

# Reaccreditation report of NGO observers to COP11

## Survey response 1

Date submitted
2025-02-28 23:58:30

### A. Contact details

A1. Name of organization
International Pharmaceutical Students' Federation (IPSF)
A6. Website of organization
<a href="http://www.ipsf.org">http://www.ipsf.org</a>

### B. General information

B1. Please indicate if your organization would like to retain its status as observer to the Conference of the Parties
Yes
B2. Does your organization's mission statement specifically refer to tobacco control?
No
B4. Does your organization have regional branch(es) to enhance activities in different regions or groups of countries?
Yes
B5. If yes, please provide details
Yes, we have regional offices located in the European Regional Office (EuRO), African Regional Office (AFRO), Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office (EMRO), Pan American Regional Office (PARO), Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO).
B6. Does your organization regularly convene meetings or conferences for its membership?
Yes
B7. If yes, is tobacco control covered in these meetings?
Yes
B8. If yes, please provide details
Yes, IPSF holds the general assembly during our world congress, which is held annually. The host of the congress is decided by the members and different countries organise it each year. Aside from this, we also hold regional symposia across all our regions to tackle region-specific agendas as each region has their own working agendas and regional working groups.  Through our public health campaigns and workshops we raise awareness and share the importance of educating the public on ways to reduce smoking and the benefits to health. Our organisation acknowledges the profound and detrimental impact of tobacco consumption on individual and public health. Thus, IPSF maintains a stringent no-tobacco policy. All associated member organizations and working committees are expected to adhere to this policy without exception.

### C. Participation in WHO FCTC meetings and contributions to other tobacco control related events

C1. Please indicate the meetings organized by the Convention Secretariat at which your organization was represented (sessions of the Conference of the Parties, meetings of intersessional groups, NGO meetings, etc.)

IPSF Delegation attended the WHO FCTC COP 10 in Panama City, Panama. The IPSF Programme Director for Tobacco Control also represented the youth voices at the 'Walk the Talk' Event, World Health Assembly in Geneva. During this event in Geneva, the IPSF delegates enthusiastically took part in the tobacco control campaign organised by the FCTC Secretariat to spread the word on digital platforms. IPSF Chairperson of Public Health represented the youth voices at the 20th anniversary celebration of FCTC in Geneva.

C2. Please list any other meetings or conferences with a focus on tobacco control attended by your organization

Our organisation works closely with the Global Center for Good Governance in Tobacco Control (GGTC) and are a member of the Global Youth Voices (GYV) convened by the GGTC. IPSF representatives attended the GYV Virtual Summit in May 2024 and endorsed the GYV Declaration. We also delivered the closing remarks at the GGTC International Youth Day 2024 Webinar.

## D. Your organization's activities to support implementation of the WHO FCTC

D1. Article 5 (General obligations)?

Yes

D2. If yes, please provide details

Each year we hold a Tobacco alert campaign in May during "World No Tobacco Day" it is an international campaign held across our social media which addresses the harm of smoking, ways to reduce tobacco consumption, the effect not only on health but also the economy and government and the industry itself and how it exploits families and women.

D3. Article 6 (Price and tax measures to reduce demand for tobacco)?

Yes

D4. If yes, please provide details

We carried out a public health campaign in 2023, where capacity building workshops were held for our members. The attendees learned various ways in which they can advocate for tobacco control and how they can contact their local governments to increase taxes on tobacco products to reduce the affordability especially for young people.

D5. Article 8 (Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke)?

Yes

D6. If yes, please provide details

Some of our member organisations have made efforts to raise awareness about second hand smoke and to make their campuses smoke free zones.

D7. Article 9 (Regulation of the contents of tobacco product) and/or Article 10 (Regulation of tobacco product disclosures)?

No

D9. Article 11 (Packaging and labelling of tobacco products)?

No

D11. Article 12 (Education, communication, training and public awareness)?

Yes

D12. If yes, please provide details

Our organization actively engages in virtual advocacy campaigns during our delegation to COP10 FCTC. These campaigns aim to keep our members informed of the latest advancements in meetings and negotiations while concurrently providing engaging activities such as quizzes and digital frames to maintain member participation and disseminate up-to-date information regarding conference progress with stories published by our delegates. Furthermore, our organization is committed to hosting campaigns that align with the annual theme of World No Tobacco Day, and to introducing the articles of the FCTC through virtual seminars, social media campaigns, and policy writing sessions focused on tobacco control.

D13. Article 13 (Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship)?

Yes

D14. If yes, please provide details
The IPSF Tobacco Control Programme Director, who also serves as the current Chairperson of Public Health and a selected spokesperson for Global Youth Voices delivered a compelling address at the Global Youth Voices Virtual Summit. This address exposed and condemned the tactics employed by the tobacco industry while simultaneously issuing a call for youth to recognize the profit-driven motives underlying the industry's operations. Furthermore, our representative has demanded that tobacco companies be held accountable for the public health crisis they have engendered through unethical marketing practices that deliberately target and ensnare young people. The address concluded with a strong advocacy for the implementation of pro-youth tobacco control policies.
D15. Article 14 (Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation)
No
D17. Article 15 (Illicit trade in tobacco products)?
No
D19. Article 16 (Sales to and by minors)?
Yes
D20. If yes, please provide details
IPSF has actively championed youth inclusion in tobacco control processes. This advocacy was demonstrated by the organization's hosting of a side event during COP10 FCTC, themed "Guardians of Tomorrow: Rise Against Tobacco for a Healthier Future." This event served to highlight national and global strategies aimed at regulating tobacco use among youth which is conducted in collaboration with the International Youth Health Organisation, Good Governance in Tobacco Control, ENSP-Next. Furthermore, it underscored the critical role of youth-led initiatives as potential solutions to the challenges posed by tobacco consumption.
D21. Article 17 (Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities) and/or Article 18 (Protection of the environment and the health of persons)?
Yes
D22. If yes, please provide details
The IPSF delegation attending the INC-5 in Busan in 2024 also advocated for tobacco control at the event and the demonstrations, highlighting the environmental harms of cigarettes.
D23. Article 19 (Liability)?
No
D25. Article 20 (Research, surveillance and exchange of information)?
No
D27. Article 22 (Cooperation in the scientific, technical and legal fields and provision of related expertise)?
No

## E. Other relevant activities to support the work of the WHO FCTC

E1. Please provide any other relevant information
In its 2024-2025 mandate, IPSF is committed to elevating tobacco control efforts, with a specific focus on youth engagement to the global stage. IPSF collaboration with its member organization from France is in work, to develop and disseminate an Anti-Tobacco Toolkit. This toolkit aims to amplify the organization's message by strategically targeting youth advocacy bodies across regions where IPSF maintains offices. Furthermore, IPSF intends to revitalize its advocacy strategies by emphasizing Article 18, highlighting the detrimental environmental impact of cigarette filters. In alignment with World Environment Day, IPSF will advocate for the inclusion of cigarette filters within the proposed plastic treaty. To sustain youth and member engagement throughout the year, IPSF will launch a month-long podcast series. This series will provide insights into the policy landscape of tobacco control, address implementation challenges and demonstrate how the promoted toolkit can be effectively utilized.
E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
filecount - E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
0

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## F. Declarations

F1. Please confirm that your organization does not receive, has not received and will not receive in the future, either directly or indirectly, any financial or other contributions or assistance from the tobacco industry or its affiliates. Please also confirm that neither your members nor your partners are affiliated directly or indirectly with the tobacco industry or its affiliates or those furthering the interests of the tobacco industry.
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Yes, I confirm
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F2. By electronic signature I confirm that the above information is accurate and completed to the best of our abilities.
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Yifan Zhou, 28th February 2025
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F3. Please confirm that the activities of your organization are in conformity with the 17th and 18th preambular paragraphs and Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC.
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Yes, I confirm
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## Survey response 2

Date submitted
2025-02-28 22:47:11

### A. Contact details

A1. Name of organization
Cancer Research UK
A6. Website of organization
<a href="https://www.cancerresearchuk.org/">https://www.cancerresearchuk.org/</a>

### B. General information

B1. Please indicate if your organization would like to retain its status as observer to the Conference of the Parties
Yes
B2. Does your organization's mission statement specifically refer to tobacco control?
Yes
B3. If yes, please specify:
<p>CRUK actively addresses tobacco use as one of the largest preventable cancer risk factors. We have also developed an ambitious, achievable, and publicly supported programme 'CRUK's Plan for Longer, Better Lives' for the UK Government to put in place over the next parliamentary term. One mission focuses on cancer prevention, including measures to 'stop the start' and 'start the stop' of smoking.</p>
B4. Does your organization have regional branch(es) to enhance activities in different regions or groups of countries?
Yes
B5. If yes, please provide details
<p>CRUK plays a leading role in advancing tobacco control policy across the UK. We have dedicated strategies and teams working to reduce the burden of cancers caused by tobacco, investing in research and public campaigns to create change.</p> <p>Our regional teams across the 4 nations have led strong campaigns urging the UK Government to pass and implement the Tobacco and Vapes Bill. In Northern Ireland (NI) we have been very focused on the Tobacco &amp; Vapes Bill Legislative Consent Motion (LCM) that passed in February 2025, ensuring that if/when the Bill is enacted in Westminster it will apply in NI. Our NI team worked closely with the Northern Ireland Cancer Charities Coalition, and also met with the Chief Medical Officer and Chair of the Health Committee to discuss this. Similarly, we are actively engaging on the LCM on the Tobacco &amp; Vapes Bill being debated and voted on in the Scottish Parliament.</p> <p>CRUK is also dedicated to supporting the global tobacco control community. Our International Cancer Prevention (ICP) Programme aims to accelerate implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) in low-and-middle Income countries (LMICs). We work with various civil societies and research institutes around the world to grow a policy evidence base which can be used for regional, national or local change. Our ICP programme provides funding for, and is a member of the Global Alliance for Tobacco Control (GATC) and Smoke Free Partnership Europe, supporting their missions for the full implementation of FCTC articles.</p> <p>CRUK is a member of Association of European Cancer Leagues and European Cancer Organisation Community 365, both of which support tobacco control activity in a European context.</p> <p>CRUK's Head of Global Policy and Programmes is a board member of the Global Alliance for Tobacco Control and Smoke Free Partnership Europe.</p>
B6. Does your organization regularly convene meetings or conferences for its membership?
Yes

B7. If yes, is tobacco control covered in these meetings?

Yes

B8. If yes, please provide details

From March 2023 to present we have convened/ hosted the following meetings, the topic of tobacco control has been covered in these meetings.

- ☒ International Prevention Advisory Group (IPAG) strategy meetings. Annual meetings for external advisory group to share progress from our international programme and tobacco control work.
- World Cancer Congress. CRUK held an informal meeting for ICP grantees in October 2024

Other meetings we have invested in, co-hosted with partners, or convened a side-event, to discuss tobacco control include;

- ☒ Tobacco control working dinner during London Global Cancer Week 2023
- ☒ Webinar hosted during London Global Cancer Week, 14th November 2023
- ☒ Webinar hosted during London Global Cancer Week, 13th of November 2024
- ☒ Co-hosted two sessions at the World Cancer Congress on tobacco taxation and NCDs
- ☒ Presentation delivered during the Africa Conference on Tobacco Control and Development 13th November 2024
- ☒ NCD Alliance Forum February 2025 – presenting work that we've funded and supported in a session on excise taxes for NCS control (specifically advocacy for tobacco tax reform- more on our taxation work is addressed under D3. article 6).
- ☒ Regular stakeholder meetings with the UK E-Cigarette Research Forum (UKECRF). UKECRF is an initiative led by Cancer Research UK in collaboration with leading experts in the field of e-cigarettes and tobacco control.
- ☒ CRUK Parliament Day November 2024, CRUK Ambassadors campaigned to MPs for their support on the Tobacco and Vapes Bill.

### C. Participation in WHO FCTC meetings and contributions to other tobacco control related events

C1. Please indicate the meetings organized by the Convention Secretariat at which your organization was represented (sessions of the Conference of the Parties, meetings of intersessional groups, NGO meetings, etc.)

Tenth Session of the Conference of the Parties (February 2024)

C2. Please list any other meetings or conferences with a focus on tobacco control attended by your organization

- Meetings we regularly attend:
  - o Engagement with sector:
    - Fortnightly 'Smokefree Action Coalition' meeting - Group of over 300 organisations across the UK committed to ending smoking.
    - Welsh Tobacco Control Alliance - Brings together coalition of third-sector organisations to reduce smoking rates, address health inequalities, and protect future generations from tobacco harm.
    - CRUK is also a member, and attends the tobacco civil society coalition in Scotland called SCOT.
    - CRUK sits on the Tobacco Strategy Implementation Steering Group, and expect will be involved in shaping the upcoming renewed tobacco strategy.
    - CRUK sits on the ASH (NI) Committee.
    - IARC-led meetings on Cancer Prevention in Europe
    - CRUK is a member of, and co-chairs the GATC Expert Group on NCD Financing and SDGs.
  - o Engagement with Civil Servants:
    - Weekly DHSC/CRUK/ASH meetings to discuss tobacco control policies.
    - We attended the govt response to the Javed Khan review where we asked them questions to keep pressure on the bits that were missing. <https://news.cancerresearchuk.org/2023/04/11/the-governments-response-to-javed-khans-tobacco-review/>
    - CRUK has attended multiple stakeholder roundtable with public health ministers/ CMO on the Tobacco and Vapes Bill
    - Monthly meetings with Scottish government
    - Also of note: we sit on the Scottish Government Tobacco Advisory Group and the Scottish Government Tobacco Oversight Group which works with government on their Tobacco and Vaping Framework.
    - CRUK regularly liaises with the Welsh Government's Risk Behaviours Team (civil servants overseeing tobacco, and the Smokefree Wales Strategy). Our publications, research and broader work in the tobacco control sphere is regularly shared with the Risk Behaviours Team (notably, around CRUK's support towards the Tobacco & Vapes Bill in Wales).
  - o Regular engagement with Parliamentarians across the UK
    - Wales: CRUK's Public Affairs Team has attended all political party conferences in Wales (in the past 12 months) to show support towards the upcoming Tobacco & Vapes Bill.
    - Wales: Last year, CRUK's Public Affairs Team joined the Senedd's Cross Party Group on Smoking and Health, with the Cross Party Group on Cancer, to explain the rationale behind the Tobacco & Vapes Bill to Members of the Senedd (Parliamentarians) and wider third sector. CRUK stats team relayed within this forum CRUK's smokefree projections for Wales (ie. if current trends continue, the Welsh Government will not reach its smokefree target by 2030, unless the pace of change increases).
    - Presentation to Westminster MPs about Tobacco and Vapes Bill
    - Monthly London Tobacco Alliance - Created to enable partners to accelerate efforts to eliminate smoking in London.
- Conferences attended by organisation
  - o European Conference on Tobacco or Health, Madrid (April 2023)
  - o Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco-Europe conference (2023)
  - o SPECTRUM's Nicotine & Tobacco Workshop (Jan 2024)
  - o Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco conference (2024)
  - o Wales Tobacco and Health Network (July 2024)
  - o ASH mental health and smoking roundtable (November 2024)
  - o ASH/OHID one day workshop: Securing a smokefree-UK for all (2024)
  - o Tenth Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP10) (February 2024)
  - o World Cancer Congress (September 2024)
  - o NCD Alliance Forum (February 2025)

D. Your organization's activities to support implementation of the WHO FCTC

D1. Article 5 (General obligations)?

Yes

D2. If yes, please provide details

- ☒ CRUK provides grants to tobacco control advocacy organisations:
  - o ☒ Action on Smoking and Health
  - o ☒ Action on Smoking and Health Wales
  - o ☒ Action on Smoking and Health Scotland
  - o ☒ SmokeFree Partnership
  - o ☒ Global Alliance for Tobacco Control
- ☒ CRUK-commissioned projects:
  - o ☒ Youth Policy Survey- social media: Investigating young people's exposure, awareness, and views of tobacco, e-cigarettes, high fat, salt, and sugar foods, and alcohol marketing on social media apps. (Commissioned to Humankind and YouGov, estimated month of publication April/May 2025)
  - o ☒ Accessibility of e-cigarettes project - Exploring the accessibility of vapes to young people and adults across the UK (University of Stirling). Estimated month of publication April 2025.
- ☒ CRUK's Smokefree UK Campaign and support for Tobacco and Vapes Bill. CRUK submitted written evidence, and delivered oral evidence at the Tobacco and Vapes Bill Westminster Committee. Written evidence was also submitted to the Senedd's Health and Social Care Committee's call for evidence for the Tobacco & Vapes Bill in Wales.
  - o ☒ Our multi-year Smokefree UK campaign has involved; providing written evidence to MPs, encouraging our Campaigns Ambassadors and E-Campaigners to influence MPs to vote in favour for the Bill, and developed media activity to inform the public.
- ☒ CRUK regularly responds to UK Government (as well as Devolved Nations and UK organisations) consultations to provide evidence-based recommendations, below are a few of the consultation we have responded to:
  - o ☒ January 2023: Financial Conduct Authority's consultation on Sustainability Disclosure Requirements (SDR) and investment labels; we said that tobacco industries should not be able to adopt SDR labels for their products, because it would also go against the UK's commitments to the WHO FCTC.
  - o ☒ May 2023: UK Government consultation on Tobacco Products (Traceability and Security Features) (Amendment) Regulations. CRUK welcomed the drafted Tobacco Products (Traceability and Security Features) (Amendment) regulations which introduce new sanctions to tackle the sale of illicit tobacco, and HMRC's continued efforts to combat the illicit market with Trading Standards.
  - o ☒ October 2023: UK Government consultation on mandating quit information messages inside tobacco packs; we supported the introduction of pack inserts
  - o ☒ December 2023: UK Government consultation on 'Creating a Smokefree Generation and Tackling Youth Vaping'; we strongly supported policy to raise the age of sale by one year every year, as well as measures to reduce youth vaping.
  - o ☒ January 2025: UK Government consultation on Standardised Packaging for all tobacco products; we called for expansion of standardised packaging regulations to all tobacco products and accessories.

D3. Article 6 (Price and tax measures to reduce demand for tobacco)?

Yes

D4. If yes, please provide details

- ☒ CRUK calls on the UK Government (through Vaping Products Duty consultation and Budget submissions) to maintain the price differential for tobacco (to increase tobacco tax when appropriate) to incentivise people to quit tobacco and move to a less harmful alternative.
- CRUK funds programmes on the economics of tobacco control through their global International Cancer Prevention (ICP) programme;
- ☒ Union for International Cancer Control (UICC). CRUK's joint partnership with UICC, supporting the establishment of tobacco taxation coalitions in Kenya and Uganda.
  - ☒ The WHO Knowledge Hub on Tobacco Taxation. CRUK are funding the University of Cape Town Knowledge Hub (KH). The programme supports those who belong to the FCTC 2030 Project or are Low- and Middle-Income Countries, to implement better tobacco tax systems and to create policy change in tobacco taxation.
  - ☒ Nepal Development Research Institute (NDRI). CRUK have been a long-term funder of NDRI, the current two-year programme focuses on research and advocacy to achieve demonstrable policy influence on tobacco control. NDRI will also lobby relevant Government agencies in Nepal to prioritise the tobacco issue increased their knowledge and awareness of existing tobacco control policy/regulation. NDRI will also look to establish a coalition alliance, working on tobacco-related issues.
  - ☒ Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka (IPS). The current two-year programme looks to promote the adoption of a structured and transparent method for determining cigarette taxes in Sri Lanka, and challenge the industry claims in illicit trade and taxation. A portion of the programme will also support research on taxation around beedis.
  - ☒ Kivu International. CRUK partnership with Kivu International, delivering think tank capacity building programmes in South East Asia.
  - ☒ Institute for Clinical Effectiveness and Health Policy (IECS). We've supported the IECS over the last three years with their project that looks at the economic burden of smoking, which decision makers and civil society organisations can use for more evidence-based approaches to policy making.



D5. Article 8 (Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke)?
Yes
D6. If yes, please provide details
CRUK is actively supportive of the Government's Tobacco and Vapes Bill, which includes powers to expand smokefree places, with consultation.
D7. Article 9 (Regulation of the contents of tobacco product) and/or Article 10 (Regulation of tobacco product disclosures)?
No
D9. Article 11 (Packaging and labelling of tobacco products)?
Yes
D10. If yes, please provide details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standardised packaging: CRUK responded to the UK Government's consultation on plain packaging, and called for expansion of SPOT and TRPR to all tobacco products</li> <li>o <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In our planning for the Longer, Better Lives (Manifesto), CRUK called on the UK Government to extend the requirements of standardised packaging and health warnings to all products containing tobacco and accessories like rolling papers and filters. We also called on the UK Government to close loopholes used by the tobacco industry that enable tobacco companies to differentiate their products from others on the market and ban the use of colours or other descriptors in product variant names.</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pack inserts: CRUK responded to the UK Government's consultation on pack inserts, and called on the UK Government to introduce pack inserts for all tobacco products to encourage people to quit smoking. In our Manifesto, we supported the introduction of a range of mandatory pack inserts for all tobacco products.</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CRUK are also delivering an internal project on non-cigarette tobacco products and the role of trading standards officers investigates whether cigars, cigarillos, shisha, smokeless tobacco and heated tobacco are regulated as strictly as cigarettes in the UK market. It also explores the role of trading standards officers in enforcement and how regulations for non-cigarette tobacco products will change following the potential introduction of the Tobacco and Vapes Bill.</li> </ul>
D11. Article 12 (Education, communication, training and public awareness)?
Yes
D12. If yes, please provide details
<p>CRUK is calling on the UK Government to invest funding for mass media campaigns to raise awareness around the harms of smoking and benefits of quitting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Smokefree UK Campaign (ongoing since July 2022)</li> <li>o <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spending Review (March 2025)</li> <li>o <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spring Budget (2024)</li> </ul> <p>Over the last year we have also put out several media communications on tobacco control, including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 CRUK-led press releases</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 14 third-party press releases with DHSC, ASH, UCL, e.g Smoking ban introduced to protect children and most vulnerable - GOV.UK</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 press exclusives including in The Times, Guardian, and Financial Times</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 opinion pieces e.g 'Abandoning the Tobacco and Vapes Bill would betray a generation' in Politicos.co.uk, and 1 letter to The Editor</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10 reactive press requests on the topic of tobacco</li> </ul>
D13. Article 13 (Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship)?
Yes
D14. If yes, please provide details
<p>Tobacco advertising is already banned in the UK, however, at CRUK, we are supporting the Tobacco and Vapes Bill which reiterates this ban.</p> <p>Supported our partners (Action on Smoking and Health) and our stakeholders in the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) to challenge adverts from heated tobacco companies (IQOS) in supermarkets - 2025</p>
D15. Article 14 (Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation)
Yes

