue working on increasing population awareness through its involvement in such projects. ENSP can help facilitate and support development and implementation of tobacco control actions throughout the EU. ENSP was involved in the following projects during 2012.

A) TobTaxY

TobTaxY (<http://www.smokefreepartnership.eu/tobtaxy>) is a capacity building project coordinated by the Smokefree Partnership (grant agreement 20091221) which ran from September 2010 to November 2012 and which addressed a knowledge gap among the public health community in the field of tobacco taxation and illicit trade.

The objective of the TobTaxY capacity-building project was to train the public health/tobacco control community on tax and illicit trade issues so that they can effectively support ongoing European and international policy initiatives which are in line with the overall EU approach on tobacco control and Articles 6 and 15 (taxation and smuggling respectively) of the WHO FCTC.

As an associated partner and a member of the management committee, the main roles of ENSP are to contribute to the general steering of the project and for its members to provide information on national taxation systems in support of the elaboration of the trainings and the basic material.

B) SILNE

SILNE (*Tackling socio-economic inequalities in smoking: learning from natural experiments by time trend analyses and cross-national comparisons*) (<http://silne.ensp.org/>) is a three-year project running from January 2012 till December 2014 and co-funded by the DG Research in the frame of the FP7 programme. Under the co-ordination of Amsterdam University (AMC), the project aims to analyse various natural policy experiments within Europe with the aim of generating new empirical evidence on the effectiveness of possible strategies to reduce inequalities in smoking.

SILNE comprises twelve organisations forming a consortium:

- Department of Public Health, Academic Medical Centre, University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands
- Department of Health Promotion, Maastricht University, CAPHRI (Research School Public Health and Care), the Netherlands
- Institute of Medical Sociology, Medical Faculty, Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany
- The Institute of Health and Society (IRSS), Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium
- Centre for Population Health Sciences, Medical School, University of Edinburgh, Scotland
- ENSP – European Network for Smoking and Tobacco Prevention, Brussels, Belgium

- Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain
- Department of Health and Sport Sciences, University of Cassino, Italy
- Department of Preventive Medicine, Public Health Faculty, Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, Kaunas, Lithuania
- Stockholm Centre on Health of Societies in Transition (SCOHOST), School of Social Sciences, Södertörn University, Sweden
- School of Health Sciences, University of Tampere, Finland
- National School of Public Health, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal

As an associated partner, ENSP's main role is to set up a network of interested policy-makers, professionals and other stakeholders, and to maintain communication and dissemination with this network. In addition, ENSP will organise one interim workshop with experts and stakeholders in order to evaluate the approaches and the first results of the project and to make recommendations for further work, as well as the final project conference.

C) European Smoking Cessation Guidelines and Quality Standards (ESCG-QS)

ESCG-QS is a project that came into being in 2011.

This project aims to support smoking cessation activities and strengthen their impact by:

- ❑ providing health professionals with a European template of smoking cessation guidelines and best practice;
- ❑ providing the tobacco control community with tools for monitoring and accreditation.

The main actions are:

- ❑ elaboration, publication and dissemination of the European Smoking Cessation Guidelines in English and other European languages;
- ❑ elaboration of ENSP Quality Standards for the Treatment of Tobacco Dependence (certification/accreditation procedures).

Deliverables, outputs, results include:

- ❑ European Smoking Cessation Guidelines,
- ❑ Quality Standards/Accreditation Process.

ENSP decided to go one step beyond implementation of the WHO FCTC Article 14 guidelines in Europe and translated into English the last version (2010) of the *Smoking Cessation and Smoker's Assistance Guidelines* of the Romanian Society of Pneumology (RSP)¹. The guidelines are based on global experience gathered over the past years.

A Tobacco Dependence Treatment Specialist (TDTs) is a professional who possesses the skills, knowledge and training to provide effective, evidence-based interventions for tobacco dependence treatment, across a range of intensities. The TDTs may have various professional affiliations and may work in a variety of settings including but not limited to hospitals, community health centres, HMOs, medical and dental practices, educational settings, social service agencies, public health organizations, tobacco

¹ <http://www.srp.ro/Tabacologie-111.htm>

treatment centres, telephone quitlines, drug abuse treatment programmes and mental health centres. The TDTS may engage not only in providing treatment but also in educating others (health care professionals, administrators, scientists, smokers, non-smokers) about tobacco dependence treatments.

In order to make this project as useful as possible, it is necessary to engage a wide range of advisors to take into account the cultural and specific national features needed to communicate on this matter as efficiently as possible. A panel of leading European experts in the field of tobacco dependence treatment (Advisory Board) is absolutely essential to provide such a diverse expertise.



Operating the network

ENSP is a strong network of highly qualified advocates. However, its internal resources are limited whereas tobacco control is vast. ENSP is a platform answering needs of members and public health stakeholders. These needs are influenced by political agendas and tobacco industry tactics to undermine our efforts. So, ENSP's strategies and priorities constantly have to adapt. To answer the increased level of needs and requests, ENSP itself also has to adapt and develop.

Therefore, it was decided in 2011 to revise the membership structure in order to:

- bridge connections between satellite organisations and the national coalitions;
- dynamise the connections and the work flow;
- empower the network's advocacy work;
- make European collaboration financially more affordable, while maintaining or increasing the level of revenue of the association.