D16. If yes, please provide details
<p>CRUK calls on UK Government to adequately and sustainably fund stop smoking services, mass media campaigns, and financial incentives for pregnant people who smoke, across the UK. As part of our calls, we have submitted responses to UK Government Spending Reviews and Budget Submissions. Similarly, we have been supporting and recommending that the UK Government introduce pack inserts to help people quit smoking.</p> <p>Funded ASH Local Tobacco Report: looks at the state of funding for, and provision of, tobacco control measures and smoking cessation services in England.</p> <p>Further CRUK-commissioned projects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-cigarette tobacco project – What interventions could support non-cigarette tobacco cessation in England? Commissioned to Sarah Jackson (UCL) (Live project, due to be completed February 2026)</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ASH Annual Local Tobacco Control Report - Looks at the state of funding for, and provision of, tobacco control measures and smoking cessation services in England. (2024)</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PROCESS Study - how can Stop Smoking Services be improved for low socioeconomic status groups? (Authors: University of Nottingham, Nottingham Trent University, Cardiff University, University of Edinburgh, University of Leeds, and CRUK) (September 2024)</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disposables e-cigarettes - use and appeal for smoking cessation in adults. (Authors: ScotCen and CRUK) (September 2024)</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thirlway et al 2023 E-cigarette appeal in context: a qualitative study in deprived areas of the role of packaging in e-cigarette purchasing and use (September 2023)</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moodie et al 2023 Improving our understanding of e-cigarette and refill packaging in the UK (September 2023)</li> </ul>
D17. Article 15 (Illicit trade in tobacco products)?
Yes
D18. If yes, please provide details
<p>CRUK have called on the UK Government to adequately fund enforcement agencies that help to crack down on illicit trade. Advocacy and influencing work were carried out through CRUK's Manifesto, and engagement with the Spending Review and Budget Submission.</p> <p>The UK Government convened a consultation on Tobacco Products (Traceability and Security Features) (Amendment) Regulations in May 2023. CRUK welcomed the drafted Tobacco Products (Traceability and Security Features) (Amendment) regulations which introduce new sanctions to tackle the sale of illicit tobacco, and HMRC's continued efforts to combat the illicit market with Trading Standards.</p>
D19. Article 16 (Sales to and by minors)?
Yes
D20. If yes, please provide details
<p>Age of sale: CRUK's Smokefree UK Campaign called on Government to 'stop the start' of smoking by raising the age of sale. We are now publicly supporting the progress of Tobacco and Vapes Bill (including smokefree generation age of sale legislation). As part of this, in the consultation held in December 2023, CRUK noted that display signs should accurately reflect this change of sale age.</p>
D21. Article 17 (Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities) and/or Article 18 (Protection of the environment and the health of persons)?
No
D23. Article 19 (Liability)?
No
D25. Article 20 (Research, surveillance and exchange of information)?
No
D27. Article 22 (Cooperation in the scientific, technical and legal fields and provision of related expertise)?
No

## E. Other relevant activities to support the work of the WHO FCTC

E1. Please provide any other relevant information

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E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
filecount - E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
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## F. Declarations

F1. Please confirm that your organization does not receive, has not received and will not receive in the future, either directly or indirectly, any financial or other contributions or assistance from the tobacco industry or its affiliates. Please also confirm that neither your members nor your partners are affiliated directly or indirectly with the tobacco industry or its affiliates or those furthering the interests of the tobacco industry.
Yes, I confirm
F2. By electronic signature I confirm that the above information is accurate and completed to the best of our abilities.
Owen Jackson, Director of Policy
F3. Please confirm that the activities of your organization are in conformity with the 17th and 18th preambular paragraphs and Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC.
Yes, I confirm

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## Survey response 3

Date submitted
2025-02-28 14:50:47

### A. Contact details

A1. Name of organization
Smoke Free Partnership
A6. Website of organization
<a href="https://www.smokefreepartnership.eu/">https://www.smokefreepartnership.eu/</a>

### B. General information

B1. Please indicate if your organization would like to retain its status as observer to the Conference of the Parties
Yes
B2. Does your organization's mission statement specifically refer to tobacco control?
Yes
B3. If yes, please specify:
SFP's mission is the effective implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC). To this end, the SFP works with decision makers to ensure that tobacco control receives adequate political attention at EU level and to promote tobacco control information and policy research at EU and national level, in collaboration with other EU health organizations and tobacco control networks. It also aims to ensure FCTC implementation globally and is working to release EU funding for tobacco control to counter poverty in developing countries.
B4. Does your organization have regional branch(es) to enhance activities in different regions or groups of countries?
Yes

<b>B5. If yes, please provide details</b>
<p>The SFP Coalition is a network comprising of independent EU and national advocacy organisations with technical expertise in tobacco control policy. Led by SFP, Coalition partners work together to promote and support smoking prevention through the development of advocacy towards EU tobacco control policies through the development and implementation of the FCTC, its protocols and guidelines.</p> <p>The main priority of the SFP Coalition is to promote forward-looking and evidence-based tobacco control legislation in order to implement the FCTC in specific and cross-cutting policy areas, with an overarching goal of improving health and reducing health inequalities among EU citizens.</p> <p>The SFP Coalition currently has 57 partners across Europe including SFP Main partners, Associate partners and Advocacy partners. The Coalition communicates regularly and meets annually to discuss and agree advocacy priorities at EU and national level on specific areas.</p> <p>SFP Coalition partners recognise the fundamental importance of strengthening cooperation on tobacco control policy in the EU through better communication of our actions and capacity-building regarding specific areas of the FCTC at European and national level.</p> <p>Additionally, SFP serves as the Regional Coordinator for Europe for the Global Alliance for Tobacco Control (GATC). In this role, it effectively conveys GATC's perspective to the European Community.</p> <p>The main priority of the SFP Coalition is to promote forward-looking and evidence-based tobacco control legislation in order to implement the FCTC in specific and cross-cutting policy areas, with an overarching goal of improving health and reducing health inequalities among EU citizens.</p> <p>The SFP Coalition currently has 57 partners across Europe including SFP Main partners, Associate partners and Advocacy partners. The Coalition communicates regularly and meets annually to discuss and agree advocacy priorities at EU and national level on specific areas.</p> <p>SFP Coalition partners recognise the fundamental importance of strengthening cooperation on tobacco control policy in the EU through better communication of our actions and capacity-building regarding specific areas of the FCTC at European and national level.</p>
<b>B6. Does your organization regularly convene meetings or conferences for its membership?</b>
Yes
<b>B7. If yes, is tobacco control covered in these meetings?</b>
Yes
<b>B8. If yes, please provide details</b>
<p>SFP's coalition partners are non-profit organizations working mostly on tobacco control at national level or cancer prevention at EU and national level. Through regular meetings and quarterly calls, SFP actively engages with coalition partners to foster collaboration and strengthen tobacco control efforts across Europe. During these exchanges, SFP provides updates on the implementation of tobacco control measures at the EU level, while coalition partners share valuable insights, best practices, and national developments. These discussions also serve as a platform to identify challenges, address obstacles at the national level, and explore joint initiatives that enhance the implementation of the FCTC, ensuring a more coordinated and impactful approach to tobacco control.</p> <p>Additionally, in 2023, SFP hosted a Workshop on Tobacco Taxation in Brussels, focusing on the revision of the Tobacco Taxation Directive (TTD) and its impact on health and the economy. Experts, including economists and a communications specialist, shared insights through case studies and interactive discussions on effective advocacy strategies for tobacco tax policies at both national and EU levels. This event specifically links to article 6 of the WHO FCTC.</p> <p>In 2024, SFP organized a one-day workshop on Communication Campaigns to strengthen coalition partners' skills in executing effective tobacco control campaigns. The workshop focused on developing impactful narratives, creating media kits, and tailoring communication strategies to the political landscape. Participants learned how to engage key audiences, including policymakers, media, and youth, while covering all stages of a campaign, from framing messages to content creation, distribution, and impact assessment. This event directly links to articles 8 and 12 of the WHO FCTC.</p>

## C. Participation in WHO FCTC meetings and contributions to other tobacco control related events

<p>C1. Please indicate the meetings organized by the Convention Secretariat at which your organization was represented (sessions of the Conference of the Parties, meetings of intersessional groups, NGO meetings, etc.)</p> <p>In 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preparatory euro-regional meeting for WHO COP10</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Informal NGO meeting organized by the Secretariat</li> </ul> <p>In 2024</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Informal NGO meeting organized by the Secretariat</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conference of Parties to the WHO FCTC (COP10)</li> </ul>
<p>C2. Please list any other meetings or conferences with a focus on tobacco control attended by your organization</p> <p>In 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Intergovernmental Negotiations for the Plastics Treaty (Plastic Pollution INC-5) – France</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> European Tobacco for Health Conference – Madrid, Spain</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conference by German Cancer Research Centre – Heidelberg, Germany</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENSP Annual Conference – Florence, Italy</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Launch of the Global Industry Interference Index - online</li> </ul> <p>In 2024</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> World Cancer Congress – Geneva, Switzerland</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Intergovernmental Negotiations for the Plastics Treaty (Plastic Pollution INC-5) – Busan, South Korea</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ICO Symposium – Barcelona, Spain</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENSP Annual Conference – Athens, Greece</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High level Conference on the future of EU Health Union by Belgian Presidency – Brussels, Belgium</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conference Challenging Big Industry Narratives – Ljubljana, Slovenia</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GATC COP/MOP Townhall – online</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conference by JATC 2 – Brussels, Belgium</li> </ul>

## D. Your organization's activities to support implementation of the WHO FCTC

<p>D1. Article 5 (General obligations)?</p> <p>Yes</p>
<p>D2. If yes, please provide details</p> <p>Regarding internal affairs, the SFP Board conducted an independent and thorough assessment of the evidence relating to the reported contacts between Deborah Arnott, former Chief Executive of ASH (UK) (and a current member of the SFP Board in a personal capacity) and JUUL between June 2017 and March 2019, to determine whether these represented a breach of SFP's Articles of Association and/or behaviour incompatible with Deborah Arnott's responsibilities as a Board Member of SFP.</p> <p>Following its assessment, the SFP Board concluded that the evidence did not support the conclusion of any conflict of interest, malicious intent or inconsistency with SFP's mission on behalf of Deborah Arnott. However, the SFP Board identified errors of judgement on the part of Deborah Arnott concerning the sufficiency of disclosure of her contacts with JUUL during the specified period. Deborah Arnott accepted this decision and has offered her resignation from the SFP Board, which has been regrettably accepted.</p> <p>In conclusion, the SFP Board is actively revising its Conflict of Interest Policies to strengthen them and prevent similar cases in the future. This effort includes aligning with updates to the GATC's Conflict of Interest Policies and developing a robust, confidential disclosure process.</p> <p>Furthermore, SFP actively engages with EU policymakers to reinforce their obligations under WHO FCTC Article 5.3, particularly regarding transparency. As a partner of the Global Center for Good Governance in Tobacco Control (GGTC), SFP publishes the European Regional Tobacco Interference Index biennially, with the most recent report released in 2023. SFP also analyzes the EU Transparency Register annually to evaluate industry influence and promote awareness of Article 5.3. Each year, SFP reviews the register to monitor tobacco industry lobbying expenditures and meetings with MEPs.</p> <p>SFP also condemns political events funded by the tobacco industry and urges policymakers to abstain from participating. While the European Commission's Directorates for Taxation and Health uphold Article 5.3 by sharing meeting minutes, SFP continues to advocate for the full implementation of this transparency measure across the entire Commission.</p>
<p>D3. Article 6 (Price and tax measures to reduce demand for tobacco)?</p> <p>Yes</p>

D4. If yes, please provide details
<p>SFP has been actively engaged in the revision of the EU Tobacco Taxation Directive, which was initially expected to be released in 2023, however this is still not the case. Throughout 2023 and into 2024, SFP has conducted regular meetings with EU policymakers and national tax attachés to advocate for stronger tobacco tax measures. In addition to its 2021 position paper on tobacco taxes and the updated advocacy toolkit on the EU Tobacco Tax Directive, SFP has continued to provide coalition partners with updated resources and strategic guidance.</p> <p>SFP collaborated with tax experts to develop a comprehensive model illustrating potential revenues, changes in smoking prevalence, and the tobacco industry's profits under different tax increase scenarios. Once completed, SFP actively disseminated this work, using the model as a key advocacy tool to engage with EU policymakers and highlight the urgent need to raise tobacco taxes as a crucial public health and fiscal measure.</p> <p>In 2023, SFP conducted a Workshop on Tobacco Taxation in Brussels. The event focused on the evaluation and implications of tobacco taxation, specifically within the context of the TTD and its crucial revision. It featured a diverse lineup of experts, including economists, who presented case studies and analyses related to tobacco taxation's effects on health and the economy. Additionally, a communications expert provided insights on persuasive messaging in support of tobacco taxation. The session included interactive group discussions to explore national and EU-level strategies to effectively advocate for tobacco tax policies.</p>
D5. Article 8 (Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke)?
Yes
D6. If yes, please provide details
<p>SFP's external consultant Luk Joossens works on the Tobacco Control Scale (TCS) which evaluates and ranks European countries based on their implementation of key tobacco policies including smoke-free environments, aligning with Article 8 of the WHO FCTC, which mandates protection from exposure to tobacco smoke. The TCS assesses national policies on smoking bans in public places, workplaces, and public transport, highlighting best practices and areas needing improvement. By tracking progress and encouraging stricter enforcement, the TCS helps ensure that countries adopt comprehensive smoke-free laws, protecting non-smokers from the harmful effects of second-hand smoke and promoting healthier public spaces.</p> <p>In September 2024, a proposal for Council Recommendations on Smoke- and Aerosol-Free Environments was launched. SFP analysed the proposal put forward and came to specific conclusions that the proposal aligned with the recommendations of article 8 of the WHO FCTC. SFP supported the European Commission's 2024 proposal to expand smoke-free policies to include heated tobacco and e-cigarettes in public and outdoor spaces and encouraged Member States to adopt the proposal. After the successful adoption of the proposal at Council, SFP sent out a press release congratulating the Council on this decision.</p> <p>SFP's published Response to the European Commission's Call for Evidence on the Legislative Framework for Tobacco Control outlines key recommendations aligned with Article 8. The policy document advocates for comprehensive smoking bans in all indoor public places, workplaces, and public transport, with no exemptions, while also extending these protections to outdoor areas frequented by children, such as playgrounds and school premises. It highlights the need for stronger enforcement mechanisms, including stricter penalties and public awareness campaigns to ensure compliance. SFP also calls for harmonized smoke-free regulations across the EU, preventing disparities in protection levels and closing loopholes that allow certain establishments to bypass restrictions. Additionally, the response urges the inclusion of heated tobacco products (HTPs), e-cigarettes, and other novel products under smoke-free policies, preventing the renormalization of smoking behaviours.</p>
D7. Article 9 (Regulation of the contents of tobacco product) and/or Article 10 (Regulation of tobacco product disclosures)?
Yes
D8. If yes, please provide details
<p>In 2024, SFP published its position paper on the Revision of the EU Tobacco Products Directive, including key recommendations related to the regulation of tobacco product contents (Article 9) and tobacco product disclosures (Article 10) of the WHO FCTC. The paper calls for an extension of the ban on characterizing flavours, ensuring that all flavours are prohibited in all tobacco and related products, including electronic cigarettes. This measure seeks to eliminate current exceptions and align with Article 114(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, which mandates a high level of health protection across Member States, preventing disparities in regulation.</p> <p>For Member States that choose not to ban these products outright, the position paper recommends stricter regulation of non-medicinal nicotine products and nicotine pouches, in line with FCTC/COP/10/79. These measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulating non-therapeutic nicotine products in the same manner as similar products in terms of appearance, content, and use.</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ensuring that nicotine pouches are not classified as pharmaceutical products unless they have undergone stringent pharmaceutical licensing as nicotine replacement therapies, following approval by the appropriate national regulatory authority.</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minimizing youth access, appeal, and initiation by preventing all forms of marketing for nicotine pouches and implementing strict regulations to limit their availability to young people.</li> </ul> <p>By reinforcing content regulation and disclosure requirements, these recommendations aim to strengthen consumer protection, close regulatory loopholes, and reduce the attractiveness of novel tobacco and nicotine products, particularly among young people.</p>

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D9. Article 11 (Packaging and labelling of tobacco products)?

Yes

D10. If yes, please provide details

In SFP's published position paper in 2024 on the revision of the EU Tobacco Taxation Directive, we incorporated key recommendations related to the packaging and labelling of tobacco products, in line with Article 11 of the WHO FCTC. The paper advocates for mandatory standardized plain packaging for all tobacco and related products, ensuring a short transition period while following global best practices. This measure aims to reduce market distortions caused by disparities among Member States and uphold the high level of health protection mandated by Article 114(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

The position paper further calls for full harmonization of packaging and labelling regulations across all tobacco products and devices, eliminating the distinction between smoking and smokeless tobacco products. To strengthen labelling rules, SFP recommends increasing graphic health warnings from 65% to at least 80%, covering both the front and back of all tobacco product packaging. The proposal also underscores the importance of regularly rotating graphic warnings and requiring text warnings on cigarettes, roll-your-own tobacco, cigars, cigarillos, heated tobacco products, and their associated devices.

To ensure the proper functioning of the internal market and enhanced health protections, SFP urges the EU to align with the most ambitious legislations promoted by Member States. The recommendations include introducing graphic health warnings on devices used with heated tobacco products and strengthening packaging and labelling requirements for e-cigarettes and e-liquids. This would involve establishing strict, uniform colour schemes and letter types to reduce product appeal, particularly among youth and non-smokers.

D11. Article 12 (Education, communication, training and public awareness)?

Yes

D12. If yes, please provide details

SFP conducted a Workshop on Tobacco Taxation in Brussels, contributing to the education, communication, training, and public awareness objectives outlined in WHO FCTC Article 12. The event focused on the evaluation and implications of tobacco taxation, particularly within the context of the TTD and its crucial revision. It featured a diverse lineup of experts, including economists, who presented case studies and analyses on the impact of tobacco taxation on health and the economy. Additionally, a communications expert provided insights on persuasive messaging in support of tobacco taxation. The session included interactive group discussions to explore national and EU-level strategies for effectively advocating tobacco tax policies.

D13. Article 13 (Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship)?

Yes

D14. If yes, please provide details

SFP's external consultant Luk Joossens works on the Tobacco Control Scale (TCS) which evaluates and ranks European countries based on their implementation of key tobacco control policies, including restrictions on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship (TAPS)—a core focus of Article 13. By assessing national regulations on advertising bans, sponsorship restrictions, and enforcement measures, the TCS highlights disparities in tobacco control efforts and encourages stronger policies to eliminate tobacco industry influence. This work supports the comprehensive ban on TAPS recommended by Article 13, ensuring that countries adopt stricter measures to prevent the promotion of tobacco products and protect public health.

SFP published a policy document that provides recommendations on strengthening EU tobacco control measures entitled "Smoke-Free Partnership Response to the European Commission's Call for Evidence on the Legislative Framework for Tobacco Control". It focuses on the Tobacco Advertising Directive (TAD) and the Tobacco Products Directive (TPD), advocating for stricter regulations on tobacco advertising, promotion, sponsorship, and product regulation.

D15. Article 14 (Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation)

No

D17. Article 15 (Illicit trade in tobacco products)?

Yes



D18. If yes, please provide details
<p>SFP organised two side events at MOP to raise awareness among the Parties to the FCTC Protocol about the dangers of collaborating with the tobacco industry except when absolutely necessary, emphasizing the importance of respecting Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC and Article 8 of the Protocol.</p> <p>SFP's position paper on the Revision of the EU Tobacco Products Directive (TPD) calls for strengthening the EU's tracking and tracing system to combat illicit trade, in line with Article 15 of the WHO FCTC. To protect public policy from tobacco industry interference, as required by Article 5.3, the paper urges the removal of industry involvement in tracking and tracing under Article 15(8) of the TPD, transferring responsibility for appointing data storage providers and auditors to Member States or the European Commission.</p> <p>To enhance transparency and accountability, SFP recommends publishing audit reports, auditor names, and an annual report on the system's effectiveness. Other key recommendations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strengthening audit processes to ensure secure generation of unique identifiers.</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enhancing independence criteria for data storage providers and tracking companies.</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extending tracking and tracing to raw tobacco, preventing illegal supply to factories.</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Limiting unique identifier codes, aligning with Article 7 of the WHO FCTC Protocol, to prevent over-supply by the tobacco industry.</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Expanding the system's scope to include e-cigarettes, heated tobacco products, and transit tobacco shipments.</li> </ul>
D19. Article 16 (Sales to and by minors)?
Yes
D20. If yes, please provide details
<p>In line with Article 16 of the WHO FCTC (Sales to and by Minors), SFP's position paper on the Revision of the EU Tobacco Products Directive (TPD) urges Member States to ban the sale and delivery of tobacco products to individuals born on or after 1 January 2012, with the goal of achieving a tobacco-free generation by 2040. Given that young people who start using tobacco are more likely to become lifelong smokers, targeting youth prevention is critical to reducing smoking rates across Europe.</p> <p>The European Union has positioned itself as a global leader in public health protection, introducing an increasing number of EU-wide initiatives aimed at strengthening tobacco control. Preventing youth from initiating tobacco use must remain a priority, as it is one of the most effective long-term strategies to lower smoking prevalence. Encouraging a tobacco-free generation policy would solidify the EU's role as a global frontrunner in tobacco control, setting a precedent for other regions and reinforcing its commitment to public health and youth protection.</p>
D21. Article 17 (Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities) and/or Article 18 (Protection of the environment and the health of persons)?
Yes
D22. If yes, please provide details
<p>SFP actively participated in INC-5, primarily engaging in discussions with EU representatives. While limited progress was made on the Single-Use Plastics (SUP) Directive, the broader directive addresses plastic pollution reduction through measures such as product bans, extended producer responsibility (EPR), and waste management. The INC-5 Draft Zero, which introduces legally binding global measures, has the potential to complement and strengthen the regional approach of the SUP Directive within the European framework.</p>
D23. Article 19 (Liability)?
No
D25. Article 20 (Research, surveillance and exchange of information)?
Yes
D26. If yes, please provide details
<p>The Smoke-Free Partnership (SFP) actively contributes to research, surveillance, and the exchange of information, in alignment with Article 20 of the WHO FCTC. SFP develops infographics and visual materials based on key data sources, such as the Eurobarometer, to simplify complex information and make it more accessible to policymakers and stakeholders. Additionally, the Tobacco Control Scale (TCS) serves as a critical surveillance tool, assessing and comparing tobacco control policies across European countries, providing valuable insights into progress and areas for improvement.</p> <p>SFP also plays a key role in facilitating research and information exchange by producing policy briefs and research papers, conducted by its affiliated experts on various tobacco control topics like tobacco taxation as an example. These resources ensure that scientific evidence and best practices are widely disseminated, supporting informed decision-making and strengthening tobacco control policies at both national and EU levels. By promoting transparency, evidence-based policymaking, and knowledge-sharing, SFP advances the objectives of Article 20, reinforcing the importance of continuous research and international collaboration in the fight against tobacco use.</p>

D27. Article 22 (Cooperation in the scientific, technical and legal fields and provision of related expertise)?

No

## E. Other relevant activities to support the work of the WHO FCTC

E1. Please provide any other relevant information

After COP10 and MOP3, SFP sent thank-you letters to the Belgian Presidency and prepared a brief on key lessons learned, which was shared with key stakeholders. Both before and after COP, SFP engaged with countries holding the EU Presidency—Spain, Belgium, Hungary, and Denmark—by sharing GATC's position on draft decisions beforehand and providing insights from a civil society perspective afterward.

During SFP's in-person Coalition meetings in 2023 and 2024, updates were presented to partners on the adopted COP and MOP decisions, highlighting key obstacles faced. Additionally, SFP engaged with Euro-region Parties to inform and clarify GATC's stance on draft decisions.

As the Euro-regional lead for GATC, SFP played a crucial role in ensuring timely coordination and strategic advocacy efforts.

E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)

[{"title":"Merged PDF of all mentioned reports","comment":"The following PDF contains: Tobacco Control Scale Report, SFP Position Paper on TPD, Response to recommendation and Analysis of smoke free environment","size":6041.6943359375,"name":"Merged-PDFs.pdf","filename":"fu\_dst48n6zd3nxn42","ext":"pdf" }]

filecount - E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)

1

## F. Declarations

F1. Please confirm that your organization does not receive, has not received and will not receive in the future, either directly or indirectly, any financial or other contributions or assistance from the tobacco industry or its affiliates. Please also confirm that neither your members nor your partners are affiliated directly or indirectly with the tobacco industry or its affiliates or those furthering the interests of the tobacco industry.

Yes, I confirm

F2. By electronic signature I confirm that the above information is accurate and completed to the best of our abilities.

Lilia Olefir

28/02/2025

F3. Please confirm that the activities of your organization are in conformity with the 17th and 18th preambular paragraphs and Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC.

Yes, I confirm

## Survey response 4

Date submitted
2025-02-28 18:59:07

### A. Contact details

A1. Name of organization
NCD Alliance
A6. Website of organization
<a href="https://ncdalliance.org">https://ncdalliance.org</a>

### B. General information

B1. Please indicate if your organization would like to retain its status as observer to the Conference of the Parties
Yes
B2. Does your organization's mission statement specifically refer to tobacco control?
No
B4. Does your organization have regional branch(es) to enhance activities in different regions or groups of countries?
Yes
B5. If yes, please provide details
NCD Alliance has a network of over 70 national and regional NCD alliances. The regional alliances are however independent organizations, not branches of the NCD Alliance.
B6. Does your organization regularly convene meetings or conferences for its membership?
Yes
B7. If yes, is tobacco control covered in these meetings?
Yes
B8. If yes, please provide details
The NCD Alliance regularly organizes advocacy webinars and thematic calls for its members. Some of our member NCD alliances are also part of the Advocacy Institute, which offers specialized training for these alliances. Additionally, NCD Alliance hosts an in-person event, the Global NCD Alliance Forum, with the most recent Forum held from 13-15 February 2025 in Kigali, Rwanda. These meetings provide key policy updates and focus on coordinating advocacy efforts within the framework of WHO and UN processes, specifically addressing NCD prevention, care, financing and community engagement, including an emphasis on tobacco control. Tobacco use remains a leading risk factor for noncommunicable disease (NCD) mortality and morbidity, making these discussions critical to our collective effort.

### C. Participation in WHO FCTC meetings and contributions to other tobacco control related events

C1. Please indicate the meetings organized by the Convention Secretariat at which your organization was represented (sessions of the Conference of the Parties, meetings of intersessional groups, NGO meetings, etc.)
FCTC COP10, 5-10 February 2024 20th Anniversary celebration of the WHO FCTC, 27 February 2025

C2. Please list any other meetings or conferences with a focus on tobacco control attended by your organization

Forward-looking tobacco control policies in an age of political uncertainty, World Cancer Congress, 17-19 September 2024 (Alison Cox, Policy & Advocacy Director at NCD Alliance was a speaker)

Priority interventions for reducing the burden of chronic lung disease and other tobacco-related health problems, Global NCD Alliance Forum, 13-15 February 2025 (Alison Cox, Policy & Advocacy Director at NCD Alliance was a speaker)

## D. Your organization's activities to support implementation of the WHO FCTC

D1. Article 5 (General obligations)?

Yes

D2. If yes, please provide details

Addressing the commercial determinants of health (CDOH), including industry interference in policy development and implementation, is a central focus of the NCD Alliance's prevention efforts. This includes building on the principles of FCTC's Article 5.3. For example, as part of our Peer Learning Advocacy Network (PLAN) on Prevention, the NCD Alliance convened a virtual session in July 2024 to discuss the latest policy developments on CDOH. This session, informed by WHO updates and The Lancet series on CDOH, aimed to identify actionable next steps for the NCD community—including tobacco control advocates—in the lead-up to the fourth UN High-Level Meeting on NCDs and Mental Health in September 2025.

Additionally, the NCD Alliance's policy report *Getting Fiscal Policies Right* (<https://ncdalliance.org/resources/getting-fiscal-policies-right-lessons-and-recommendations-across-ncd-risk-factors>), launched in September 2024, highlighted industry tactics used to obstruct policymaking and implementation, including for tobacco fiscal measures. The report aims to raise awareness about these challenges among policymakers while offering recommendations for stronger policy design. It also provides counterarguments to debunk industry myths surrounding health taxes, supporting the adoption of effective policies.

The NCD Alliance is also a partner in an Australian Research Council Linkage project, collaborating with the Australian National University and other universities to explore civil society engagement in regulating CDOH. In 2024, we focused on promoting research that examines the strategies used by NGOs to influence policy and governance in addressing CDOH, including determinants driven by the tobacco industry (<https://ncdalliance.org/resources/a-framework-of-ngo-inside-and-outside-strategies-in-the-commercial-determinants-of-health>).

D3. Article 6 (Price and tax measures to reduce demand for tobacco)?

Yes

D4. If yes, please provide details

In September 2024, the NCD Alliance published the policy report *Getting Fiscal Policies Right* (<https://ncdalliance.org/resources/getting-fiscal-policies-right-lessons-and-recommendations-across-ncd-risk-factors>). This document provides clear recommendations on the most common fiscal policies aligned with NCD prevention across risk factors, with a particular focus on highly effective measures, such as tobacco excise taxes. It calls on policymakers to ensure fiscal policy coherence and implement well-designed health taxes on tobacco products and other unhealthy commodities. The report summarizes key lessons learned, offers recommendations on policy design, and outlines strategies to overcome implementation challenges, including industry interference. Additionally, it explores how fiscal measures for NCD prevention can generate funding to support NCD action, including further tobacco control efforts.

The report was presented at the World Cancer Congress during its launch. It has served as the foundation of NCD Alliance's advocacy efforts to secure commitment from FCTC Parties and WHO/UN Member States to invest in well-structured health taxes and to acknowledge the revenue potential of such taxes to support tobacco control and other NCD action areas, especially in the lead up to the UN High-Level Meeting on NCDs and Mental Health in September 2025.

For the second International Dialogue on Sustainable Financing for NCDs and Mental Health, co-hosted by WHO and the World Bank in June 2024, the NCD Alliance played a key role in advocating for these issues. Prior to the meeting, NCDA prepared an executive summary of the report as it was unpublished at the time (<https://ncdalliance.org/resources/executive-summary-getting-fiscal-policies-right>) and ensured that recommendations on tobacco taxation were included in NCDA's priorities for the meeting (<https://ncdalliance.org/resources/financing-solutions-for-ncds-and-mental-health>). The outcomes of this process have underscored the critical role of health taxes for both NCD prevention and financing.

D5. Article 8 (Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke)?

Yes

D6. If yes, please provide details
In preparation for the UN High-Level Meeting on NCDs and Mental Health in September 2025, the NCD Alliance is developing an advocacy plan focused on air pollution. This strategy aims to strengthen the integration of air pollution action within the broader NCD response, addressing the slow progress in prioritizing air pollution as a public health issue. Despite the recognition of air pollution as a major risk factor for NCDs in the 2018 Political Declaration of the UN High-Level Meeting on NCDs, further action has been limited. The strategy will include targeted policy recommendations and follow-up actions, including in relation to tobacco control, as tobacco smoke is a significant contributor to air pollution.
D7. Article 9 (Regulation of the contents of tobacco product) and/or Article 10 (Regulation of tobacco product disclosures)?
No
D9. Article 11 (Packaging and labelling of tobacco products)?
Yes
D10. If yes, please provide details
In 2024, the NCD Alliance has continued to promote its 2023 Warning Against Harm policy brief ( <a href="https://ncdalliance.org/resources/warning-against-harm-lessons-and-recommendations-to-advance-labelling-policy-across-risk-factors-for-noncommunicable-diseases">https://ncdalliance.org/resources/warning-against-harm-lessons-and-recommendations-to-advance-labelling-policy-across-risk-factors-for-noncommunicable-diseases</a> ) through social media, events and meetings with FCTC Parties and WHO/UN Member States. The brief explores lessons learnt and recommendations to advance labelling policy across NCD risk factors, including tobacco use. It emphasizes the importance of implementing tobacco health warnings in line with the FCTC, along with other critical calls to action. It includes a section on large pictorial health warnings and other labelling considerations for tobacco products, drawing attention to lessons learned from industry tactics and offering key insights on effective policy design. This document is also instrumental in our advocacy towards the UN High-Level Meeting on NCDs and Mental Health in September 2025 to get commitment from countries on comprehensive and effective labelling policies.
D11. Article 12 (Education, communication, training and public awareness)?
No
D13. Article 13 (Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship)?
Yes
D14. If yes, please provide details
In 2024, the NCD Alliance has continued to promote its 2023 Selling a Sick Future policy report ( <a href="https://ncdalliance.org/resources/selling-a-sick-future-countering-harmful-marketing-to-children-and-young-people-across-risk-factors-for-ncds">https://ncdalliance.org/resources/selling-a-sick-future-countering-harmful-marketing-to-children-and-young-people-across-risk-factors-for-ncds</a> ) through social media, events and meetings with FCTC Parties and WHO/UN Member States. Co-developed with young people, the report offers 10 recommendations and a call to action for policymakers to protect young people against the promotion of harmful products, including tobacco. In January 2025, the NCD Alliance published a blog highlighting the need to protect sports environments from tobacco marketing and sponsorships ( <a href="https://actonnncds.org/stories/blogs/20250107-stop-selling-sick-future-harmful-marketing-major-sporting-events">https://actonnncds.org/stories/blogs/20250107-stop-selling-sick-future-harmful-marketing-major-sporting-events</a> ), as part of our campaign leading up to the UN High-Level Meeting on NCDs and Mental Health: Time to Lead.
D15. Article 14 (Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation)
No
D17. Article 15 (Illicit trade in tobacco products)?
No
D19. Article 16 (Sales to and by minors)?
No
D21. Article 17 (Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities) and/or Article 18 (Protection of the environment and the health of persons)?
Yes
D22. If yes, please provide details
The NCD Alliance's policy report Getting Fiscal Policies Right ( <a href="https://ncdalliance.org/resources/getting-fiscal-policies-right-lessons-and-recommendations-across-ncd-risk-factors">https://ncdalliance.org/resources/getting-fiscal-policies-right-lessons-and-recommendations-across-ncd-risk-factors</a> ), launched in September 2024, offers valuable insights on the importance of fiscal policy coherence for NCD prevention. The report highlights the need to address direct subsidies to tobacco farming, noting that such subsidies are inconsistent with FCTC Article 17. It underscores the necessity of health-promoting subsidy reforms and a more cohesive fiscal approach to support public health goals. These key messages are being central to our advocacy efforts leading up to the UN High-Level Meeting on NCDs and Mental Health in September 2025, as well as other critical events, including the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development.
D23. Article 19 (Liability)?
No

D25. Article 20 (Research, surveillance and exchange of information)?
Yes
D26. If yes, please provide details
In 2024, the NCD Alliance has actively participated in research collaborations to support tobacco control efforts and NCD prevention more broadly, including the Australian Research Council Linkage project on civil society engagement in regulating CDOH, previously mentioned. Additionally, the NCD Alliance was a partner in the SPECTRUM Research Consortium, which focuses on CDOH and health inequities (funded by the UKPRP) ( <a href="https://spectrum.ed.ac.uk">https://spectrum.ed.ac.uk</a> ). We also serve on the Project Advisory Board for the study Navigating Trade Challenges at the World Trade Organization to Prevent Non-Communicable Diseases and Promote Better Health for All (funded by NIHR) ( <a href="https://fundingawards.nihr.ac.uk/award/NIHR204663">https://fundingawards.nihr.ac.uk/award/NIHR204663</a> ).
D27. Article 22 (Cooperation in the scientific, technical and legal fields and provision of related expertise)?
No

## E. Other relevant activities to support the work of the WHO FCTC

E1. Please provide any other relevant information
<p>Tobacco control is a key focus of our advocacy for the UN High-Level Meeting on NCDs and Mental Health in September 2025. As part of our efforts, we are engaging with FCTC Parties and WHO/UN Member States in the lead-up to the meeting. The NCD Alliance's advocacy priorities for the High-Level Meeting (<a href="https://ncdalliance.org/resources/ncd-alliance-advocacy-priorities-4th-high-level-meeting-of-the-un-general-assembly-on-the-prevention-and-control-of-ncds-in-2025">https://ncdalliance.org/resources/ncd-alliance-advocacy-priorities-4th-high-level-meeting-of-the-un-general-assembly-on-the-prevention-and-control-of-ncds-in-2025</a>), published in September 2024, are structured around five main priorities: accelerate implementation, break down siloes, mobilize investment, ensure accountability, and engage communities.</p> <p>For example, under accelerate implementation, we call for the adoption of the NCD "best buys" (including tobacco control) and the full implementation of the FCTC and its Protocol, free from tobacco industry interference. We also urge non-signatory countries to join the FCTC. In terms of mobilizing investment, we are advocating for the optimal use of fiscal measures for health, such as tobacco excise taxes in line with best practices, and for the phasing out of subsidies for unhealthy commodities. These actions can be part of a broader strategy to generate revenue for NCD prevention, care, and health system strengthening. Additionally, we are encouraging the NCD Alliance's network—including the tobacco control community—to develop more specific advocacy asks in alignment with these five priorities.</p> <p>As part of NCD Alliance's Time to Lead campaign for the High-Level Meeting, we have also launched the Call to Lead—an open letter to world leaders urging governments to fulfill their commitments to tackle the NCD burden. The letter specifically calls for governments to increase sustainable health funding by adopting measurable financing targets for NCD strategies and maximizing the benefits of health taxes and other fiscal measures.</p> <p>Our broader advocacy on NCD financing is also crucial for advancing the implementation of the FCTC, ensuring that adequate resources are allocated to tobacco control policies and programmes. In 2024, we partnered with the Global Alliance for Tobacco Control to produce a report tracking development assistance flows for tobacco control and alcohol policy (<a href="https://ncdalliance.org/resources/tracking-ncd-funding-flows-urgent-calls-and-global-solutions">https://ncdalliance.org/resources/tracking-ncd-funding-flows-urgent-calls-and-global-solutions</a>). This was done based on the new specific source codes introduced in the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Common Reporting Standard (CRS) database. The research informed a set of recommendations for the second International Dialogue on Sustainable Financing for NCDs and Mental Health (June 2024).</p>
E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
filecount - E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
0

## F. Declarations

F1. Please confirm that your organization does not receive, has not received and will not receive in the future, either directly or indirectly, any financial or other contributions or assistance from the tobacco industry or its affiliates. Please also confirm that neither your members nor your partners are affiliated directly or indirectly with the tobacco industry or its affiliates or those furthering the interests of the tobacco industry.
Yes, I confirm

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F2. By electronic signature I confirm that the above information is accurate and completed to the best of our abilities.
Katie Dain, 28 February 2025

F3. Please confirm that the activities of your organization are in conformity with the 17th and 18th preambular paragraphs and Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC.
Yes, I confirm

## Survey response 5

Date submitted
2025-02-26 18:36:43

### A. Contact details

A1. Name of organization
World Medical Association
A6. Website of organization
<a href="https://www.wma.net/">https://www.wma.net/</a>

### B. General information

B1. Please indicate if your organization would like to retain its status as observer to the Conference of the Parties
Yes
B2. Does your organization's mission statement specifically refer to tobacco control?
No
B4. Does your organization have regional branch(es) to enhance activities in different regions or groups of countries?
No
B6. Does your organization regularly convene meetings or conferences for its membership?
Yes
B7. If yes, is tobacco control covered in these meetings?
Yes
B8. If yes, please provide details
Twice a year WMA organise the Council meeting and General Assembly all over the world. At each conference roughly 250 participants attend and discuss WMA's policies, strategy and international and national advocacy activities. At each General Assembly WMA organise a scientific session. Several of them covered the topic tobacco session from various angles. WMA has various policies on tobacco control. The first one was adopted in 1988 and the most recent ones cover topics such as emphasizing the risk of second hand smoke or plain packaging.

### C. Participation in WHO FCTC meetings and contributions to other tobacco control related events

C1. Please indicate the meetings organized by the Convention Secretariat at which your organization was represented (sessions of the Conference of the Parties, meetings of intersessional groups, NGO meetings, etc.)
Since 2008 the World Medical Association has participated in the working group on article 12, article 14 and article 13. Further we attended all COP meeting. We are keen to participate in the 20th anniversary celebrations this year.
C2. Please list any other meetings or conferences with a focus on tobacco control attended by your organization
attended various virtual meetings and in person on NCD in general and including tobacco cessation

### D. Your organization's activities to support implementation of the WHO FCTC



D1. Article 5 (General obligations)?
Yes
D2. If yes, please provide details
The WMA underscores the significance of the FCTC and its national implementation through the WMA Statement on the health hazards of tobacco products and the WMA Council Resolution on implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on tobacco control. Both policies highlight the crucial role of physicians in tobacco cessation and urge national medical associations to actively advocate for their governments to ratify and implement the FCTC.
D3. Article 6 (Price and tax measures to reduce demand for tobacco)?
No
D5. Article 8 (Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke)?
No
D7. Article 9 (Regulation of the contents of tobacco product) and/or Article 10 (Regulation of tobacco product disclosures)?
No
D9. Article 11 (Packaging and labelling of tobacco products)?
No
D11. Article 12 (Education, communication, training and public awareness)?
Yes
D12. If yes, please provide details
The WMA maintains a range of policies on tobacco products and control, all of which stress the vital role of physicians in promoting tobacco cessation and educating the public. In the 2011 General Assembly, delegates adopted a new policy statement urging physicians to inform their patients about the risks associated with electronic cigarettes. In collaboration with the School of Policy, Government and International Affairs at George Mason University, the WMA developed a free online course for physicians. This course is designed to help them evaluate the health impacts of secondhand tobacco smoke on children, understand the strength of the current evidence, and explore various intervention strategies and legislation to reduce infants' and children's exposure to tobacco smoke. The course is available at <a href="http://www.wma.net">www.wma.net</a> .
D13. Article 13 (Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship)?
Yes
D14. If yes, please provide details
The WMA was a member of the Working Group on Article 13, contributing to the development of specific guidelines addressing cross-border TAPS (Tobacco Advertising, Promotion, and Sponsorship) and the portrayal of tobacco in entertainment media. The WMA's Statement on Health Hazards of Tobacco Products and Tobacco-Derived Products, first adopted in 1988, includes several provisions on advertising and sponsorship. Based on this policy, the WMA shapes its advocacy strategy by: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> • <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Refraining from accepting any funding or educational materials from the tobacco industry and encouraging medical schools, research institutions, and individual researchers to do the same to prevent legitimizing the industry. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> • <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Speaking out against the shift in tobacco marketing from developed to less developed countries and urging national governments to take similar action. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> • <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocating for a complete ban on the advertising and promotion of tobacco and tobacco-derived products.
D15. Article 14 (Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation)
No
D17. Article 15 (Illicit trade in tobacco products)?
No
D19. Article 16 (Sales to and by minors)?
Yes
D20. If yes, please provide details
WMA's Statement on Health Hazards of Tobacco Products and Tobacco- Derived Products (first time adopted in 1988, last time confirmed 2022) recognize that tobacco use may lead to paediatric disease because of the harm done to children caused by tobacco use and second-hand smoke exposure.
D21. Article 17 (Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities) and/or Article 18 (Protection of the environment and the health of persons)?
No

D23. Article 19 (Liability)?
No
D25. Article 20 (Research, surveillance and exchange of information)?
No
D27. Article 22 (Cooperation in the scientific, technical and legal fields and provision of related expertise)?
No

## E. Other relevant activities to support the work of the WHO FCTC

E1. Please provide any other relevant information
E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
filecount - E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
0

## F. Declarations

F1. Please confirm that your organization does not receive, has not received and will not receive in the future, either directly or indirectly, any financial or other contributions or assistance from the tobacco industry or its affiliates. Please also confirm that neither your members nor your partners are affiliated directly or indirectly with the tobacco industry or its affiliates or those furthering the interests of the tobacco industry.
Yes, I confirm
F2. By electronic signature I confirm that the above information is accurate and completed to the best of our abilities.
Dr. Otmar Kloiber
F3. Please confirm that the activities of your organization are in conformity with the 17th and 18th preambular paragraphs and Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC.
Yes, I confirm

## Survey response 6

Date submitted
2025-02-26 12:41:22

### A. Contact details

A1. Name of organization
Tobacco Control Research Group (TCRG), University of Bath
A6. Website of organization
<a href="https://www.bath.ac.uk/research-groups/tobacco-control-research-group/">https://www.bath.ac.uk/research-groups/tobacco-control-research-group/</a>

### B. General information

B1. Please indicate if your organization would like to retain its status as observer to the Conference of the Parties
Yes
B2. Does your organization's mission statement specifically refer to tobacco control?
Yes
B3. If yes, please specify:
<p>TCRG is a multidisciplinary, international research group at the University of Bath. TCRG evaluates the impacts of policy change on health, provides evidence to inform the development of new policy, and has a particular focus on studying the tobacco and other industries, including their influence upon health and policy. TCRG is primarily focused on tobacco but addresses other harmful products and corporate practices including through research on the commercial determinants of health.</p> <p>In 2012, TCRG established its unique knowledge exchange platform Tobacco Tactics. The site provides accessible, rigorous academic research and monitoring findings on key issues in tobacco control, the global tobacco industry and those connected to or interacting with it. Tobacco Tactics attracts thousands of users from across the world including researchers, policy makers, journalists and advocates.</p> <p>TCRG is a Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use (BI) partner, and part of the STOP (Stopping Tobacco Organizations and Products) network. STOP is a global tobacco industry watchdog whose mission is to expose the tobacco industry tactics that undermine public health. Comprised of a network of academic and public health organisations, STOP researches and monitors the tobacco industry, shares intelligence to counter its tactics, and exposes its misdeeds to a global audience. STOP is funded by Bloomberg Philanthropies as part of the BI.</p>
B4. Does your organization have regional branch(es) to enhance activities in different regions or groups of countries?
Yes
B5. If yes, please provide details
TCRG is based at the University of Bath in the UK but has team members and works with consultants covering the Eastern Mediterranean region, the Region of the Americas, and elsewhere. TCRG is also a part of the global tobacco industry watchdog STOP.
B6. Does your organization regularly convene meetings or conferences for its membership?
No
B7. If yes, is tobacco control covered in these meetings?
N/A

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## C. Participation in WHO FCTC meetings and contributions to other tobacco control related events

C1. Please indicate the meetings organized by the Convention Secretariat at which your organization was represented (sessions of the Conference of the Parties, meetings of intersessional groups, NGO meetings, etc.)