The new statutes and internal rules were approved by the General Assembly on 19 October 2011. As of January 2012, ENSP has carried out the following activities:

- Inventory of the existing membership on 1 January 2012 (coalitions and coalitions' members), update of the database and the corresponding access authorisations also in relation with the new membership categories;
- Confirmation, nomination and selection of national representatives/regents;
- Call to new membership and associated management;
- On 29 February 2012 organization of the first General Assembly in the frame of the new structure, with a focus on:
 - ❑ connecting former and new members;
 - ❑ co-ordinating actions in the process of revision of the Tobacco Products Directive 2001/37/EC;
 - ❑ revising the ENSP 2012 work plan according to the latest news and identifying the preliminary framework priorities for 2013 in continuity of 2012 to reach the 2020 objectives;
 - ❑ fixing general governance items.
- Improvement of the general administrative processes and tools (e.g.: e-mail lists, accounting procedures, communication tools).

Also, an external evaluation of ENSP was conducted over a 6-week period starting in December 2012. It involved a qualitative research, background review of key documents, identification of a final set of indicators based on 2012 work programme, conduct and analysis of key informant interviews and an online survey, review and analysis of the European context for tobacco control and ENSP impact, and the development of recommendations on ENSP strategic options to Board Members. The evaluation involved reporting to the evaluation team as well as calls and conference call discussions.

2 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, 2012.

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

	<u>RESULTS</u> <u>2012</u>	<u>RESULTS</u> <u>2011</u>	<u>RESULTS</u> <u>2010</u>
	€	€	€
<u>A. OPERATING INCOMES</u>			
Membership fees	50.265,00	65.250,00	122.900,00
Information & services, Publications	-	-	640,00
Conference registrations	-	-	2.075,00
E.C. subsidies Grant 2007303 (<i>Working with Communities</i>) (01/09/08-30/09/10)	4.948,70	-	26.446,77
E.C. subsidies Grant 20083275 (01/01/09-31/12/09)	-	-	-1.437,89
E.C. subsidies Grant 20093202 (01/01/10-31/12/10)	-	-	181.026,90
E.C. subsidies Grant 20091221 (<i>TobTaxy</i>) (01/09/10-31/12/12)	14.055,01	21.326,91	3.198,44
E.C. subsidies Grant 278273 (<i>Silne</i>) (01/01/12-31/12/14)	17.921,00	-	-
E.C. subsidies Grant 20113207 (01/01/12-31/12/12)	158.165,65	-	-
ESCG-QS Project	41.000,00	60.000,00	-
E.C. HELP campaign	-	-	107.133,12
Miscellaneous	-	60,00	37.975,11
Recovering personnel cost provisions / Vouchers	586,42	725,94	790,25
Extraordinary contributions , donations	-	-	-
Reimbursement of costs	473,48	3.860,52	90,28
Other operating incomes	3.500,00	-	875,07
Recovery of provisions (audits)	-	57.243,11	-
Financial Income	918,71	414,16	2.287,53
Recovery of provisions (risks and charges)	-	-	82.599,75
TOTAL INCOMES	291.833,97	208.880,64	566.600,33
<u>B. CHARGES</u>			
Services and other goods	90.918,27	93.548,88	220.804,78
Remuneration	236.328,59	271.795,46	267.962,83
Depreciation	957,63	1.287,39	857,70
Other Operating Charges	33,60	174.600,00	-
Provisions for risks and charges	-	-	73.450,00
Use of provisions for risks and charges	-	-171.750,00	-
Financial Charges	2.401,86	1.462,45	5.031,88
Exceptional charges	-	-	549,54
TOTAL CHARGES	330.639,95	370.944,18	568.656,73
Result before taxes A-B=C	-38.805,98	-162.063,54	-2.056,40
D. TAXES (précompte mobilier)	-	-	-
Result for the period			
To be brought forward C-D=E	-38.805,98	-162.063,54	-2.056,40
E.N.S.P. a.i.s.b.l.			Management report

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1050 BRUSSELS

**ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2012
BALANCE SHEET (in Euro)**

ASSETS	2012	2011	2010	LIABILITIES	2012	2011	2010
Fixed Assets	<u>1.792,09</u>	<u>2.103,08</u>	<u>1.282,47</u>	Own Capital	<u>-37.778,18</u>	<u>1.027,80</u>	<u>163.091,34</u>
				out of reported profit/loss	<u>-37.778,18</u>	1.027,80	163.091,34
Floating Assets	<u>123.225,48</u>	<u>77.836,21</u>	<u>266.895,56</u>	Provisions & postponed tax	<u>0,00</u>	<u>0,00</u>	<u>0,00</u>
Amounts due (< 1 year)	<u>7.250,00</u>	<u>2.500,00</u>	<u>38.528,91</u>	Provisions for risks & charges	<u>0,00</u>	<u>0,00</u>	<u>0,00</u>
Term accounts	<u>0,00</u>	<u>0,00</u>	<u>0,00</u>				
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>90.092,67</u>	<u>60.652,47</u>	<u>144.698,61</u>	Debts	<u>162.795,75</u>	<u>78.911,49</u>	<u>105.086,69</u>
Regularization (*1)	<u>25.882,81</u>	<u>14.683,74</u>	<u>83.668,04</u>	Debts (> 1 year)	<u>0,00</u>	<u>0,00</u>	<u>0,00</u>
				Debts (< 1 year)	<u>50.133,63</u>	<u>33.962,80</u>	<u>41.177,30</u>
				Regularization (*2)	<u>112.662,12</u>	<u>44.948,69</u>	<u>63.909,39</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>125.017,57</u>	<u>79.939,29</u>	<u>268.178,03</u>	TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>125.017,57</u>	<u>79.939,29</u>	<u>268.178,03</u>

(*1) Expenses incurred in 2012 but corresponding funds to be received in 2013.

(*2) Past activities/invoices to be paid in 2013.