- ☒ COP 10 sessions
- ☒ MOP 3 sessions
- ☒ Meetings with NGO Observers to the COP and the MOP
- ☒ Regular meetings with GATC (FCA) to coordinate monitoring of tobacco industry interventions around COP/MOP

TCRG monitored tobacco industry-related news and social media activity before and during COP 10, reported daily monitoring insights during COP to the Convention Secretariat, and to the GATC network. TCRG summarised tobacco industry interference at COP10 and MOP3 (<https://tobaccotactics.org/article/cop10-mop3-interference/>), highlighted tobacco harm reduction as the tobacco industry's latest Trojan horse around COP (<https://exposetobacco.org/resource/cop-harm-reduction/>), was interviewed in the media (<https://www.tbsnews.net/world/fight-over-vaping-lobbyists-campaigners-clash-summit-786322>), and published a paper on COP10/MOP3:

- ☒ Silver, K., Matthes, B., Alaouie, H., Gatehouse, T., Maynard, R., Mehegan, J., Elmitwalli, S., Bertscher, A., & Alebshehy, R. (2024). Attempts to undermine global public health: observations from the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control's COP10. *Health Promotion International*, 39(2), Article daae038. <https://doi.org/10.1093/heapro/daae038>

C2. Please list any other meetings or conferences with a focus on tobacco control attended by your organization
<p>TCRG is a group of 23 staff and 2 PhD students. TCRG members attend and present research and monitoring findings at tobacco control related scientific conferences and meetings. TCRG's knowledge exchange platform 'tobaccotactics.org' has over 1,000 published pages (891 articles, 111 news items) on the tobacco industry and its allies, products, and tactics. Recent TCRG meeting and conference presentations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• January 2024, to the European Respiratory Society on tobacco industry interference with endgame policies, and to a GATC/Corporate Accountability webinar on maximising transparency around COP10/MOP3.</li> <li>• February 2024, to the European Parliament on introducing tobacco control style regulation for the fossil fuel industry (<a href="https://www.bath.ac.uk/announcements/anna-gilmore-presents-to-eu-parliament-on-tobacco-control-style-regulation-for-fossil-fuel-industry/">https://www.bath.ac.uk/announcements/anna-gilmore-presents-to-eu-parliament-on-tobacco-control-style-regulation-for-fossil-fuel-industry/</a>), to WHO Journalism Training on Noncommunicable Diseases and Injuries webinar on tobacco industry tactics and newer products, to a Southwest Public Registrars tutorial on tobacco control and commercial influences, to a Turkish Respiratory Society webinar on the health implications of today's globalised tobacco industry, and to the New Zealand ASPIRE Aotearoa summer school on tobacco industry strategies to disrupt policy.</li> <li>• March 2024, Annual Meeting of the Society for Research on Nicotine &amp; Tobacco (SRNT) plenary on 'Tipping Points, Tobacco Control and the Commercial Determinants of Health', and presenting to Taipei Medical University on newer nicotine and tobacco products.</li> <li>• April 2024, WHO Workshop on Addressing Interference by Tobacco and Related Industries in the Philippines, and presenting to a WHO organised meeting of regulators on flavours in nicotine and tobacco.</li> <li>• May 2024, to the Wales Tobacco or Health Network / ASH Wales about newer nicotine and tobacco products, to the Partnership for Young London on exposing tobacco industry tactics and warning young people of the dangers of tobacco industry products, SRNT webinar on policy implementation to reduce tobacco industry interference and improve tobacco control advocacy, presenting to the UK Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID) on tobacco industry interference and endgame policy, and at the launch of the Industry Interference Hub of Colansa Brazil on effective monitoring of tobacco industry activities.</li> <li>• June 2024, delivering training to the Africa Centre for Tobacco Industry Monitoring and Policy Research, and to the London Tobacco Control Network on the UK Tobacco Industry Interference Index 2023.</li> <li>• July 2024, to the Centre for Combating Tobacco (CCT) in Sri Lanka on global evidence and experience related to effective strategies against tobacco promotion and advertising.</li> <li>• August 2024, to the Nordic Tobacco Control Network about tobacco industry interference and the UK Tobacco and Vapes Bill, and to the 7th Corpora &amp; Discourse International Conference (CADS 2024) on discourses around tobacco product use.</li> <li>• September 2024, at the World Cancer Congress in Geneva on documenting tobacco industry activity, on extending tobacco taxation based on lessons from Europe, and contributing to the plenary on 'Shaping the future: preventing cancer and NCDs'. Also presenting to a Transparency International / Friends of the Earth workshop on the possibility of an WHO FCTC Article 5.3 for the fossil fuel industry, to a Bloomberg partners meeting on tobacco industry acquisitions of pharma companies, to a workshop for Brazilian journalists on tobacco industry tactics around e-cigarettes in the UK, and to a GATC webinar for the EMRO region on evidence standards regarding industry interference for Tobacco Tactics and the UK Tobacco Industry Interference Index.</li> <li>• October 2024, to the General Assembly Allianz 'Gesunde Schweiz' on minimum unit pricing using tobacco as an example, to the International Confederation of Alcohol, Tobacco and other Drugs Research Associations (ICARA) 2024 Annual General Meeting on broadening perspectives on commercial determinants of health via LMIC experiences, to the Oceania Tobacco Control Conference 2024 in Queensland Australia, and to the ENSP-ECTC Athens on methods for the UK Tobacco Industry Interference Index.</li> <li>• November 2024, to the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health Institute for Global Tobacco Control on tobacco control (170 people, 37 countries), chairing a panel on combatting big tobacco at The Union World Conference on Lung Health in Bali Indonesia (participants from India, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, UK), at the European Public Health Conference in Lisbon Portugal on the global tobacco supply chain and undermining of tobacco control policies post-adoption, at the Commerce, Economy, Trade &amp; Public Health Conference (CETPH) 2024 in Australia on public health implications of the global tobacco supply chain, to the Arab Summit on Tobacco Control in Cairo Egypt on tobacco industry activities, and to advise Al Jazeera on investigating tobacco industry corruption.</li> <li>• December 2024, to participate in training on tobacco industry interference for WHO country leads from Africa, Europe, Middle East, with WHO, Vital Strategies, and Marathon Strategies.</li> <li>• January 2025, to diplomats and ambassadors of WHO EMRO countries with permanent missions in Geneva on 'Willing to be orchestrated by tobacco industry when requested', and to the WHO/Europe first public health hearing on shaping the European Programme of Work on non-communicable diseases related to tobacco and other health-harming products.</li> </ul>

## D. Your organization's activities to support implementation of the WHO FCTC

D1. Article 5 (General obligations)?
Yes

D2. If yes, please provide details
<p>Relevant to Article 5, TCRG authored the 2023 UK chapter of the Global Tobacco Industry Interference Index, monitoring UK compliance with Article 5.3: <a href="https://www.bath.ac.uk/case-studies/the-uk-tobacco-industry-interference-index-2023/">https://www.bath.ac.uk/case-studies/the-uk-tobacco-industry-interference-index-2023/</a></p> <p>In June 2024, a European Parliament Working Group on Tobacco white paper disseminated TCRG research recommendations to strengthen the transparency register of European institutions by requiring registered organisations to provide information on the identity of their members and the composition of the structures to which they are affiliated, to avoid concealment of lobbying efforts by tobacco industry-affiliated bodies (<a href="https://www.bath.ac.uk/announcements/tobacco-control-research-group-members-contribute-to-european-parliament-working-group-white-paper/">https://www.bath.ac.uk/announcements/tobacco-control-research-group-members-contribute-to-european-parliament-working-group-white-paper/</a>).</p> <p>Dr Allen Gallagher of TCRG is a member of the WHO Informal Tobacco Control Expert Group for the next Global Tobacco Control Report (2025).</p> <p>TCRG published numerous papers relevant to Article 5, including on developing methods to monitor tobacco industry interference, and calling for policymakers to address conflicts of interest between industry and public health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Assunta, M., &amp; Chamberlain, P. (2024). Ensuring a safe, tobacco free future for the young: protecting children from tobacco industry interference. Tobacco Control, 33(3), 281-282. https://doi.org/10.1136/tc-2024-058698</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bertscher, A., Nobles, J., Gilmore, A., Bondy, K., Van Den Akker, A., Dance, S., Bloomfield, M. J., &amp; Zatonski, M. (2024). Building a Systems Map: Applying Systems Thinking to Unhealthy Commodity Industry Influence on Public Health Policy. International Journal of Health Policy and Management, 13(1), 1-17. Article 7872. https://doi.org/10.34172/ijhpm.2024.7872</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bertscher, A., Matthes, B., Nobles, J., Gilmore, A., Bondy, K., Van Den Akker, A., Dance, S., Bloomfield, M. J., &amp; Zatonski, M. (2024). Complex Interventions for a Complex System? Using Systems Thinking to Explore Ways to Address Unhealthy Commodity Industry Influence on Public Health Policy. International Journal of Health Policy and Management, 13(1), 1-20. https://doi.org/10.34172/IJHPM.2024.8033</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Elmitwalli, S., Mehegan, J., Gallagher, A., &amp; Alebshehy, R. (2024). Enhancing Sentiment and Intent Analysis in Public Health via Fine-Tuned Large Language Models on Tobacco and E-cigarette-Related Tweets. Frontiers in Big Data, 7, Article 1501154. https://doi.org/10.3389/fdata.2024.1501154</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Elmitwalli, S., &amp; Mehegan, J. (2024). Sentiment analysis of COP9-related tweets: a comparative study of pre-trained models and traditional techniques. Frontiers in Big Data, 7, Article 1357926. https://doi.org/10.3389/fdata.2024.1357926</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Elmitwalli, S., Mehegan, J., Wellock, G., Gallagher, A., &amp; Gilmore, A. (2024). Topic Prediction for Tobacco Control based on COP9 Tweets using Machine Learning Techniques. PLoS ONE, 19(2), Article e0298298. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0298298</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Gilmore, A. B., Alebshehy, R., &amp; Bialous, S. (2024). How Could We Establish Monitoring and Surveillance of Health-Harming Corporations and Can Governments Be Trusted to Do It? Comment on "National Public Health Surveillance of Corporations in Key Unhealthy Commodity Industries - A Scoping Review and Framework Synthesis". International Journal of Health Policy and Management, 13(1), 1-5. https://doi.org/10.34172/ijhpm.8621</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Gilmore, A. B., &amp; van den Akker, A. (2024). Protecting future generations from commercially driven health harms: lessons from tobacco control. The Lancet, 404(10449), 221-223. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(24)01128-0</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Silver, K., Gatehouse, T., &amp; Alebshehy, R. (2024). The UK Tobacco Industry Interference Index 2023: Lessons, challenges and ways forward. Tobacco Prevention and Cessation, 10(Suppl. 1). https://doi.org/10.18332/TPC/194420</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Alebshehy, R., Silver, K., &amp; Chamberlain, P. (2023). A "willingness to be orchestrated": Why are UK diplomats working with tobacco companies? Frontiers in Public Health, 11, Article 977713. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2023.977713</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Gilmore, A. B., Fabbri, A., Baum, F., Bertscher, A., Bondy, K., Chang, H.-J., Demaio, S., Erzse, A., Freudenberg, N., Friel, S., Hofman, K. J., Johns, P., Abdool Karim, S., Lacy-Nichols, J., de Carvalho, C. M. P., Marten, R., McKee, M., Petticrew, M., Robertson, L., ... Thow, A. M. (2023). Defining and conceptualising the commercial determinants of health. The Lancet, 401(10383), 1194-1213. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(23)00013-2</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Matthes, B., Kumar, P., Dance, S., Hird, T., Carriedo Lutzenkirchen, A., &amp; Gilmore, A. (2023). Advocacy counterstrategies to tobacco industry interference in policymaking: A scoping review of peer-reviewed literature. Globalization and Health, 19(1), 1-15. Article 42. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12992-023-00936-7</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Maynard, R., &amp; Alebshehy, R. (2023, Jan). Exposing the tobacco industry's allies: an investigation by STOP. https://blogs.bmj.com/bmj/2023/01/26/exposing-the-tobacco-industrys-allies-an-investigation-by-stop/</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Poole, N. L., van Straaten, B., van den Brand, F. A., Gilmore, A. B., Willemsen, M. C., &amp; Nagelhout, G. E. (2023). Content analysis of Dutch newspaper coverage of three tobacco control policies, 2017-2019. BMJ Open, 13(2), Article e057912. https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2021-057912</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Ulucanlar, S., Lauber, K., Fabbri, A., Hawkins, B., Mialon, M., Hancock, L., Tangcharoensathien, V., &amp; Gilmore, A. (2023). Corporate political activity: Taxonomies and model of corporate influence on public policy. International Journal of Health Policy and Management, 12(1), 1-22. Article 7292. https://doi.org/10.34172/IJHPM.2023.7292</a></li> </ul>
D3. Article 6 (Price and tax measures to reduce demand for tobacco)?
Yes

D4. If yes, please provide details
<p>Relevant to Article 6, in February 2025 the Kenya Revenue Authority announced it was investigating possible tax evasion or avoidance by BAT Kenya based on research conducted by The Investigative Desk, Tax Justice Network Africa, and TCRG (<a href="https://www.tuko.co.ke/business-economy/579471-kra-responds-report-showing-bat-kenyas-ksh-36b-tax-discrepancies">https://www.tuko.co.ke/business-economy/579471-kra-responds-report-showing-bat-kenyas-ksh-36b-tax-discrepancies</a>, <a href="https://www.bath.ac.uk/announcements/new-report-reveals-potential-28-million-tax-discrepancy-involving-british-american-tobacco-in-kenya/">https://www.bath.ac.uk/announcements/new-report-reveals-potential-28-million-tax-discrepancy-involving-british-american-tobacco-in-kenya/</a>).</p> <p>In June 2024, a European Parliament Working Group on Tobacco white paper disseminated TCRG research recommendations that European policy-makers should consider raising tobacco taxes, and bring taxation of roll-your-own tobacco in line with the levels of taxation on cigarettes to deter consumers from moving to these lower priced products rather than considering quitting (<a href="https://www.bath.ac.uk/announcements/tobacco-control-research-group-members-contribute-to-european-parliament-working-group-white-paper/">https://www.bath.ac.uk/announcements/tobacco-control-research-group-members-contribute-to-european-parliament-working-group-white-paper/</a>).</p> <p>Additionally in May 2024, TCRG submitted evidence to the UK HM Treasury Vaping Products duty consultation on new taxation for nicotine products and noted that UK inconsistencies in taxing different tobacco products should be remedied.</p> <p>TCRG published papers on price and tax measures to reduce tobacco demand, addressing the African, European, Western Pacific regions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">López-Nicolás, Á., Branston, R., &amp; Ross, H. (2025). An assessment of proposals for reforming the European Union's Tobacco Tax Directive. International Journal of Drug Policy, 137, Article 104724. Advance online publication. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugpo.2025.104724">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugpo.2025.104724</a></a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Sheikh, Z., Branston, J. R., van der Zee, K., &amp; Gilmore, A. (2025). How has the tobacco industry passed tax changes through to consumers in 12 Sub-Saharan African countries? Tobacco Control, 34, 48-52. Article tc-2023-058054. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1136/tc-2023-058054">https://doi.org/10.1136/tc-2023-058054</a></a></li> <li>• <a href="#">López-Nicolás, Á., Branston, J. R., &amp; Ross, H. (2025). Tobacco Taxation in Spain: A tax laggard with a brighter possible future. Nicotine &amp; Tobacco Research, 27(1), 46-53. Article ntae162. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1093/ntr/ntae162">https://doi.org/10.1093/ntr/ntae162</a></a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Hopkinson, N., Agrawal, S., Thakar, R., Griffiths, C., Walker, I., Branston, J. R., &amp; a further 203 organisations and individuals (2024). Achieving a smoke-free country-a best buy for the UK chancellor. BMJ (Clinical research ed.), 387, q2231. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.q2231">https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.q2231</a></a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Kunji Koya, R., Branston, J. R., &amp; Gallagher, A. WA. (2024). Exploring the Value in Variations of the Relative Income Price (RIP) for Calculating Cigarette Affordability: An Illustration using Malaysia. PLoS ONE, 19(11), Article e0313695. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0313695">https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0313695</a></a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Gendall, P., Gendall, K., Branston, J. R., Edwards, R., Wilson, N., &amp; Hoek, J. (2024). Going "Super Value" in New Zealand: Cigarette pricing strategies during a period of sustained annual excise tax increases. Tobacco Control, 33, 240-246. Article 057232. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1136/tc-2021-057232">https://doi.org/10.1136/tc-2021-057232</a></a></li> </ul>
D5. Article 8 (Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke)?
No
D7. Article 9 (Regulation of the contents of tobacco product) and/or Article 10 (Regulation of tobacco product disclosures)?
Yes
D8. If yes, please provide details
<p>Regarding Articles 9 and 10, TCRG published research addressing regulation and disclosure of tobacco product contents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Braznell, S., Van Den Akker, A., Metcalfe, C., Taylor, G., &amp; Hartman-Boyce, J. (2024). Critical appraisal of interventional clinical trials assessing heated tobacco products: a systematic review. Tobacco Control, 33(3), 383-394. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1136/tc-2022-057522">https://doi.org/10.1136/tc-2022-057522</a></a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Braznell, S., Campbell, J., &amp; Gilmore, A. B. (2024). What can current biomarker data tell us about the risks of lung cancer posed by heated tobacco products? Nicotine &amp; Tobacco Research, 26(3), 270-280. Article ntad081. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1093/ntr/ntad081">https://doi.org/10.1093/ntr/ntad081</a></a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Braznell, S., Branston, J. R., &amp; Gilmore, A. (2023). Corporate communication of the relative health risks of IQOS through a webchat service. Tobacco Control, 32(e2), e205-e211. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2021-056999">https://doi.org/10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2021-056999</a></a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Robertson, L., Hoek, J., &amp; Silver, K. (2023). Industry Watch: PMI New Zealand conflates IQOS heated tobacco products with electronic nicotine delivery systems. Tobacco Control, 32(4), 534-536. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2021-056964">https://doi.org/10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2021-056964</a></a></li> </ul>
D9. Article 11 (Packaging and labelling of tobacco products)?
Yes

D10. If yes, please provide details
<p>Relevant to Article 11, in January 2025 TCRG submitted written evidence to the UK consultation to extend standardised packaging regulations to all tobacco products.</p> <p>In December 2024, TCRG co-authored a BMJ blog addressing tobacco packaging in Pakistan and Sudan:  <a href="https://blogs.bmj.com/tc/2024/12/23/tobacco-10-packs-a-failed-deal-between-bat-ptc-in-pakistan-and-sudan/">https://blogs.bmj.com/tc/2024/12/23/tobacco-10-packs-a-failed-deal-between-bat-ptc-in-pakistan-and-sudan/</a></p> <p>TCRG published research about graphic health warnings in Bangladesh:</p> <p>•<a href="#">[7]</a>Shahriar, M. H., Hasan, M. M., Alam, M. S., Matthes, B. K., Gilmore, A., &amp; Zubair, ABM. (2024). Tobacco industry interference to undermine the development and implementation of graphic health warnings in Bangladesh. <i>Tobacco Control</i>, 33(5), 587-595.  <a href="https://doi.org/10.1136/tc-2022-057538">https://doi.org/10.1136/tc-2022-057538</a></p>
D11. Article 12 (Education, communication, training and public awareness)?
Yes
D12. If yes, please provide details
<p>Regarding Article 12, TCRG/STOP has regularly responded to inquiries from the WHO FCTC Secretariat and the WHO on tobacco industry linked events, organizations or personnel.</p> <p>TCRG, with STOP, raised awareness by producing an award-winning film, Tobacco Slave, highlighting neo-colonialist exploitation in tobacco leaf farming in Malawi, involving low pay, child labour, and poor working conditions. During 2023/24, the film was shown to policymaker, public health, advocate, media, and public audiences in Brazil, Jordan, Kenya, UK, and USA, and TCRG produced material to support use of the film in Germany and Sweden (<a href="https://www.bath.ac.uk/campaigns/tobacco-slave-documentary/">https://www.bath.ac.uk/campaigns/tobacco-slave-documentary/</a>).</p> <p>TCRG published blog articles on education for youth and public awareness:</p> <p>•<a href="#">[7]</a>Fitzpatrick, I. (2024, December 2). How big tobacco firms are using e-cigarettes to try to improve their image. <i>The Conversation</i>. <a href="http://theconversation.com/how-big-tobacco-firms-are-using-e-cigarettes-to-try-to-improvetheir-image-199131">http://theconversation.com/how-big-tobacco-firms-are-using-e-cigarettes-to-try-to-improvetheir-image-199131</a></p> <p>•<a href="#">[7]</a>Braznell, S. 2024. Fighting for attention: How to educate youth about the dangers of e-cigarettes? Available from:  <a href="https://blogs.bath.ac.uk/tcrg/2024/02/23/fighting-forattention-how-to-educate-youth-about-the-dangers-of-e-cigarettes/">https://blogs.bath.ac.uk/tcrg/2024/02/23/fighting-forattention-how-to-educate-youth-about-the-dangers-of-e-cigarettes/</a></p> <p>TCRG contributed to a coordinated global effort by researchers, advocates and journalists to raise awareness of tobacco industry funding of professional development courses on smoking cessation on Medscape. This led to the courses being withdrawn (see <a href="https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.q948">https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.q948</a>, <a href="https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.q830">https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.q830</a>).</p>
D13. Article 13 (Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship)?
Yes
D14. If yes, please provide details
<p>TCRG published various outputs relevant to Article 13, addressing tobacco and nicotine advertising, promotion and sponsorship:</p> <p>•<a href="#">[7]</a>Assunta, M., &amp; Chamberlain, P. (2024). Ensuring a safe, tobacco free future for the young: protecting children from tobacco industry interference. <i>Tobacco control</i>, 33(3), 281–282. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1136/tc-2024-058698">https://doi.org/10.1136/tc-2024-058698</a></p> <p>•<a href="#">[7]</a>Alaouie, H. Lebanon: Tobacco industry ignores marketing and advertising regulations, in Evans-Reeves, K., &amp; Canty, R. (2024). <i>World Wide news and comment</i>. <i>Tobacco Control</i>, 33(1), 3–6. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1136/tc-2023-058499">https://doi.org/10.1136/tc-2023-058499</a></p> <p>•<a href="#">[7]</a>Fitzpatrick, I., Byrne, D., Gilmore, A. B., Hasan, F., &amp; Cranwell, J. (2024). Quantifying and characterising tobacco content in the most in-demand streamed series in 10 low/middle-income countries in 2019. <i>Tobacco Control</i>, 33(1), 45-51.  <a href="https://doi.org/10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2022-057278">https://doi.org/10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2022-057278</a></p> <p>•<a href="#">[7]</a>Tselengidis, A., Adams, S., Freeman, B., Alam, S. M., Astuti, P. A. S., &amp; Cranwell, J. (2023). Achieving a tobacco-free Bangladesh by 2040: a qualitative analysis of the tobacco advertising environment and prohibitions in Bangladesh. <i>BMJ Open</i>, 13(5), Article e069620. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2022-069620">https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2022-069620</a></p> <p>•<a href="#">[7]</a>Lee, E., Hoek, J., Fenton, E., Joshi, A., Evans-Reeves, K., &amp; Robertson, L. (2023). An Analysis of Arguments Advanced via Twitter in an Advocacy Campaign to Promote Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems. <i>Nicotine &amp; Tobacco Research</i>, 25(3), 533-540. Article ntac237. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1093/ntr/ntac237">https://doi.org/10.1093/ntr/ntac237</a></p> <p>TCRG contributed to a WHO article addressing harmful tobacco marketing to youth, and to STOP reporting on harmful tobacco advertising through global Formula 1 sports events and coverage:</p> <p>•<a href="#">[7]</a><a href="https://www.who.int/europe/news/item/31-05-2024-peering-through-tobacco-s-smokescreen--young-people-fight-for-clarity-and-freedom">https://www.who.int/europe/news/item/31-05-2024-peering-through-tobacco-s-smokescreen--young-people-fight-for-clarity-and-freedom</a></p> <p>•<a href="#">[7]</a><a href="https://exposetobacco.org/campaigns/driving-addiction/">https://exposetobacco.org/campaigns/driving-addiction/</a></p> <p>•<a href="#">[7]</a><a href="https://exposetobacco.org/wp-content/uploads/Race-For-Future-Generations.pdf">https://exposetobacco.org/wp-content/uploads/Race-For-Future-Generations.pdf</a></p>



D15. Article 14 (Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation)
No
D17. Article 15 (Illicit trade in tobacco products)?
Yes
D18. If yes, please provide details
<p>Relevant to Article 15, in February 2025, TCRG members provided expert input into the Secretariat's review of the Strategy for mechanisms of assistance and financial resources to support the implementation of the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products.</p> <p>In June 2024 a European Parliament Working Group on Tobacco white paper disseminated TCRG research recommendations that Parties to the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products should ensure tracking and tracing systems are fully consistent with the Protocol and not replicate the EU model after TCRG research raised concerns regarding its compatibility (<a href="https://www.bath.ac.uk/announcements/tobacco-control-research-group-members-contribute-to-european-parliament-working-group-white-paper/">https://www.bath.ac.uk/announcements/tobacco-control-research-group-members-contribute-to-european-parliament-working-group-white-paper/</a>).</p> <p>In May 2024 a TCRG member assisted Vital Strategies to debrief a former PMI employee in China about PMI activities around illicit trade in that region.</p> <p>TCRG contributed to a chapter on illicit trade to the April 2024 Royal College of Physicians evidence review of e-cigarettes and harm reduction (<a href="https://www.rcp.ac.uk/policy-and-campaigns/policy-documents/e-cigarettes-and-harm-reduction-an-evidence-review/">https://www.rcp.ac.uk/policy-and-campaigns/policy-documents/e-cigarettes-and-harm-reduction-an-evidence-review/</a>).</p> <p>TCRG published research papers on illicit trade, addressing the African, Eastern Mediterranean, and Western Pacific regions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•<input type="checkbox"/> Singh, A., Dobbie, F., Gallagher, A., Ross, H., Boateng, O. A., Logo, D. D., Bauld, L., Gilmore, A. B., &amp; Owusu-Dabo, E. (2025). The trade of illicit cigarettes in Ghana: Insights from a policy synthesis and qualitative study. <i>Tobacco Prevention and Cessation</i>, 11(January), Article 8. <a href="https://doi.org/10.18332/tpc/195578">https://doi.org/10.18332/tpc/195578</a></li> <li>•<input type="checkbox"/> Gallagher, A. W. A., Sheikh, Z. D., Khan, Z., Aftab, U., Rahim, M., Ullah, A., Ullah, S., Ul haq, H., &amp; Siddiqi, K. (2024). A systematic investigation of tobacco industry sourced data relating to illicit tobacco trade featured in Pakistan's media coverage (2015-2020). <i>Nicotine and Tobacco Research</i>, 26(11), 1489–1496. Article ntae133. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1093/ntr/ntae133">https://doi.org/10.1093/ntr/ntae133</a></li> <li>•<input type="checkbox"/> Bin Kunji Koya, W., Branstion, J. R., Gallagher, A. W. A., Bui, W. K. T., Ross, H., &amp; Mohamed Nor, N. (2024). Improving Estimates of the Illicit Cigarette Trade through Collaboration: Lessons from Two Studies of Malaysia. <i>Tobacco Control</i>, Article 23058333. Advance online publication. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1136/tc-2023-058333">https://doi.org/10.1136/tc-2023-058333</a></li> <li>•<input type="checkbox"/> Gomis, B., Gallagher, A. W. A., Alebshehy, R., &amp; Rowell, A. (2024). Sanctions and Illicit Trade: British American Tobacco's Activities in Iran (2000–2014). <i>Journal of Illicit Economies and Development</i>, 5(1), 34-46. <a href="https://doi.org/10.31389/jied.223">https://doi.org/10.31389/jied.223</a></li> <li>•<input type="checkbox"/> Singh, A., Ross, H., Dobbie, F., Gallagher, A., Kinnunen, T., Logo, D. D., Boateng, O. A., Gilmore, A., Bauld, L., &amp; Owusu-Dabo, E. (2023). Extent of illicit cigarette market from single stick sales in Ghana: findings from a cross-sectional survey. <i>BMJ Open</i>, 13(3), Article e062476. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2022-062476">https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2022-062476</a></li> </ul>
D19. Article 16 (Sales to and by minors)?
Yes
D20. If yes, please provide details
<p>Regarding Article 16, TCRG published research on targeting young people via the retail environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•<input type="checkbox"/> Alebshehy, R., Elsebaie, E. H., &amp; Razum, O. (2025). Public's perception of policies reducing tobacco availability by regulating the tobacco retail environment: A case study in Egypt. <i>Tobacco Prevention and Cessation</i>, 11(January), Article 6. <a href="https://doi.org/10.18332/tpc/197384">https://doi.org/10.18332/tpc/197384</a></li> <li>•<input type="checkbox"/> Alebshehy, R., Ibrahim, R., &amp; Elmitwalli, S. (Accepted/In press). Effects of retail environment regulations on reducing tobacco retailers and operating hours: a case study in Egypt. <i>Tobacco Control</i>.</li> </ul>
D21. Article 17 (Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities) and/or Article 18 (Protection of the environment and the health of persons)?
Yes

D22. If yes, please provide details
<p>Relevant to Article 18, TCRG mapped the tobacco industry global supply chain (<a href="https://www.tobaccotactics.org/supply-chain/">https://www.tobaccotactics.org/supply-chain/</a>) to assist researchers, advocates and journalists to assess and counter the harmful environmental impact of the industry. TCRG published a paper on this significant resource, and highlighted tobacco industry motivations to engage in CSR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hiscock, R., Alaouie, H., Matthes, B., Mehegan, J., &amp; Bloomfield, M. J. (2023). Hosting the tobacco industry supply chain and political interference. <i>Nicotine &amp; Tobacco Research</i>, 25(12), 1847-1855. Article ntad178. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1093/ntr/ntad178">https://doi.org/10.1093/ntr/ntad178</a></li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Taravira, N. A., Laurence, L., &amp; Filippidis, F. T. (2023). Beware big tobacco bearing gifts: tobacco industry corporate social responsibility activities in Greece. <i>Tobacco Control</i>, 32(5), 675-676. Article tobaccocontrol-2021-057143. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2021-057143">https://doi.org/10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2021-057143</a></li> </ul>
D23. Article 19 (Liability)?
Yes
D24. If yes, please provide details
<p>Regarding Article 19, in September 2024, TCRG submitted a response to the survey conducted by the Expert Group to COP11 established by Decision FCTC/COP10(13), addressing liability.</p> <p>Dr Raouf Alebshehy of TCRG is a member of the Expert Group on liability (in relation to Article 19 of the WHO FCTC).</p>
D25. Article 20 (Research, surveillance and exchange of information)?
Yes
D26. If yes, please provide details
<p>Relevant to Article 20, TCRG exchanged information with several WHO FCTC Knowledge Hubs, and participated in regular calls with key stakeholders worldwide to share research and surveillance information, including with the WHO TFI and BI partners that monitor tobacco industry 'transformation' claims. TCRG published research on industry 'transformation' claims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mehegan, J., Gallagher, A., Elmitwalli, S., Edwards, R., &amp; Gilmore, A. (2024). Analysis of Philip Morris International's 'aspirational' target for its 2025 cigarette shipments. <i>Tobacco Control</i>, Article tc-2023-058511. Advance online publication. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1136/tc-2023-058511">https://doi.org/10.1136/tc-2023-058511</a></li> </ul>
D27. Article 22 (Cooperation in the scientific, technical and legal fields and provision of related expertise)?
Yes
D28. If yes, please provide details
<p>Regarding Article 22, TCRG delivered its Tobacco Industry Monitoring, Research and Accountability course (TIMRA) for the seventh time in July 2024, to train and build the expertise of researchers and advocates from 35 countries. TIMRA includes topics and methods like safely finding and using information to achieve impact, understanding Article 5.3 and identifying breaches, defamation, intimidation, research ethics, working with the media, tax and pricing issues, and illicit trade.</p> <p>In October 2024, TCRG worked with NGO Blueprint for Free Speech to deliver security training in South Africa for journalists and the tobacco control communities from several African countries, and supported later training in Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Angola.</p> <p>TCRG partnered in December 2024 with the Eastern Mediterranean Public Health Network (EMPHNET), Vital Strategies, Blueprint for Free Speech, and the WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean to deliver a capacity building workshop in Jordan for NGOs and other institutions to counter the growing influence of the tobacco industry.</p>

## E. Other relevant activities to support the work of the WHO FCTC

E1. Please provide any other relevant information
<p>In September 2024, TCRG submitted evidence to support the work of Expert Group on forward-looking tobacco control measures (in relation to Article 2.1 of the WHO FCTC).</p> <p>TCRG also wishes to suggest several themes for the Parties and the Bureau members to consider discussing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regarding the COP, we suggest the Parties to consider whether Parties' FCTC COP delegate declarations of interest can be made mandatory and public (as also discussed in a recent article in the Lancet to mark the FCTC20: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(25)00336-8">https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(25)00336-8</a>).</li> <li>• Regarding Articles 6 and 19, and in alignment with the efforts of the Parties to secure sustainable funding for FCTC implementation through the investment fund, we suggest the Parties consider generating funds by holding the tobacco industry to account beyond excise duties borne by tobacco users, e.g. through use of 'polluter pays' surtaxes to create tobacco control funds, via wholesale price capping that would also have a benefit to reduce industry's profit incentive, or via a levy on transnational tobacco company international financial transfers that could also mitigate profit tax avoidance (as suggested in a recent article: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(25)00336-8">https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(25)00336-8</a>).</li> <li>• We suggest Parties could consider what resources, training or other measures might support the tobacco control community to prevent and/or cope with intimidation. A guiding principle of the WHO FCTC is the "vital importance" of civil society participation in tobacco control efforts, and that this participation "is essential in achieving the objective of the Convention and its protocols" (Preamble, Article 4.7). Yet research shows intimidation against researchers and advocates impedes such participation (e.g. see <a href="https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-024-04241-0">https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-024-04241-0</a>, <a href="https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.q2644">https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.q2644</a>).</li> <li>• Related to implementing decision FCTC/COP8(18) to prevent use of industry-linked research in policy development, and to require disclosure of industry information about its research and funding, we suggest Parties consider ways to fund independent science. This could help counter industry influence over the global science system via funding third parties (see research on the Foundation for a Smoke-Free World, now GAES, <a href="https://doi.org/10.1136/tc-2022-057667">https://doi.org/10.1136/tc-2022-057667</a>) and via insufficient funding disclosure (see research on PMI in Japan, <a href="https://doi.org/10.1093/ntr/ntae101">https://doi.org/10.1093/ntr/ntae101</a>).</li> <li>• Regarding Article 2.1 and forward-looking measures, we suggest Parties to consider measures to regulate the retail environment. For instance, research has suggested measures such as restricting tobacco retail outlet sale hours/days, banning tobacco home delivery of tobacco and mobile sales, capping the tobacco amount per purchase, and government control of outlets with a view to gradually reduce the number of retailers (see <a href="https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2023.975065">https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2023.975065</a>).</li> </ul>
E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
filecount - E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
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## F. Declarations

F1. Please confirm that your organization does not receive, has not received and will not receive in the future, either directly or indirectly, any financial or other contributions or assistance from the tobacco industry or its affiliates. Please also confirm that neither your members nor your partners are affiliated directly or indirectly with the tobacco industry or its affiliates or those furthering the interests of the tobacco industry.
Yes, I confirm
F2. By electronic signature I confirm that the above information is accurate and completed to the best of our abilities.
Dr Raouf Alebshehy, 26 February 2025
F3. Please confirm that the activities of your organization are in conformity with the 17th and 18th preambular paragraphs and Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC.
Yes, I confirm

## Survey response 7

Date submitted
2025-02-06 06:30:47

### A. Contact details

A1. Name of organization
Tobacco Free Portfolios Ltd
A6. Website of organization
www.tobaccofreeportfolios.org

### B. General information

B1. Please indicate if your organization would like to retain its status as observer to the Conference of the Parties
Yes
B2. Does your organization's mission statement specifically refer to tobacco control?
Yes
B3. If yes, please specify:
Our mission is to work toward a tobacco-free world
B4. Does your organization have regional branch(es) to enhance activities in different regions or groups of countries?
Yes
B5. If yes, please provide details
Australia, USA, UK
B6. Does your organization regularly convene meetings or conferences for its membership?
No
B7. If yes, is tobacco control covered in these meetings?
N/A

### C. Participation in WHO FCTC meetings and contributions to other tobacco control related events

C1. Please indicate the meetings organized by the Convention Secretariat at which your organization was represented (sessions of the Conference of the Parties, meetings of intersessional groups, NGO meetings, etc.)
COP 2016 India - UK Director attended. COP 2018 Geneva - CEO Attended. COP 2021 UK - UK Director attended
C2. Please list any other meetings or conferences with a focus on tobacco control attended by your organization
Many anti-tobacco meetings attended by our team. Many conferences/meetings hosted by UN agencies attended by our team including the UN-backed Principles for Responsible Investment, the UN- back Principles for Sustainable Insurance, the UNEP Finance Initiative, the UN-backed Principles for Responsible Banking. World Health Assembly, World Health Summit, Many regional anti-tobacco meetings, many meetings focused on the SDGs.

## D. Your organization's activities to support implementation of the WHO FCTC

D1. Article 5 (General obligations)?
No
D3. Article 6 (Price and tax measures to reduce demand for tobacco)?
No
D5. Article 8 (Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke)?
No
D7. Article 9 (Regulation of the contents of tobacco product) and/or Article 10 (Regulation of tobacco product disclosures)?
No
D9. Article 11 (Packaging and labelling of tobacco products)?
No
D11. Article 12 (Education, communication, training and public awareness)?
No
D13. Article 13 (Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship)?
No
D15. Article 14 (Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation)
No
D17. Article 15 (Illicit trade in tobacco products)?
No
D19. Article 16 (Sales to and by minors)?
No
D21. Article 17 (Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities) and/or Article 18 (Protection of the environment and the health of persons)?
No
D23. Article 19 (Liability)?
No
D25. Article 20 (Research, surveillance and exchange of information)?
No
D27. Article 22 (Cooperation in the scientific, technical and legal fields and provision of related expertise)?
No

## E. Other relevant activities to support the work of the WHO FCTC

E1. Please provide any other relevant information
We work with financial organisations - including public sovereign wealth funds, pension funds and insurers, to educate them about ALL of the above elements of the WHO FCTC, but in particular, to draw their attention to the provisions of the Treaty that relate to Parties NOT having any financial or vested interest in the tobacco industry (Art 5.3). We encourage tobacco-free finance and in 2018 we launched the Tobacco-Free Finance Pledge at UNHQ in New York. To date, there are nearly 210 of the world's largest financial institutions that have signed The Pledge (including banks, insurers, pension plans and sovereign wealth funds) and together they have combined assets under management of more than US \$18 trillion. We continue to actively work globally to promote widespread uptake of The Pledge.
E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)

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filecount - E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
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## F. Declarations

F1. Please confirm that your organization does not receive, has not received and will not receive in the future, either directly or indirectly, any financial or other contributions or assistance from the tobacco industry or its affiliates. Please also confirm that neither your members nor your partners are affiliated directly or indirectly with the tobacco industry or its affiliates or those furthering the interests of the tobacco industry.
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Yes, I confirm
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F2. By electronic signature I confirm that the above information is accurate and completed to the best of our abilities.
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Bronwyn King
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F3. Please confirm that the activities of your organization are in conformity with the 17th and 18th preambular paragraphs and Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC.
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Yes, I confirm
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## Survey response 8

Date submitted
2025-02-28 17:48:15

### A. Contact details

A1. Name of organization
International Federation of Medical Students Associations (IFMSA)
A6. Website of organization
<a href="https://ifmsa.org">https://ifmsa.org</a>

### B. General information

B1. Please indicate if your organization would like to retain its status as observer to the Conference of the Parties
Yes
B2. Does your organization's mission statement specifically refer to tobacco control?
No
B4. Does your organization have regional branch(es) to enhance activities in different regions or groups of countries?
Yes
B5. If yes, please provide details
The IFMSA is coordinated in five different regions: Africa, Americas, Asia Pacific, Eastern Mediterranean (EMR) and Europe, with more than 125 countries represented worldwide.
B6. Does your organization regularly convene meetings or conferences for its membership?
Yes
B7. If yes, is tobacco control covered in these meetings?
Yes
B8. If yes, please provide details
<p>The IFMSA Bylaws prohibit smoking in all public areas of the facilities hosting IFMSA events and meetings, regardless of the existing policy of the facilities. Additionally, tobacco consumption is also addressed in the Code of Conduct. Every three years, the existing Policy Document on Tobacco Consumption and Tobacco Control is reviewed and updated, incorporating emerging issues and renewing IFMSA's and its membership's commitment to this topic. In the agendas of the Standing Committee on Public Health (SCOPH), tobacco consumption is addressed in sessions from various perspectives, including health effects, the role of healthcare providers and youth, environmental impact, advocacy and policy, among others.</p> <p>IFMSA holds two General Assemblies annually (one in March and one in August) and five Regional Meetings (Africa in December, Americas in January, EMR in February, Europe in April and Asia Pacific in July). In addition to these gatherings, various Capacity Building events are organized throughout the year, including Sub-Regional Trainings, Online Workshops and the Youth Pre-World Health Assembly.</p>

### C. Participation in WHO FCTC meetings and contributions to other tobacco control related events

C1. Please indicate the meetings organized by the Convention Secretariat at which your organization was represented (sessions of the Conference of the Parties, meetings of intersessional groups, NGO meetings, etc.)
COP 10 - 2023 we registered but couldn't attend in person as it was rescheduled. Attended the program organised by WHO FCTC during Walk the Talk in 2024.
C2. Please list any other meetings or conferences with a focus on tobacco control attended by your organization
Attended Global Youth Voices Meetings from Global Center for Good Governance in Tobacco Control. Several 1:1 meetings with WHO FCTC Secretariat and IFMSA, last one in October 2024, online and in person. Global Youth Voices' Virtual Summit (25th May, 2024). Invitation to Professor Nuntavarn Vichit-Vadakan nominated by WHO FCTC IFMSA Contact person as an external speaker to IFMSA Asia Pacific Regional Meeting 2024 during July in Thailand.

## D. Your organization's activities to support implementation of the WHO FCTC

D1. Article 5 (General obligations)?
Yes
D2. If yes, please provide details
<p>As an organization, we actively support the implementation of WHO FCTC Article 5 through advocacy, education, research, and collaboration. We have a policy document on tobacco consumption, adopted in August 2022, which outlines our comprehensive stance and commitment to addressing this public health crisis. This policy identifies tobacco consumption as a global challenge requiring a multisectoral approach, and it calls for coordinated local, national, and international actions to tackle tobacco use.</p> <p>In line with this, we work with our National Member Organizations (NMOs) to advocate for stronger tobacco control measures. For example, in 2024, our Eastern Mediterranean Region (EMR) launched a toolkit as part of the World No Tobacco Day Campaign, focusing on "Protecting Children from Tobacco Industry Interference." This toolkit provided resources for advocacy and youth education on tobacco-related harms. Additionally, during the Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting (APRM) in 2024, we hosted the session "Clearing the Smoke: Navigating the Haze of Tobacco and Vaping," which featured Professor Nuntavarn Vichit-Vadakan, Director of the WHO FCTC Knowledge Hub for Article 5.3. This session emphasized strategies to combat tobacco industry interference.</p> <p>At the national level, several NMOs, such as AMSA-Kyrgyzstan and TAMSAs Tanzania, have implemented impactful campaigns like "Lungs Unplugged" and "HEMA SALAMA (SAFE BREATH)" to raise awareness, educate the public, and promote tobacco control policies. Our policy document also supports meaningful youth engagement and collaboration with stakeholders to implement strategies aligned with the WHO FCTC.</p>
D3. Article 6 (Price and tax measures to reduce demand for tobacco)?
Yes
D4. If yes, please provide details
We promote advocacy efforts that indirectly support Article 6 of the WHO FCTC. For example, during our awareness campaigns, such as the "HEMA SALAMA (SAFE BREATH)" campaign in Tanzania and the 2024 EMR World No Tobacco Day initiative, we emphasise the economic burden of tobacco use on individuals and society. We educate the public about the cost of tobacco-related diseases, which exceed \$1 trillion annually in healthcare expenditures and lost productivity, as highlighted in our Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting presentation. By raising awareness of the financial impacts, we encourage governments to consider price and taxation as effective measures to reduce tobacco demand.
D5. Article 8 (Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke)?
Yes
D6. If yes, please provide details
We are committed to protecting individuals from exposure to tobacco smoke by creating smoke-free environments and raising public awareness about second-hand smoke. Our NMOs organize various campaigns to address tobacco's role as a cause of death, disease, and disability. For example, campaigns like "HEMA SALAMA (SAFE BREATH)" in Tanzania and "Lungs Unplugged" in Kyrgyzstan educate communities about the harms of passive smoking. We also enforce a no-tobacco policy at all of our events and meetings, ensuring that indoor workspaces and public spaces where our activities take place are free from tobacco smoke, regardless of local venue policies.
D7. Article 9 (Regulation of the contents of tobacco product) and/or Article 10 (Regulation of tobacco product disclosures)?
Yes



D8. If yes, please provide details
We address the regulation of the contents of tobacco products through our campaigns and educational initiatives. For example, during the Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting session "Clearing the Smoke: Navigating the Haze of Tobacco and Vaping," we highlighted the dangers of harmful chemicals found in both conventional and novel tobacco products, such as e-cigarettes and heated tobacco products (HTPs). Our 2024 EMR toolkit also educates young people about the toxic substances in these products, and our NMOs, such as AMSA-Kyrgyzstan, incorporate this knowledge into public workshops and youth engagement activities. Through such efforts, we raise awareness about the need for stricter regulations on the contents and disclosure of tobacco products.
D9. Article 11 (Packaging and labelling of tobacco products)?
Yes
D10. If yes, please provide details
ampaigns such as "HEMA SALAMA (SAFE BREATH)" emphasize the importance of public health warnings and educational materials, which include visuals and information about the effects of tobacco use. For instance, the tobacco awareness initiative in Tunisia encouraged participants to use art and drawings to create impactful anti-smoking messages, which could be adapted for use on tobacco packaging. We also use our platforms to promote the importance of plain packaging and graphic health warnings as effective tools to deter tobacco use, particularly among youth.
D11. Article 12 (Education, communication, training and public awareness)?
Yes
D12. If yes, please provide details
Through its capacity-building initiatives, IFMSA trains future healthcare providers to adequately address tobacco in their communities in healthcare settings and other spaces. Additionally, IFMSA uses its social media platforms to raise awareness about the importance of youth engagement in advocacy, as well as the harmful effects of tobacco. We place a strong emphasis on education, communication, and public awareness to combat tobacco use. Through our capacity-building initiatives, we train future healthcare providers to address tobacco use in their communities and healthcare settings. For example, AMSA-Kyrgyzstan's "Lungs Unplugged" workshop trains medical students on lung health assessments while promoting awareness of the harmful effects of tobacco. In 2024, our EMR developed a toolkit as part of the World No Tobacco Day campaign, which equips our NMOs with resources to educate youth and advocate against tobacco industry interference. Additionally, we use our social media platforms to amplify messages about youth engagement in advocacy and the dangers of tobacco use.
D13. Article 13 (Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship)?
Yes
D14. If yes, please provide details
Our campaigns strongly oppose tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship, particularly those targeting youth. For example, our 2024 EMR toolkit highlights the marketing tactics of the tobacco industry, such as the use of flavored tobacco products, celebrity endorsements, and advertisements aimed at children. During the Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting, we discussed how social media platforms are flooded with child-friendly images of tobacco products, which is a violation of advertising restrictions. Additionally, our local campaigns like "Breath Free: Protect Our Future" advocate for smoke-free schools and universities, promoting policies that ban tobacco advertising in educational institutions and public spaces.
D15. Article 14 (Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation)
Yes
D16. If yes, please provide details
We actively support demand reduction measures by encouraging smoking cessation and promoting smoke-free lifestyles. Campaigns like TAMSA Tanzania's "HEMA SALAMA (SAFE BREATH)" focus on providing education about the harmful effects of tobacco, second-hand smoke, and smoking cessation strategies. Similarly, "Breath Free: Protect Our Future" in Iran emphasizes creating tobacco-free environments while equipping youth with tools for advocacy and cessation. These initiatives empower individuals to make informed decisions about their health and adopt healthier lifestyles.
D17. Article 15 (Illicit trade in tobacco products)?
Yes
D18. If yes, please provide details
Although we do not directly address the illicit trade of tobacco products, we raise awareness of its consequences through our educational initiatives. For example, during the Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting, we discussed how weak regulations and enforcement enable the spread of illicit tobacco products, which undermines public health efforts. By engaging youth and advocating for stricter tobacco control policies, we indirectly support measures to combat illicit trade.

D19. Article 16 (Sales to and by minors)?
Yes
D20. If yes, please provide details
Our campaigns emphasize the importance of protecting children and youth from tobacco use, aligning with the goals of Article 16. For instance, the 2024 EMR World No Tobacco Day toolkit focuses on "Protecting Children from Tobacco Industry Interference," highlighting the predatory marketing tactics used to target minors. Campaigns like "Breath Free: Protect Our Future" work to create tobacco-free environments in schools and universities, ensuring that children are not exposed to or encouraged to purchase tobacco products.
D21. Article 17 (Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities) and/or Article 18 (Protection of the environment and the health of persons)?
Yes
D22. If yes, please provide details
We address the environmental and health impacts of tobacco through our campaigns and initiatives. For example, "HEMA SALAMA (SAFE BREATH)" educates participants about the environmental harm caused by tobacco production, such as deforestation and pollution from cigarette waste. In Tunisia, "Family Move Tunisia" promotes physical activity and healthy lifestyles as alternatives to tobacco use, demonstrating the importance of economically viable and health-conscious alternatives. These efforts align with the goals of Articles 17 and 18.
D23. Article 19 (Liability)?
No
D25. Article 20 (Research, surveillance and exchange of information)?
Yes
D26. If yes, please provide details
We engage in research and data collection to inform our advocacy efforts and strengthen tobacco control measures. For instance, AMSA-Kyrgyzstan's "Lungs Unplugged" campaign includes hands-on training and data collection through lung function tests, such as spirometry, to assess the impact of tobacco on lung health. The 2024 EMR toolkit incorporates research and surveillance data to support evidence-based advocacy against tobacco use. Additionally, during the APRM, we collaborated with Professor Nuntavarn Vichit-Vadkan, who provided insights into the tobacco epidemic and strategies to address tobacco industry interference.
D27. Article 22 (Cooperation in the scientific, technical and legal fields and provision of related expertise)?
Yes
D28. If yes, please provide details
We foster collaboration with regional and global stakeholders to enhance tobacco control strategies. For example, during the APRM 2024, we partnered with the WHO FCTC Knowledge Hub for Article 5.3 to discuss tobacco industry interference and policy recommendations. Our campaigns, such as those conducted by TAMSA Tanzania and AMSA-Kyrgyzstan, encourage knowledge-sharing among NMOs and local governments, ensuring evidence-based approaches to tobacco prevention. Additionally, the EMR toolkit serves as a valuable resource for NMOs, providing technical and strategic guidance to implement effective tobacco control initiatives.

## E. Other relevant activities to support the work of the WHO FCTC

E1. Please provide any other relevant information
As a youth-led organization, we actively support the implementation of the WHO FCTC through advocacy, education, and capacity-building initiatives. Campaigns like "HEMA SALAMA" by TAMSA Tanzania and "Lungs Unplugged" by AMSA-Kyrgyzstan empower individuals to make informed decisions about their health while promoting tobacco-free lifestyles. Our 2024 EMR toolkit equips National Member Organizations with resources to address the tobacco epidemic, advocate for stronger policies, and protect vulnerable populations, such as children, from tobacco industry interference. Additionally, our session during the APRM 2024, "Clearing the Smoke: Navigating the Haze of Tobacco and Vaping," reflects our commitment to collaborating with experts and stakeholders to combat tobacco use at both regional and global levels.
E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
[{"title":"IFMSA - Activities and Documents","comment":"","size":2167.46875,"name":"IFMSA-Reaccreditation-WHO-FCTC-compressed-(1).pdf","filename":"fu_xspu4z6ixe4hsff","ext":"pdf" }]

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filecount - E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
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1
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## F. Declarations

F1. Please confirm that your organization does not receive, has not received and will not receive in the future, either directly or indirectly, any financial or other contributions or assistance from the tobacco industry or its affiliates. Please also confirm that neither your members nor your partners are affiliated directly or indirectly with the tobacco industry or its affiliates or those furthering the interests of the tobacco industry.
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Yes, I confirm
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F2. By electronic signature I confirm that the above information is accurate and completed to the best of our abilities.
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Yes, You can find the Signature Here:
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<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mSK7GaC49aCtDSd9oRf2UIOlivfDyibG/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mSK7GaC49aCtDSd9oRf2UIOlivfDyibG/view?usp=sharing</a>
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Please Request Access
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F3. Please confirm that the activities of your organization are in conformity with the 17th and 18th preambular paragraphs and Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC.
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Yes, I confirm
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## Survey response 9

Date submitted
2025-02-19 14:21:59

### A. Contact details

A1. Name of organization
International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP)
A6. Website of organization
<a href="http://www.fip.org">www.fip.org</a>

### B. General information

B1. Please indicate if your organization would like to retain its status as observer to the Conference of the Parties
Yes
B2. Does your organization's mission statement specifically refer to tobacco control?
No
B4. Does your organization have regional branch(es) to enhance activities in different regions or groups of countries?
Yes
B5. If yes, please provide details
FIP is a global umbrella organisation for national organisations of pharmacists and pharmaceutical scientists. FIP facilitates the collaboration of professional pharmaceutical associations and individual pharmacists in the area of tobacco cessation and anti-tobacco activities. FIP also hosts Regional Forums in all 6 WHO regions. FIP, via its network of 158 member organisations, is actively seeking for any activities pharmacists are doing in their settings with regards to tobacco cessation to share best practices all around the globe.
B6. Does your organization regularly convene meetings or conferences for its membership?
Yes
B7. If yes, is tobacco control covered in these meetings?
Yes
B8. If yes, please provide details
FIP is hosting presentations about anti-tobacco initiatives, tobacco cessation or research done in this regard. FIP World Congress of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences invites practitioners, researchers and academics from all over the world to delve into the issue of working towards the best possible pharmacy practice based on pharmaceutical sciences. Last FIP Congress was in 2024 in Cape Town, South Africa and the upcoming one is planned for Copenhagen, Denmark in September 2025. FIP congress is gathering around 3,000 participants annually. This platform for exchange of ideas and views and to learn from each other, included presentations of anti-tobacco initiatives, tobacco cessation or research. The abstracts are publicly available at <a href="http://www.fip.org/abstracts">www.fip.org/abstracts</a> .

### C. Participation in WHO FCTC meetings and contributions to other tobacco control related events

C1. Please indicate the meetings organized by the Convention Secretariat at which your organization was represented (sessions of the Conference of the Parties, meetings of intersessional groups, NGO meetings, etc.)

FIP used to regularly attend the WHO FCTC Informal consultative meeting of nongovernmental organizations accredited as observers to the Conference of the Parties to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. For example, meetings that convened in Geneva during the World Health Assembly. We are keen to continue and attend more regularly in the future. On 26 and 27 November 2025, FIP was represented online by Inês Nunes da Cunha, Practice Development and Transformation Manager (26 November) and Lars-Åke Söderlund, FIP Vice President (27 November) at the Second Technical Working Group Meeting of the WHO Tobacco Cessation Consortium. FIP highlighted the important role of pharmacists in tobacco control and shared its efforts to develop policy tools, advocacy initiatives and practice resources. Key contributions included FIP's policy statement, a joint statement with WHO and various publications supporting pharmacist-led tobacco cessation services. FIP also highlighted the potential of digital platforms in expanding tobacco cessation support and integrating pharmacists into global tobacco control strategies.

C2. Please list any other meetings or conferences with a focus on tobacco control attended by your organization

## D. Your organization's activities to support implementation of the WHO FCTC

D1. Article 5 (General obligations)?

Yes

D2. If yes, please provide details

Pharmacists have a positive attitude towards promoting anti-tobacco initiatives and their knowledge on tobacco issues allows them to carry out tobacco cessation activities effectively. Pharmacists can reduce the impact of tobacco through health promotion and prevention; triage activities, including screening, tools for tobacco addiction assessment and referral to interprofessional collaborative teams; and pharmacists-led interventions. These interventions can be pharmacological, including optimising treatment outcomes, or non-pharmacological, pharmacist-led. After successful interventions, pharmacists are frequently involved in follow-up activities that assist patients in maintaining tobacco abstinence. FIP developed several resources and activities, all of these materials can be found at: <https://ncd.fip.org/tobacco-use/>

Pharmacists are promoting wellness and preventing diseases and contributing to diseases (including addictions) management, in close collaboration with other healthcare professionals.

An international network provides a good opportunity to explore best practices and promote the role of the pharmacists as well as offer a possibility for pharmaceutical organisations and individual pharmacists to exchange their experiences of tobacco cessation work in different practice settings.

FIP supports pharmacists and all professional associations in the creation of well-designed interventions in pharmacies, and to initiate open discussions on the value of tobacco cessation with their patients, communities, teams and collaborators. FIP as NGOs in official relations with WHO.

D3. Article 6 (Price and tax measures to reduce demand for tobacco)?

No

D5. Article 8 (Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke)?

Yes

D6. If yes, please provide details

FIP office in the Hague, Netherlands, is a non-smoking office. FIP annual World Congress of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, as well as the FIP Pharmaceutical Sciences World Congress and related events such as regional conferences are smoke-free.

D7. Article 9 (Regulation of the contents of tobacco product) and/or Article 10 (Regulation of tobacco product disclosures)?

No

D9. Article 11 (Packaging and labelling of tobacco products)?

No

D11. Article 12 (Education, communication, training and public awareness)?

Yes

D12. If yes, please provide details
<p>FIP has been committed to support pharmacist to take relevant action to eliminate tobacco use in the communities they serve, already in 2008 via its FIP statement of policy the role of the pharmacist in promoting a tobacco free future, which can be accessed online here:  <a href="https://www.fip.org/file/1508">https://www.fip.org/file/1508</a></p> <p>FIP promotes educational and public awareness programmes on the health risks including the addictive characters of tobacco consumption and exposure of tobacco smoke. FIP regularly promotes the World No Tobacco Day. In social media FIP currently have nearly 100 thousand people who see the page in their newsfeed regularly on Facebook (<a href="https://www.facebook.com/FIPpharmacists">https://www.facebook.com/FIPpharmacists</a>) and more than 16 thousand on X (@FIP_org).</p>
D13. Article 13 (Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship)?
No
D15. Article 14 (Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation)
Yes
D16. If yes, please provide details
<p>FIP actively encourages pharmacists and its professional association network to design and implement effective programmes aimed at promoting the cessation of tobacco use, in such locations as health care facilities (community pharmacies), and supports open discussions on the value of anti-tobacco activities with other health-care professionals, patients, communities, teams and collaborators.</p> <p>In 2024, FIP launched "Brief interventions for tobacco cessation: A toolkit for pharmacists" and "Pharmacist-led tobacco cessation services: Global intelligence report", that provide pharmacists from around the world with examples displaying their value in performing health promotion, triage and referral as well as other interventions. It contains tools that pharmacists can use to assess a person's nicotine dependence and readiness to stop smoking, motivational interviewing models, quit plans and follow-up activities to avoid relapse.</p> <p>FIP promotes and encourages implementation of effective measures to promote broad access to professional, educational and public awareness programmes on the health risks including the addictive characters of tobacco consumption and exposure of tobacco smoke.</p>
D17. Article 15 (Illicit trade in tobacco products)?
No
D19. Article 16 (Sales to and by minors)?
No
D21. Article 17 (Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities) and/or Article 18 (Protection of the environment and the health of persons)?
No
D23. Article 19 (Liability)?
No
D25. Article 20 (Research, surveillance and exchange of information)?
No
D27. Article 22 (Cooperation in the scientific, technical and legal fields and provision of related expertise)?
No

## E. Other relevant activities to support the work of the WHO FCTC

E1. Please provide any other relevant information
<p>FIP will support the WHO FCTC 20th Anniversary Campaign by promoting this milestone through dedicated social media posts. Starting on 25 February 2025, we will mark the 20th anniversary of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control by highlighting its impact and linking to relevant FIP resources on tobacco cessation. Additionally, on 31 May, World No Tobacco Day, we will further reinforce key messages by showcasing FIP's tools and initiatives in this area, alongside the WHO FCTC campaign. Through these efforts, FIP aims to raise awareness of the treaty's achievements and strengthen the role of pharmacists in global tobacco control.</p>
E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
<pre>[{"title":"FIP-resources-tobacco-cessation","comment":"","size":56,"name":"FIP-resources-tobacco-cessation.doc","filename":"fu_md2ihmwemfzsp49","ext":"doc" }]</pre>

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filecount - E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
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1
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## F. Declarations

F1. Please confirm that your organization does not receive, has not received and will not receive in the future, either directly or indirectly, any financial or other contributions or assistance from the tobacco industry or its affiliates. Please also confirm that neither your members nor your partners are affiliated directly or indirectly with the tobacco industry or its affiliates or those furthering the interests of the tobacco industry.
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Yes, I confirm
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F2. By electronic signature I confirm that the above information is accurate and completed to the best of our abilities.
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Yes
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F3. Please confirm that the activities of your organization are in conformity with the 17th and 18th preambular paragraphs and Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC.
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Yes, I confirm
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## Survey response 10

Date submitted
2025-02-21 15:20:27

### A. Contact details

A1. Name of organization
FDI World Dental Federation
A6. Website of organization
<a href="https://www.fdiworlddental.org/">https://www.fdiworlddental.org/</a>

### B. General information

B1. Please indicate if your organization would like to retain its status as observer to the Conference of the Parties
Yes
B2. Does your organization's mission statement specifically refer to tobacco control?
Yes
B3. If yes, please specify:
FDI World Dental Federation (FDI)'s Statement on Working with Industry specifies that as a core principle, FDI will not accept any form of support from the Tobacco industry. FDI advocates for oral health care teams to acknowledge that helping tobacco users to quit the habit is part of their role and to formally recognise that smoking cessation is part of the practice of dentistry.
B4. Does your organization have regional branch(es) to enhance activities in different regions or groups of countries?
Yes
B5. If yes, please provide details
<p>FDI Regional Organizations convene and represent member national dental associations from the same geographical area. FDI's geographic areas are: Africa, Asia-Pacific, Europe, Latin America and North America.</p> <p>Learn more about the regional organizations here: <a href="https://fdiworlddental.org/regional-organizations">https://fdiworlddental.org/regional-organizations</a></p> <p>The functions of an FDI Regional Organization include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Develop policies, reports and resolutions for submission to the Council and the General Assembly.</li><li>Cooperate with the various FDI agencies in promoting its objectives in the region.</li><li>Encourage cooperation amongst national dental organizations of the region in the fields of research, education, practice and public health to help improve the oral health and general health of the populations of the region.</li><li>Support candidates for election to Council.</li><li>Carry out such other functions as it seems fit or that may be assigned to it by these Articles and Regulations.</li></ul>
B6. Does your organization regularly convene meetings or conferences for its membership?
Yes
B7. If yes, is tobacco control covered in these meetings?
Yes



B8. If yes, please provide details
At the World Dental Congress 2023, FDI organized a Capacity Building session on Tobacco Cessation for dental teams and a symposium titled: "Vaping – universal panacea for ceasing tobacco use or disaster?". More details here: <a href="https://ada.org.au/media/sf1bpxzy/fdiwdc23-preliminary-programme-overview.pdf">https://ada.org.au/media/sf1bpxzy/fdiwdc23-preliminary-programme-overview.pdf</a> At the World Dental Congress 2024, FDI organized a session titled "Empowering Dental Teams to Champion Tobacco Cessation". More details here: <a href="https://2024.world-dental-congress.org/en/scientific-programme">https://2024.world-dental-congress.org/en/scientific-programme</a> In 2024, FDI also organized workshops to build the capacity of dentists in Tobacco control in the following countries: Cook Island, Egypt, Fiji, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan and Sri Lanka.

## C. Participation in WHO FCTC meetings and contributions to other tobacco control related events

C1. Please indicate the meetings organized by the Convention Secretariat at which your organization was represented (sessions of the Conference of the Parties, meetings of intersessional groups, NGO meetings, etc.)
NGO-led COP10 Coordination Group Ninth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, from 8 to 13 November 2021.
C2. Please list any other meetings or conferences with a focus on tobacco control attended by your organization
WHO Executive Boards (annually in January) and the World Health Assemblies (annually, in May)

## D. Your organization's activities to support implementation of the WHO FCTC

D1. Article 5 (General obligations)?
Yes
D2. If yes, please provide details
In 2023, FDI became a member of the WHO Tobacco Cessation Consortium.
D3. Article 6 (Price and tax measures to reduce demand for tobacco)?
Yes
D4. If yes, please provide details
FDI advocates for the implementation of fiscal policies to reduce access to unhealthy commodities including tobacco and tobacco products.
D5. Article 8 (Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke)?
No
D7. Article 9 (Regulation of the contents of tobacco product) and/or Article 10 (Regulation of tobacco product disclosures)?
No
D9. Article 11 (Packaging and labelling of tobacco products)?
No
D11. Article 12 (Education, communication, training and public awareness)?
Yes

D12. If yes, please provide details
<p>The FDI World Dental Federation (FDI) Tobacco Cessation project was launched in 2020 to provide oral health professionals with smoking cessation and control resources that can be implemented in the dental setting in collaboration with other relevant health professionals. FDI integrates discussions on the dentists' role in tobacco cessation in its conferences. It also organizes workshops to build the capacity of its members for tobacco cessation services. In 2023, FDI conducted capacity-building workshops with members worldwide, empowering dentists and dental teams with essential resources and tools for effective tobacco interventions in the dental setting. For example, FDI collaborated with the Indonesian Dental Association to conduct a capacity-building workshop, empowering dentists and dental teams to deliver effective tobacco interventions. FDI and the Jordan Dental Association join forces to address the tobacco challenge with a tobacco cessation workshop in Amman, Jordan, attended by 25 participants representing dentists in the public and private sectors. Furthermore, FDI partnered with the Indian Dental Association to discuss initiatives related to tobacco cessation and working jointly to foster healthier communities. FDI also addressed tobacco control through two sessions at the World Dental Congress 2023. Please refer to the FDI 2023 annual report for more information. <a href="https://www.fdiworlddental.org/fdi-annual-report-2023">https://www.fdiworlddental.org/fdi-annual-report-2023</a></p> <p>In 2024, similar workshops were also organized in Cook Island, Egypt, Fiji, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan and Sri Lanka and organized a session on tobacco cessation during the World Dental Congress 2024.</p> <p>FDI has also developed a factsheet for health professionals on tobacco and oral health.</p>
D13. Article 13 (Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship)?
No
D15. Article 14 (Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation)
Yes
D16. If yes, please provide details
In addition to capacity-building for oral health professionals to improve the delivery of tobacco cessation services, FDI also celebrates the annual World No Tobacco through social media campaigns.
D17. Article 15 (Illicit trade in tobacco products)?
No
D19. Article 16 (Sales to and by minors)?
No
D21. Article 17 (Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities) and/or Article 18 (Protection of the environment and the health of persons)?
No
D23. Article 19 (Liability)?
No
D25. Article 20 (Research, surveillance and exchange of information)?
No
D27. Article 22 (Cooperation in the scientific, technical and legal fields and provision of related expertise)?
Yes
D28. If yes, please provide details
In 2023, FDI became a member of the WHO Tobacco Cessation Consortium.

## E. Other relevant activities to support the work of the WHO FCTC

E1. Please provide any other relevant information
E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>
filecount - E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
0

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## F. Declarations

F1. Please confirm that your organization does not receive, has not received and will not receive in the future, either directly or indirectly, any financial or other contributions or assistance from the tobacco industry or its affiliates. Please also confirm that neither your members nor your partners are affiliated directly or indirectly with the tobacco industry or its affiliates or those furthering the interests of the tobacco industry.
--

Yes, I confirm
----------------

F2. By electronic signature I confirm that the above information is accurate and completed to the best of our abilities.
--

By electronic signature I confirm that the above information is accurate and completed to the best of our abilities.
--

Tolulope Osigbesan, on behalf of FDI World Dental Federation (FDI), 21 February 2025.
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F3. Please confirm that the activities of your organization are in conformity with the 17th and 18th preambular paragraphs and Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC.
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Yes, I confirm
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## Survey response 11

Date submitted
2025-02-08 00:36:07

### A. Contact details

A1. Name of organization
COALITION FOR AMERICAS' HEALTH, INC. CLAS (COALICIÓN AMÉRICA SALUDABLE)
A6. Website of organization
<a href="http://www.clasonline.org">http://www.clasonline.org</a>

### B. General information

B1. Please indicate if your organization would like to retain its status as observer to the Conference of the Parties
Yes
B2. Does your organization's mission statement specifically refer to tobacco control?
No
B4. Does your organization have regional branch(es) to enhance activities in different regions or groups of countries?
Yes
B5. If yes, please provide details
We have about 150 members organizations and some individual members in Latin America that work with CLAS throughout the region
B6. Does your organization regularly convene meetings or conferences for its membership?
Yes
B7. If yes, is tobacco control covered in these meetings?
Yes
B8. If yes, please provide details
We discussed preparations towards COP, situations in specific countries that might require a regional response, support for actions by allies and members. We also facilitate whatsapp groups on specific topics or regions

### C. Participation in WHO FCTC meetings and contributions to other tobacco control related events

C1. Please indicate the meetings organized by the Convention Secretariat at which your organization was represented (sessions of the Conference of the Parties, meetings of intersessional groups, NGO meetings, etc.)
CLAS participated at COP10 in Panamá en Feb 2024. We supported the Alianza Juvenil's participation covering costs for a representative. We participate as members of the Global Alliance for Tobacco Control (GATC), Additionally we are in contact with PAHO regarding advocacy actions in our region.

C2. Please list any other meetings or conferences with a focus on tobacco control attended by your organization
In-person meetings have been few since the COVID-19 pandemic. But there are numerous virtual meetings. We are part of a regional group organized by GATC to prepare for the next COP11. We have a Central American advocate group to support avances in that subregion and helping them take action within their governments to ensure preparation for PreCOP and COP. We are part of NATTI, a group working on building capacity among health professionals in Cessation. We have sent 3 abstracts for the Dublin Tobacco Control Conference for possible participation in person. Beatriz is also president of INWAT and she is in the process of helping restructure the organization with Patricia Lambert, Lorraine Greaves and other Board members. INWAT meets about 1 every 1-2 months.

## D. Your organization's activities to support implementation of the WHO FCTC

D1. Article 5 (General obligations)?
Yes
D2. If yes, please provide details
We developed a document on Conflict of Interest in Latin America that provides much info on Article 5.3. Our Regional Agenda on NCDs 2030 contains our number 1 objective to improve governance and transparency to avoid COI. We have also called attention to a case of Conflict of Interest due to an important research institute in our region having received a significant monetary award from a Foundation associated with Carlos Slim
D3. Article 6 (Price and tax measures to reduce demand for tobacco)?
Yes
D4. If yes, please provide details
We produced a Policy brief on health taxes for Finance Ministers together with PAHO and PROESA (an institute in Cali, Colombia), which includes and describes tobacco taxes. A member of CLAS participated in a NCD Financing Briefing in Wash DC in 2024 and spoke about taxation.
D5. Article 8 (Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke)?
No
D7. Article 9 (Regulation of the contents of tobacco product) and/or Article 10 (Regulation of tobacco product disclosures)?
No
D9. Article 11 (Packaging and labelling of tobacco products)?
Yes
D10. If yes, please provide details
We have been in discussions with the Ministry of Health of Guatemala to support approving warning labels in that country
D11. Article 12 (Education, communication, training and public awareness)?
Yes
D12. If yes, please provide details
CLAS has supported various campaign efforts
D13. Article 13 (Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship)?
Yes
D14. If yes, please provide details
We have continued to emphasize this Article in our Regional Agenda NCDs 2030, not only for tobacco but also for other unhealthy products such as Sweetened beverages and alcohol.
D15. Article 14 (Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation)
Yes
D16. If yes, please provide details
Have joined efforts with NATTI and its leader Eduardo Bianco, to encourage funding and support for Cessation.
D17. Article 15 (Illicit trade in tobacco products)?
No

D19. Article 16 (Sales to and by minors)?
No
D21. Article 17 (Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities) and/or Article 18 (Protection of the environment and the health of persons)?
Yes
D22. If yes, please provide details
Our Youth Alliance (Alianza Juvenil) organized campaigns about the environmental damage of tobacco and nicotine products. We have also been a part of the efforts to restrict or ban cigarette filters as a toxic plastic.
D23. Article 19 (Liability)?
No
D25. Article 20 (Research, surveillance and exchange of information)?
Yes
D26. If yes, please provide details
We encourage exchange of info and articles via various Whatsapp groups that we moderate
D27. Article 22 (Cooperation in the scientific, technical and legal fields and provision of related expertise)?
Yes
D28. If yes, please provide details
A CLAS team member is a lawyer who has provided legal expertise to Ecuador and other countries as necessary

## E. Other relevant activities to support the work of the WHO FCTC

E1. Please provide any other relevant information
We have no funding for tobacco. Some of the regional work we could do and would like to do has been taken on by CTFK.
E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
[{"title":"Fiscal Policies and NCDs","comment":"For Finance Ministers ","size":1538.7861328125,"name":"Políticas-Fiscales-y-ENT-Spa-2023.pdf","filename":"fu_afe6uha3yxgn4xp","ext":"pdf" }]
filecount - E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
1

## F. Declarations

F1. Please confirm that your organization does not receive, has not received and will not receive in the future, either directly or indirectly, any financial or other contributions or assistance from the tobacco industry or its affiliates. Please also confirm that neither your members nor your partners are affiliated directly or indirectly with the tobacco industry or its affiliates or those furthering the interests of the tobacco industry.
Yes, I confirm
F2. By electronic signature I confirm that the above information is accurate and completed to the best of our abilities.
Beatriz Champagne
F3. Please confirm that the activities of your organization are in conformity with the 17th and 18th preambular paragraphs and Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC.
Yes, I confirm

## Survey response 12

Date submitted
2025-02-28 13:30:58

### A. Contact details

A1. Name of organization
Southeast Asia Tobacco Control Alliance
A6. Website of organization
<a href="http://seatca.org">http://seatca.org</a>

### B. General information

B1. Please indicate if your organization would like to retain its status as observer to the Conference of the Parties
Yes
B2. Does your organization's mission statement specifically refer to tobacco control?
Yes
B3. If yes, please specify:
Working together to end tobacco and nicotine addiction for present and future generations
B4. Does your organization have regional branch(es) to enhance activities in different regions or groups of countries?
Yes
B5. If yes, please provide details
SEATCA engages primarily with civil society partners in eight of the ten ASEAN countries and all governments in the ASEAN. SEATCA has also initiated and supported South-to-South cooperation for tobacco control, cooperating with the African Tobacco Control Alliance, to assist the AFRO region. SEATCA engages with government and civil society organizations in the wider Asia Pacific, particularly on smoke-free policy, and globally on tobacco industry interference through the Global Center for Good Governance in Tobacco Control (GGTC). SEATCA is a member of the Global Alliance for Tobacco Control. SEATCA staff are citizens of and/or based in Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand.
B6. Does your organization regularly convene meetings or conferences for its membership?
Yes
B7. If yes, is tobacco control covered in these meetings?
Yes
B8. If yes, please provide details
We have bi-monthly bilateral country partner meetings to discuss a range of tobacco control issues relevant to country partners. We also convene core group meetings to gather all country partners, and we organize regional workshops for governments, civil society, academe, media, and youth on specific tobacco control issues.

### C. Participation in WHO FCTC meetings and contributions to other tobacco control related events

C1. Please indicate the meetings organized by the Convention Secretariat at which your organization was represented (sessions of the Conference of the Parties, meetings of intersessional groups, NGO meetings, etc.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Pre-COP meeting for the Western Pacific Region in Putrajaya, Malaysia, 18-20 September 2023</li><li>- Tenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP10), Panama, February 2024</li><li>- Informal Meetings of the Convention Secretariat with NGO Observers to the COP</li></ul>

C2. Please list any other meetings or conferences with a focus on tobacco control attended by your organization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Workshop on Addressing Interference by Tobacco and Related Industries in the Western Pacific organized by WHO Office for the Western Pacific, Manila 18-19 April 2024.</li> <li>- ASEAN Health Ministers' Meeting (Side Event on the inaugural awarding of the ASEAN Smoke-Free Award), Vientiane, Lao PDR, August 2024</li> <li>- SEARO/WPRO WR Executive Leadership Programme, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, August 2024</li> <li>- World Cancer Congress, Geneva, October 2024</li> <li>- Oceania Tobacco Control Conference, Gold Coast, Australia, 22-25 October 2024</li> </ul>

## D. Your organization's activities to support implementation of the WHO FCTC

D1. Article 5 (General obligations)?
Yes
D2. If yes, please provide details
<p>SEATCA supports Article 5.1 and 5.2 through engagement with tobacco control focal points, development and review of national tobacco control strategies, and promoting sustainable financing for tobacco control through an online resource hub, knowledge-sharing events, and targeted capacity-building activities.</p> <p>SEATCA actively supports Article 5.3 implementation by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Institutionalizing Protection Measures: Facilitated the development of Rules of Engagement and Codes of Conduct by key government agencies to ensure protection of the policy development process against industry interference.</li> <li>- <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Persuading Governments to Act Through Evidence-Based Advocacy: Produced the Asian and ASEAN Tobacco Industry Interference Indices again in 2023, documenting how the tobacco industry undermined policy and exposing the loopholes in the bureaucracy that facilitated these tactics. Communication materials were prepared and uploaded on SEATCA website and released to mainstream and social media. SEATCA co-authored the 2023 Global Tobacco Industry Interference Indices with GGTC. The importance of this Index has been duly recognized by the WHO FCTC Convention Secretariat and the WHO.</li> <li>- <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing: Organized ASEAN Regional Workshop on Protecting Children from Tobacco Industry Interference in Bangkok 14-15 May 2024 for youths, government officials and civil society groups from the region.</li> <li>- <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Proactive Monitoring and Rapid Response: Conducts regular monitoring of tobacco industry interference, alerting civil society allies and government agencies to emerging threats, and supporting timely interventions with policy makers and/or the media.</li> <li>- <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical Support to Strengthen Policy: Providing technical assistance to several countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam), to strengthen their legislation/ administrative measures on Article 5.3.</li> <li>- <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tobacco Industry Denormalization Campaign: Leads a regional campaign to expose and counter industry interference by producing factsheets, infographics, videos, and other materials that raise awareness among policymakers, civil society and the public.</li> </ul>
D3. Article 6 (Price and tax measures to reduce demand for tobacco)?
Yes
D4. If yes, please provide details
SEATCA supported initiatives for reforms to tax structures and raising tobacco taxes primarily in Myanmar, Cambodia, Lao PDR, the Philippines, and Vietnam.
D5. Article 8 (Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke)?
Yes
D6. If yes, please provide details
<p>SEATCA continues to promotes the development of 100% smoke-free laws and the advancement of effective smoke-free implementation and enforcement. SEATCA supports the establishment of smoke-free networks and alliances for cities, heritage sites, tourist destinations, and universities. SEATCA also provides technical support to all ASEAN Member States including civil society organizations while leveraging mutual partnerships to generate new evidence and gain deeper insights to achieve stronger milestones in promoting a smoke-free environment.</p> <p>SEATCA hosted a webinar on Smoke-free Policy Implementation and Enforcement in July 2023. We also oversee and coordinate the Smoke-free Cities Asia Pacific Network (SCAN), the Asian Smoke-free Heritage Sites and Cities Alliance (ASHA), and the Global Alliance for Smoke-free Tourism (GAST). SEATCA collaborates closely with ASEAN countries on a smoke-free tourism campaign, with a particular focus on supporting the Ministry of Tourism Cambodia's Smoke-free Tourism Cities initiative. Furthermore, SEATCA continues to advocate for and support the ASEAN Smoke-free Award, which had its inaugural awarding ceremony at the ASEAN Health Ministers Meeting in August 2024.</p>
D7. Article 9 (Regulation of the contents of tobacco product) and/or Article 10 (Regulation of tobacco product disclosures)?
Yes



D8. If yes, please provide details
SEATCA engages in targeted advocacy for evidence-based regulation of tobacco product contents across the ASEAN region, particularly in the Philippines, where the regulatory oversight of e-cigarettes and heated tobacco products was transferred to the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI). In Malaysia, SEATCA supported the Ministry of Health with evidence from the region to strengthen regulation of e-cigarettes.
D9. Article 11 (Packaging and labelling of tobacco products)?
Yes
D10. If yes, please provide details
SEATCA curates and manages an image bank of pictorial health warnings to support implementation of tobacco product packaging and labeling regulations within ASEAN countries by facilitating the copyright-free use of these warning images. - <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Facilitated image sharing requests from WHO Cambodia, Oman Ministry of Health, Philippines Department of Health and Thailand Ministry of Public Health in 2023, and Lao PDR Ministry of Health in 2024  SEATCA also advocates for and provides technical support for standardized packaging on tobacco products. - <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sent letter of support to Union Minister of Health (Myanmar) on the enforcement of standardized tobacco packaging on 31 December 2024, after a 32-month extension due to tobacco industry interference. - <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Provided technical support to MOH Lao PDR to develop a standardized tobacco packaging regulation in 2024 and sent letters of support to the Minister of Health Lao PDR on the enforcement of standardized tobacco packaging on 5 December 2024.  SEATCA will update its Tobacco Packaging and Labelling Index: Implementation of Article 11 of WHO FCTC in ASEAN Countries in 2025.
D11. Article 12 (Education, communication, training and public awareness)?
Yes
D12. If yes, please provide details
SEATCA's website serves as a regional resource hub, regularly updated with news articles, information, and on various tobacco control issues. SEATCA actively conducts social media campaigns with infographics aimed at raising public awareness and fostering community engagement. SEATCA organized a tobacco control advocacy fellowship training for journalists in 2023 and for government and non-governmental representatives in 2024. SEATCA also is invited as a resource person for tobacco control policy briefings and tobacco control training workshops.
D13. Article 13 (Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship)?
Yes
D14. If yes, please provide details
SEATCA produced reports and provided technical and media support to several countries to strengthen bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship and advocate for plain/standardized packaging. - <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annual reports on tobacco-related CSR activities were produced in 2023 and 2024. - <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information was provided to several countries to protect their ban on ENDS and HTPs and/or to help others in their efforts to put in place regulation of these products.
D15. Article 14 (Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation)
Yes
D16. If yes, please provide details
SEATCA supported the inclusion of cytidine in the WHO Model List of Essential Medicines in October 2024.
D17. Article 15 (Illicit trade in tobacco products)?
Yes
D18. If yes, please provide details
SEATCA provides evidence and advocacy support against industry claims that illicit trade is driven by tobacco taxation. SEATCA also encourages stronger enforcement against illicit trade in line with the WHO FCTC Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products.
D19. Article 16 (Sales to and by minors)?
Yes

D20. If yes, please provide details
SEATCA advocates for a higher legal age for tobacco consumption (of at least 21 years old, ideally 25). In Malaysia, SEATCA supported the calls for a generational endgame, facilitating high-level advocacy work to ensure that the generational endgame strategy of the previous parliament did not include relaxed regulations for e-cigarettes and heated tobacco products. In the Philippines, SEATCA supports a similar generational endgame advocacy at the subnational level, with targeted expansion through existing networks of SCAN.
D21. Article 17 (Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities) and/or Article 18 (Protection of the environment and the health of persons)?
No
D23. Article 19 (Liability)?
No
D25. Article 20 (Research, surveillance and exchange of information)?
Yes
D26. If yes, please provide details
<p>Published in 2023:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>report: "ASEAN Tobacco Industry Interference Index 2023: Implementation of Article 5.3 of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control"</li> <li>-<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>report: "Asian Tobacco Industry Interference Index: Implementation of Article 5.3 of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in Asian Countries"</li> <li>-<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>policy paper: "Safeguarding Public Health: Strict Regulation of Electronic Smoking Devices"</li> <li>-<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>policy briefs: "Nicotine is a Poison" and "Electronic Smoking Devices: What are the Facts"</li> <li>-<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>report: "SEATCA FCTC Scorecard: Measuring implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control"</li> </ul> <p>Published in 2024:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>report "Lifting the Veil of Tobacco Industry's Corporate Charity in the ASEAN"</li> <li>-<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>guide: "Smoke-free Policy Implementation and Enforcement: A Practical Guide"</li> <li>-<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>report: "ASEAN Tobacco Control Atlas, Sixth Edition"</li> <li>-<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>report: "Unmasking Influence: How the Tobacco Industry Leverages Donations to Shape Policy in ASEAN"</li> </ul> <p>Provides updated news and information and various technical resources on FCTC implementation through the SEATCA Online Resource Center (<a href="http://www.seatca.org">www.seatca.org</a>) and e-newsletters</p>
D27. Article 22 (Cooperation in the scientific, technical and legal fields and provision of related expertise)?
Yes
D28. If yes, please provide details
SEATCA facilitates knowledge and experience sharing among government and non-government advocates on various tobacco control issues at the national level throughout ASEAN, as well as a strong network of cooperation between subnational implementers of FCTC-compliant smoke-free policy through the Smoke-Free Cities Asia Pacific Network (SCAN).

## E. Other relevant activities to support the work of the WHO FCTC

E1. Please provide any other relevant information
E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
filecount - E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
0

## F. Declarations

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F1. Please confirm that your organization does not receive, has not received and will not receive in the future, either directly or indirectly, any financial or other contributions or assistance from the tobacco industry or its affiliates. Please also confirm that neither your members nor your partners are affiliated directly or indirectly with the tobacco industry or its affiliates or those furthering the interests of the tobacco industry.

Yes, I confirm

F2. By electronic signature I confirm that the above information is accurate and completed to the best of our abilities.

Edgardo Ulysses Dorotheo, MD, DIH, FPAO

F3. Please confirm that the activities of your organization are in conformity with the 17th and 18th preambular paragraphs and Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC.

Yes, I confirm

## Survey response 13

Date submitted
2025-02-09 20:44:04

### A. Contact details

A1. Name of organization
Cities for CEDAW History and Futures Project and International Alliance of Women
A6. Website of organization
www.womenalliance.org and www.citiesforcedaw.org

### B. General information

B1. Please indicate if your organization would like to retain its status as observer to the Conference of the Parties
Yes
B2. Does your organization's mission statement specifically refer to tobacco control?
No
B4. Does your organization have regional branch(es) to enhance activities in different regions or groups of countries?
Yes
B5. If yes, please provide details
IAW is a network of women's NGOs active globally, including in francophone Africa and north Africa. It is bilingual in French and English. The Cities for CEDAW campaign covers more than 60 cities and counties and states in the US, but will launch its first global campaign--the Nigeria Cities for CEDAW Coalition--during the UN CSW meeting in March, 2025
B6. Does your organization regularly convene meetings or conferences for its membership?
Yes
B7. If yes, is tobacco control covered in these meetings?
Yes
B8. If yes, please provide details
The health commission of the IAW send reports to the IAW yearly, but also is present at its biannual global meetings

### C. Participation in WHO FCTC meetings and contributions to other tobacco control related events

C1. Please indicate the meetings organized by the Convention Secretariat at which your organization was represented (sessions of the Conference of the Parties, meetings of intersessional groups, NGO meetings, etc.)
IAW has participated in past panels during the COP prior to this reporting period in panels related to women's human rights, CEDAW and tobacco control/NCDs. Recently, it supports ASH and its activities at recent COPs and plans to participate in the next one in Geneva.
C2. Please list any other meetings or conferences with a focus on tobacco control attended by your organization
The High Level Political Forum that reviews the SDGs annually in NY is an important place for advocacy, particularly on the FCTC target of SDG 3 on health. IAW and the Cities for CEDAW campaign are actively engaged annually during its July meetings in New York since 2020.

## D. Your organization's activities to support implementation of the WHO FCTC

D1. Article 5 (General obligations)?
Yes
D2. If yes, please provide details
Supporting ASH and its work on this Article
D3. Article 6 (Price and tax measures to reduce demand for tobacco)?
Yes
D4. If yes, please provide details
Supporting ASH to provide a gender perspective on this article.
D5. Article 8 (Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke)?
Yes
D6. If yes, please provide details
This is the most important advocacy for women related to SHS and exposure in the home. Work is done during the CSW and HLPF on SDGs, as well as WHO Health Promotion meetings such as presentations during the 10th Global Conference on Health Promotion, Dec. 13-15, 2021.
D7. Article 9 (Regulation of the contents of tobacco product) and/or Article 10 (Regulation of tobacco product disclosures)?
No
D9. Article 11 (Packaging and labelling of tobacco products)?
Yes
D10. If yes, please provide details
Misleading advertising/package warnings are routine messages of IAW advocacy on tobacco control and women.
D11. Article 12 (Education, communication, training and public awareness)?
Yes
D12. If yes, please provide details
During its report to the CEDAW committee in 2024, the importance of localization through grass-roots campaigns of the FCTC was cited as a successful case of implementation.
D13. Article 13 (Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship)?
Yes
D14. If yes, please provide details
Participation at the WHO workshop in New York on NCDs and women in 2024, IAW presented on this issue and emphasized the importance of tobacco control related to women's NCDs. IAW also supports ASH in all its activities on this issue related to gender equality.
D15. Article 14 (Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation)
Yes
D16. If yes, please provide details
Included in IAW advocacy partnership with ASH
D17. Article 15 (Illicit trade in tobacco products)?
No
D19. Article 16 (Sales to and by minors)?
No
D21. Article 17 (Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities) and/or Article 18 (Protection of the environment and the health of persons)?
Yes

D22. If yes, please provide details
As an expert sitting on the WHO NCD Innovation lab since 2022, the IAW has emphasized that women in tobacco production is a critical message related to the environment, destruction of forests etc. which is emphasized in our participation.
D23. Article 19 (Liability)?
No
D25. Article 20 (Research, surveillance and exchange of information)?
Yes
D26. If yes, please provide details
As a member of the NCD Innovation Lab on women and NCDs, the IAW continues to provide technical guidance on gender equality research, data and surveillance.
D27. Article 22 (Cooperation in the scientific, technical and legal fields and provision of related expertise)?
Yes
D28. If yes, please provide details
IAW and the Cities for CEDAW campaign advocated for cross-cutting collaboration within the human rights council and women's human rights localization in the health cities networks

## E. Other relevant activities to support the work of the WHO FCTC

E1. Please provide any other relevant information
The IAW and Cities for CEDAW History and Futures Project will provide technical support to the NCD Innovation lab as well as other NGOs heading to the NCD summit in New York. Also, localization of the SDGs, particularly SDG 5 on gender equality and SDG3 on health has been a central message of all health work during the HLPF since 2021 and at CSw.
E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
[{"title":"Strengthening systems of accountability for women's leadership in the health sector-the BMJ.png","comment":"This is a general recent article in which IAW was a co-author in the BMJ, relevant to the FCTC as more women leaders at senior level in tobacco control can help accelerate progress. ","size":4532.111328125,"name":"Strengthening-systems-of-accountability-for-womens-leadership-in-the-health-sector-The-BMJ.png","filename":"fu_h263hkgbtm9hk28","ext":"png" }]
filecount - E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
1

## F. Declarations

F1. Please confirm that your organization does not receive, has not received and will not receive in the future, either directly or indirectly, any financial or other contributions or assistance from the tobacco industry or its affiliates. Please also confirm that neither your members nor your partners are affiliated directly or indirectly with the tobacco industry or its affiliates or those furthering the interests of the tobacco industry.
Yes, I confirm
F2. By electronic signature I confirm that the above information is accurate and completed to the best of our abilities.
soon-Youyng Yoon
F3. Please confirm that the activities of your organization are in conformity with the 17th and 18th preambular paragraphs and Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC.
Yes, I confirm

## Survey response 14

Date submitted
2025-03-14 17:34:01

### A. Contact details

A1. Name of organization
VISION MONDIALE DE LA SANTE
A6. Website of organization
<a href="https://www.vimssante.org">https://www.vimssante.org</a>

### B. General information

B1. Please indicate if your organization would like to retain its status as observer to the Conference of the Parties
N/A
B2. Does your organization's mission statement specifically refer to tobacco control?
N/A
B4. Does your organization have regional branch(es) to enhance activities in different regions or groups of countries?
N/A
B6. Does your organization regularly convene meetings or conferences for its membership?
N/A
B7. If yes, is tobacco control covered in these meetings?
N/A

### C. Participation in WHO FCTC meetings and contributions to other tobacco control related events

C1. Please indicate the meetings organized by the Convention Secretariat at which your organization was represented (sessions of the Conference of the Parties, meetings of intersessional groups, NGO meetings, etc.)
Nous avons participé aux réunions organisées par le secrétariat de la convention en webinaires et vioconferences : nos participation étaient marquées par la présence de Dr Batu Olamba et du Dr Eddy Mvula Mukelensi. Veuillez vérifier vos vidéos webinaire.
C2. Please list any other meetings or conferences with a focus on tobacco control attended by your organization
Nous avons participé aux conférences organisées sur webinaire par ASH, des organisations du Canada de la lutte contre le cancer et des réunions en presentiels organisées par le comité national de la lutte antitabac de la France.

### D. Your organization's activities to support implementation of the WHO FCTC

D1. Article 5 (General obligations)?
No
D3. Article 6 (Price and tax measures to reduce demand for tobacco)?
Yes

D4. If yes, please provide details
Actions des plaidoyer aux acteurs de gouvernance et mobilisation des acteurs et leaders d'opinions de la RD Congo, du Congo et du Gabon pour la réglementation en taxation presentielle sur les produits du Tabac
D5. Article 8 (Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke)?
Yes
D6. If yes, please provide details
Nous avons organisé les actions de la mobilisation des acteurs de la société civile et des gouvernements pour la protection contre l'exposition à la fumée du Tabac. Les actions ont été menées en France au niveau des gares des trains, aux parcours scolaires et aux cinéma.
D7. Article 9 (Regulation of the contents of tobacco product) and/or Article 10 (Regulation of tobacco product disclosures)?
No
D9. Article 11 (Packaging and labelling of tobacco products)?
No
D11. Article 12 (Education, communication, training and public awareness)?
Yes
D12. If yes, please provide details
Nous avons formé plusieurs acteurs dans la stratégie de communication pour le changement de comportement acquises par rapport à la consommation des addictions comme le Tabac. Nous avons formé plusieurs acteurs des associations de la lutte antitabac au Congo, en France et au Gabon dans le cadre des campagnes d'arrêter la consommation du Tabac avec la mise œuvre de l'initiative Repas sans Tabac. Nous avons formé des pairs éducateurs des jeunes et adolescents pour empecher leurs pairs d'entrer à la consommation du Tabac.
D13. Article 13 (Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship)?
No
D15. Article 14 (Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation
Yes
D16. If yes, please provide details
Nous avons créé plusieurs centres d'écoute pour les jeunes fumeurs et sans fumeurs dans le cadre d'optimiser et de persuader les jeunes fumeurs d'arrêter de fumer. Ces centres sont animés par des médecins addictologues et tabacologues ( Dr Louis Mena, Dr Jackson Lubanga et Dr Aissaoui ) en Francr.
D17. Article 15 (Illicit trade in tobacco products)?
No
D19. Article 16 (Sales to and by minors)?
No
D21. Article 17 (Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities) and/or Article 18 (Protection of the environment and the health of persons)?
No
D23. Article 19 (Liability)?
No
D25. Article 20 (Research, surveillance and exchange of information)?
Yes
D26. If yes, please provide details
Les échanges d'information ont été considérablement atteint avec les acteurs des associations de lutte antitabac, les chercheurs scientifiques et acteurs culturels.
D27. Article 22 (Cooperation in the scientific, technical and legal fields and provision of related expertise)?
No



## E. Other relevant activities to support the work of the WHO FCTC

E1. Please provide any other relevant information
Nous avons initié des études et enquêtes sur le tabac au milieu des femmes enceintes, des jeunes travailleurs et autres dans le cadre de la création des bases données pour lancer les perspectives des campagnes des sensibilisations pour les changements de comportements vis-à-vis aux produits de Tabac.
E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
<input type="text"/>
filecount - E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
0

## F. Declarations

F1. Please confirm that your organization does not receive, has not received and will not receive in the future, either directly or indirectly, any financial or other contributions or assistance from the tobacco industry or its affiliates. Please also confirm that neither your members nor your partners are affiliated directly or indirectly with the tobacco industry or its affiliates or those furthering the interests of the tobacco industry.
Yes, I confirm
F2. By electronic signature I confirm that the above information is accurate and completed to the best of our abilities.
Le 15 mars 2025 Le responsable DGA et point focal Dr Batu Olamba
F3. Please confirm that the activities of your organization are in conformity with the 17th and 18th preambular paragraphs and Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC.
Yes, I confirm

## Survey response 15

Date submitted
2025-02-27 20:58:17

### A. Contact details

A1. Name of organization
African Tobacco Control Alliance – ATCA (Alliance pour le Contrôle du Tabac en Afrique - ACTA)
A6. Website of organization
<a href="https://atca-africa.org">https://atca-africa.org</a>

### B. General information

B1. Please indicate if your organization would like to retain its status as observer to the Conference of the Parties
Yes
B2. Does your organization's mission statement specifically refer to tobacco control?
Yes
B3. If yes, please specify:
African Tobacco Control Alliance promotes the development and implementation of international, regional and national legal instruments, policies and activities on tobacco control within the African region.
B4. Does your organization have regional branch(es) to enhance activities in different regions or groups of countries?
Yes
B5. If yes, please provide details
ATCA is a non-profit, apolitical, pan-African network of 120 civil society organizations in 39 countries. ATCA works with its country partners to support African governments to develop tobacco control legislation and policies in conformity with the WHO FCTC and its guidelines. It is also engaged in monitoring, exposing and denouncing the tobacco industries and its allies by working in close collaboration with regional and international partners.
B6. Does your organization regularly convene meetings or conferences for its membership?
Yes
B7. If yes, is tobacco control covered in these meetings?
Yes
B8. If yes, please provide details
ATCA regularly organizes meetings for its members. In October 2024, ATCA organized an African summit on tobacco taxation and health financing in Kenya in collaboration with SEATCA, Thai Health Foundation and WHO Africa. Key decision-makers from ministries of health and finance, tobacco control and health CSOs, stakeholders and partners from five African countries (Kenya, Côte d'Ivoire, Niger, Senegal and Togo) attended the summit, which examined innovative approaches to mobilizing and using tobacco taxes and levies for health systems strengthening, with lessons shared from Thailand. In 2024, the Alliance organised two (02) meetings of tobacco industry monitoring teams in Zambia and one in Kenya. During these meetings, evidence of the tobacco industry's hidden tactics is collected and action plans to expose and denounce the tobacco industry are developed and subsequently implemented. Online meetings such as webinars are organised on a regular basis and members take part in these events. ATCA in collaboration with the Global Alliance for Tobacco Control (GATC), organized a capacity-building workshop held from December 2 to 5, 2024, in Lomé with the support of the Norwegian Cancer Society (NCS). The workshop provided 20 participants with an in-depth understanding of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), the functioning of the COP/MOP, as well as lobbying and advocacy strategies. Special emphasis was placed on the tobacco industry's interference tactics and response strategies. During the workshop, a panel discussion was devoted to sharing of experiences from new COP/MOP participants.

## C. Participation in WHO FCTC meetings and contributions to other tobacco control related events

C1. Please indicate the meetings organized by the Convention Secretariat at which your organization was represented (sessions of the Conference of the Parties, meetings of intersessional groups, NGO meetings, etc.)

ATCA attended the following meetings:

- WHO AFRO Pre COP 10, in Entebbe, from 26 to 27 October 2023
- WHO AFRO regional Committee Meeting (AFR\_RC74) in Brazzaville, Congo from 26 to 30 August 2024
- COP 10 in Panama, from 5 to 10 February 2024
- MOP 3 in Panama, from 12 to 15 February 2024

C2. Please list any other meetings or conferences with a focus on tobacco control attended by your organization

Others meetings attended by ATCA:

- Third session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment (INC-3) in Nairobi, Kenya, from 13 to 19 November 2023
- Forth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment (INC-4) in Ottawa, from 21 to 30 April 2024
- Training symposium for French-speaking African lawyers on tobacco control in Saly, Senegal, from 20 to 23 May 2024 (Co-facilitated)
- Africa Summit on enhancing tobacco taxation measures: a win - win - win for all, in Nairobi, Kenya from 7 to 9 October 2024
- Africa Conference on tobacco control and development, in Accra, Ghana, from 11 to 14 November 2024
- The 5th Istanbul Initiative Summit, related to drug production, addiction recovery, public health, and environmental sustainability by Turkish Green Crescent Society held online on October 8-9, 2024

## D. Your organization's activities to support implementation of the WHO FCTC

D1. Article 5 (General obligations)?

Yes

D2. If yes, please provide details

ATCA has supported the implementation of Article 5 of the WHO FCTC in the region by monitoring the tobacco industry and contributing in the production of the Tobacco Industry Interference Index Report with the Global Centre for Good Governance in Tobacco Control (GGTC). Two such reports have been produced so far, in 2021 and 2023 respectively. The alliance assisted its partners in disseminating the findings of the reports via the media and social networks, press conferences and courtesy and advocacy visits to policymakers. Some countries, such as Madagascar and Cameroon, have seen tangible results from these advocacy campaigns. In Madagascar, the government took action to improve public health by introducing a code of conduct on tobacco use. In Cameroon, a session was organized to review the national tobacco control law.

In Zambia, the investigation of the Tobacco Industry Monitoring and Response Team (TIMR) revealed that the Zambian Ministry of Trade and Industry supports the tobacco industry through a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program, thus providing a favorable environment for the tobacco industry to operate and contravene Article 5.3 of the FCTC. ATCA is working with stakeholders to advocate for the protection of public health policies and to conduct public awareness campaigns aimed at educating communities on the dangers of tobacco use.

D3. Article 6 (Price and tax measures to reduce demand for tobacco)?

Yes

D4. If yes, please provide details
<p>ATCA undertook advocacy campaigns in Kenya and Côte d'Ivoire, with a view to using the revenue generated to strengthen their national health systems.</p> <p>In Cote d'Ivoire, thanks to the advocacy of ATCA country partners, the Finance Bill of 2025 was amended to include a significant increase in tobacco tax, as indicated below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-the excise tax on tobacco was increased from 42% to 57% (a rise of 15%);</li> <li>-the special tax on tobacco for the development of sports was increased from 5% to 7% (a rise of 2%); and</li> <li>-the solidarity tax on tobacco for the fight against HIV/AIDS and tobacco was increased from 2% to 6% (a rise of 4%).</li> </ul> <p>Thus, the total tax on tobacco in Cote d'Ivoire has increased by 21% in January 2025 (from 49% to 70 %), whereas since 2017 the country had witnessed an annual rise of only 1% in tobacco tax. It is now among the few countries in Africa having reached a tax rate of 70% on tobacco which is well above the minimum rate of 50% proposed by regional organizations like the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU). It will serve as a success story which other countries in the region could emulate.</p> <p>In Kenya, advocacy is ongoing to improve the health system through reduced consumption of tobacco and revenue generation by advocating for effective taxation of tobacco products.</p> <p>ATCA also organized a summit in Nairobi, Kenya in 2024 with a view to enhancing tobacco taxation in Africa. It was organized with the technical input of the World Health Organization (WHO), Knowledge Hub on Tobacco Taxation and Tax Justice Network Africa. It was attended by representatives of the media, civil society organizations and the public sector.</p>
D5. Article 8 (Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke)?
Yes
D6. If yes, please provide details
<p>From 13 to 31 May 2025, ATCA, in collaboration with the Togolese Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Primary, Secondary and Technical Education, organized public awareness-raising sessions for pupils in two regions of Togo, covering 20 schools. During these awareness-raising sessions on the harmful effects of tobacco, various themes were addressed, including the risks and dangers of exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke. Comic strips and tee-shirts printed and distributed to pupils clearly emphasized protection against exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke.</p>
D7. Article 9 (Regulation of the contents of tobacco product) and/or Article 10 (Regulation of tobacco product disclosures)?
No
D9. Article 11 (Packaging and labelling of tobacco products)?
Yes
D10. If yes, please provide details
<p>To support evidence-based tobacco control policies in line with the FCTC, ATCA is currently implementing a project in Côte d'Ivoire to support the introduction of plain packaging. The legislation in Cote d'Ivoire provides for plain packaging but its implementation has been delayed. ATCA's country partner with its technical and financial support has developed an advocacy agenda and started consultations with policy-makers to accelerate its implementation.</p> <p>In addition, following the publication of the Tobacco Industry Interference Index Report for Africa, ATCA developed communication materials for Cameroon on the harms of tobacco use for its advocacy media and social media in the context of a social media advocacy program.</p> <p>As a result, the process of fully implementing the regulations on graphic health warnings and the selection of a new set of images was relaunched.</p>
D11. Article 12 (Education, communication, training and public awareness)?
Yes

D12. If yes, please provide details
<p>Since August 2024, ATCA, in collaboration with its country partners in Sierra Leone, is carrying out a project whose overall objective is to speed up implementation of the Tobacco and Nicotine Control Act 2022, with a view to reducing the demand for tobacco and nicotine products and saving lives.</p> <p>In 2024, ATCA undertook an awareness-raising campaign in schools in Lomé, Togo, reaching 13,871 pupils (6,940 boys and 6,931 girls). Nineteen clubs of peer educators have been trained to continue raising awareness among their peers through talks supported by comic strips illustrating the harmful effects of tobacco use. A total of 380 peer educators have been trained and equipped in Togo.</p> <p>In October 2024, in Nairobi, Kenya, ATCA trained media professionals on taxation and health financing in Africa. During this summit, the capacities of government, the media and civil society players were strengthened.</p> <p>ATCA also organized a competition for African media professionals. The award ceremonies took place on May 31, 2024 in Ouagadougou, Burkina-Faso, and on June 03, 2024 in Lusaka, Zambia.</p> <p>In Cameroon, following the advocacy campaign carried out in 2024 by ATCA's partner after the dissemination of the results of the tobacco industry interference index report, an SMS campaign promoting tobacco control messages on cell phones was ordered by government authorities.</p> <p>On World No Tobacco Day 2024, ATCA organized a press conference in Togo in partnership with the Ministry of Health and the WHO. ATCA developed resources, including press articles, images and media toolkit useful links which were compiled and shared with its partners through a dedicated page on our website. ATCA partners make great use of the regional campaign logo and communication materials developed.</p> <p>In Côte d'Ivoire, ATCA supported the dissemination of a message on the media for a tobacco-free African Cup of Nations (CAN 2024).</p> <p>ATCA in collaboration with the Global Alliance for Tobacco Control (GATC), organized a capacity-building workshop held from December 2 to 5, 2024, in Lomé with the support of the Norwegian Cancer Society (NCS). The workshop provided 20 participants with an in-depth understanding of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), the functioning of the COP/MOP, as well as lobbying and advocacy strategies. Special emphasis was placed on the tobacco industry's interference tactics and response strategies.</p>
D13. Article 13 (Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship)?
Yes
D14. If yes, please provide details
<p>ATCA supported Nigeria in disseminating the ban on the promotion of tobacco products in the film and music industry serving at the same time as an excellent example of protecting the public against cross-border advertising.</p> <p>ATCA has supported a few countries in the Afro region in their efforts to introduce legislation to warn the public with large graphic health warnings, and Côte d'Ivoire in the introduction of plain packaging for tobacco products.</p>
D15. Article 14 (Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation)
Yes
D16. If yes, please provide details
<p>ATCA, in collaboration with Togo's Ministry of Health, has promoted a helpline set up by an association to help smokers who want to quit smoking. The technical staff has the necessary knowledge and skills to provide support to smokers.</p> <p>The low ranking of Cameroon in the global Tobacco Industry Interference Index was a powerful argument for ATCA and its partner in Cameroon to encourage government to adopt appropriate tobacco control measures. One of the many commitments made by the decision-makers was to set up a helpline to promote tobacco cessation.</p>
D17. Article 15 (Illicit trade in tobacco products)?
Yes
D18. If yes, please provide details
<p>Following the release of the Tobacco Industry Interference Index, ATCA's country partner in Cameroon, exchanged correspondence with political decision-makers as part of the finalization of the ratification process for the Protocol to eliminate illicit trade in tobacco products.</p>
D19. Article 16 (Sales to and by minors)?
Yes

D20. If yes, please provide details
<p>A survey entitled "Big Tobacco Tiny Targets", carried out by ATCA in nine countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Madagascar, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Uganda and Zambia) to highlight the strategies used by the tobacco industry to market its products to children in African schools, is updated with a view to formulating recommendations aimed at eliminating the sale, promotion and advertising of tobacco products to minors in Africa.</p> <p>In Madagascar, following this survey, a fact sheet was produced and disseminated. A press conference was also organized in the presence of the Office National de la Lutte Antitabac, members of Comité Consultatif de Lutte Antitabac of Madagascar and school representatives, to remind all parties concerned of the regulations prohibiting the sale of tobacco products to and by young people.</p> <p>In Togo, the campaign carried out in schools, laid emphasis on the prohibition of tobacco products to minors, which is ignored by cigarette sellers and parents who use tobacco products.</p> <p>ATCA mobilized African tobacco control civil society organizations to call on Pakistan to abandon its plan to revise legislation to allow BAT to manufacture cigarettes in packs of 10 for export to Sudan (Africa). A petition was circulated and signed by 64 advocates from 52 organizations in 25 African countries. It was reported in the media in 13 countries and on social media. The petition was also submitted by ACTA members to Pakistani diplomatic representation in 11 countries to urge Pakistan to protect children.</p>
D21. Article 17 (Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities) and/or Article 18 (Protection of the environment and the health of persons)?
Yes
D22. If yes, please provide details
<p>Following its participation in the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, ATCA funded the South African TIMR team to carry out a study to uncover the hidden agendas and deceptive practices of tobacco manufacturers in environmental, social and governance (ESG) matters. The study revealed that tobacco companies use ESG reports as a tool to divert attention from their role in causing damage to public health and in the environment. The study also reveals that despite the tobacco industry's claims to be aligned with the SDGs such as climate action and responsible consumption, the bulk of their business remains rooted in selling deadly products. The report, which will be officially released on 04 March 2025, highlights the need for stronger regulation to hold tobacco companies accountable and ensure that they truly adhere to the principles of biodiversity sustainability.</p> <p>The report, which will be officially published on 4 March 2025, highlights the need for stricter regulation to hold tobacco companies accountable and ensure that they truly adhere to the principles of biodiversity sustainability and social responsibility.</p>
D23. Article 19 (Liability)?
Yes
D24. If yes, please provide details
The report from the South Africa survey mentioned at D 22 above takes a critical look at how the tobacco industry continues to profit from deadly products. The report illustrates the urgent need to hold tobacco manufacturers accountable for their acts.
D25. Article 20 (Research, surveillance and exchange of information)?
Yes
D26. If yes, please provide details
<p>ATCA provides technical assistance to its country partners to conduct rapid response interventions and denounce tobacco industry interference. ATCA has commissioned and trained Tobacco Industry Monitoring and Response (TIMR) teams in 14 countries and a network of journalists in Africa in view of monitoring, exposing and denouncing the tobacco industry, its allies and tactics that delay the legislative and political process in Africa.</p> <p>During 2024, the journalists produced two investigative reports and an article in Zambia on ATCA's initiative to inform politicians and decision-makers of the pressures exerted by the tobacco industry in the legislative process. Thanks to the TIMR team's investigation in Zambia, the tobacco industry's maneuvers disguised as community activities through its corporate social responsibility (CSR) have been exposed.</p> <p>A campaign was conducted to expose and denounce BAT's tactics to produce 10-cigarette packs in Pakistan for export to Sudan (Africa). 52 organizations and 64 advocates from 25 countries were mobilized to issue a petition to the Pakistani government.</p>
D27. Article 22 (Cooperation in the scientific, technical and legal fields and provision of related expertise)?
Yes
D28. If yes, please provide details
<p>ACTA has collaborated with several regional and international partners on Article 22.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> it has a working agreement with the Global Centre for Good Governance in Tobacco Control (GGTC) to monitor the tobacco industry in Africa and produce the report on the Tobacco Industry Interference Index.</li> <li>- <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> it collaborated with SEATCA and ThaiHealth Promotion to conduct a training on health financing in Africa.</li> </ul>

## E. Other relevant activities to support the work of the WHO FCTC

E1. Please provide any other relevant information
E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
[{"title":"Compilation of some documents","comment":"Documentation of some activities implemented and pictures","size":3064.2294921875,"name":"Compilation-of-reports-and-factsheets-on-some-activities-(1).pdf","filename":"fu_zp4kesnytn3bh45","ext":"pdf"}]
filecount - E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
1

## F. Declarations

F1. Please confirm that your organization does not receive, has not received and will not receive in the future, either directly or indirectly, any financial or other contributions or assistance from the tobacco industry or its affiliates. Please also confirm that neither your members nor your partners are affiliated directly or indirectly with the tobacco industry or its affiliates or those furthering the interests of the tobacco industry.
Yes, I confirm
F2. By electronic signature I confirm that the above information is accurate and completed to the best of our abilities.
KODJO EPSE KOUAMI KOSSIWA February 27, 2025
F3. Please confirm that the activities of your organization are in conformity with the 17th and 18th preambular paragraphs and Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC.
Yes, I confirm

## Survey response 16

Date submitted
2025-02-20 21:08:30

### A. Contact details

A1. Name of organization
Vital Strategies
A6. Website of organization
www.vitalstrategies.org

### B. General information

B1. Please indicate if your organization would like to retain its status as observer to the Conference of the Parties
Yes
B2. Does your organization's mission statement specifically refer to tobacco control?
No
B4. Does your organization have regional branch(es) to enhance activities in different regions or groups of countries?
Yes
B5. If yes, please provide details
Offices in New York, Singapore, China, Brazil, Ethiopia, France. TC country staff in: Argentina Bangladesh Ecuador Indonesia Mexico Pakistan Philippines Viet Nam
B6. Does your organization regularly convene meetings or conferences for its membership?
No
B7. If yes, is tobacco control covered in these meetings?
N/A

### C. Participation in WHO FCTC meetings and contributions to other tobacco control related events

C1. Please indicate the meetings organized by the Convention Secretariat at which your organization was represented (sessions of the Conference of the Parties, meetings of intersessional groups, NGO meetings, etc.)
Meeting with NGO Observers to the Convention Secretariat (Dec 2024) COP10 and MOP3 in Panama (Sessions and side-events) Regional preparatory meetings to the COP and MOP Webinars organized by the Secretariat in 2024



C2. Please list any other meetings or conferences with a focus on tobacco control attended by your organization
Bloomberg Initiative Partners Meetings on each of the Strategic Countries (10) under the Bloomberg Initiative on Tobacco Control Bloomberg Meeting on TC in Singapore (March 2024)

## D. Your organization's activities to support implementation of the WHO FCTC

D1. Article 5 (General obligations)?
Yes

D2. If yes, please provide details
<p>In 2024, Vital Strategies' Tobacco Control Division contributed to policy development, capacity building and sustainability efforts across the 10 Bloomberg Initiative priority countries, as well as several non-priority countries. In addition, significant work continued and grew under the Global Implementation Program and the Tobacco Industry Interference grants program. Vital Strategies also launched the first grants under the Cessation Program.</p> <p>Priority areas include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation and Policy</li> <li>Government Infrastructure</li> <li>Stakeholder Engagement</li> <li>TII</li> <li>Implementation / enforcement</li> <li>Cessation</li> </ul> <p>BI Grants Program is the main Grants Program. Vital's TCD is also managing 2 other Subgrant programs funded under the BI Initiative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cessation Grants Program</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TII Grants Program</li> </ul> <p>As of November 2024, Vital Strategies managed 70 grants awarded to national partners across 16 countries. Grants were given to projects that lead to sustainable improvements in tobacco control laws, regulations, policies at the national or sub-national level (e.g. provinces, states), on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tax and price measures</li> <li>Illicit trade policy in relation to taxation.</li> <li>Direct and indirect advertising bans (including promotion and sponsorship)</li> <li>Establishment of smoke-free legislation for public places and workplaces</li> <li>Policies for graphic warning labels on tobacco products</li> <li>FCTC Article 5.3 policy (this must be in association with strengthening one or more MPOWER policies)</li> </ul>

D3. Article 6 (Price and tax measures to reduce demand for tobacco)?
Yes

D4. If yes, please provide details
See D2 response

D5. Article 8 (Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke)?
Yes

D6. If yes, please provide details
See D2 response

D7. Article 9 (Regulation of the contents of tobacco product) and/or Article 10 (Regulation of tobacco product disclosures)?
Yes

D8. If yes, please provide details
See D2 response

D9. Article 11 (Packaging and labelling of tobacco products)?
Yes
D10. If yes, please provide details
See D2 response
D11. Article 12 (Education, communication, training and public awareness)?
Yes
D12. If yes, please provide details
See D2 response
D13. Article 13 (Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship)?
Yes
D14. If yes, please provide details
See D2 response
D15. Article 14 (Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation)
Yes
D16. If yes, please provide details
See D2 response
D17. Article 15 (Illicit trade in tobacco products)?
Yes
D18. If yes, please provide details
See D2 response
D19. Article 16 (Sales to and by minors)?
Yes
D20. If yes, please provide details
See D2 response
D21. Article 17 (Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities) and/or Article 18 (Protection of the environment and the health of persons)?
Yes
D22. If yes, please provide details
See D2 response
D23. Article 19 (Liability)?
Yes
D24. If yes, please provide details
See D2 response
D25. Article 20 (Research, surveillance and exchange of information)?
Yes
D26. If yes, please provide details
See D2 response
D27. Article 22 (Cooperation in the scientific, technical and legal fields and provision of related expertise)?
Yes
D28. If yes, please provide details
See D2 response

## E. Other relevant activities to support the work of the WHO FCTC

E1. Please provide any other relevant information
Summary of Vital Strategies' TC activities in 2024 is in the attached file. Please do not share this document, only for the WHO FCTC Secretariat.
E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
[{"title":"Vital Strategies 2024 Report on TC ","comment":"Internal / confidential ","size":159.6435546875,"name":"Vital-Strategies-2024-Tobacco-Control-Overview.pdf","filename":"fu_9irm79vfgps6stq","ext":"pdf" }]
filecount - E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
1

## F. Declarations

F1. Please confirm that your organization does not receive, has not received and will not receive in the future, either directly or indirectly, any financial or other contributions or assistance from the tobacco industry or its affiliates. Please also confirm that neither your members nor your partners are affiliated directly or indirectly with the tobacco industry or its affiliates or those furthering the interests of the tobacco industry.
Yes, I confirm
F2. By electronic signature I confirm that the above information is accurate and completed to the best of our abilities.
Mary-Ann Etiebet, President and Chief Executive Officer Vital Strategies February 20, 2025
F3. Please confirm that the activities of your organization are in conformity with the 17th and 18th preambular paragraphs and Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC.
Yes, I confirm

## Survey response 17

Date submitted
2025-02-17 18:56:48

### A. Contact details

A1. Name of organization
American Cancer Society
A6. Website of organization
cancer.org

### B. General information

B1. Please indicate if your organization would like to retain its status as observer to the Conference of the Parties
Yes
B2. Does your organization's mission statement specifically refer to tobacco control?
Yes
B3. If yes, please specify:
Tobacco control is an integral part of cancer prevention which is embedded in the following mission statement: The mission of the American Cancer Society is to improve the lives of people with cancer and their families through advocacy, research, and patient support, to ensure everyone has an opportunity to prevent, detect, treat, and survive cancer.
B4. Does your organization have regional branch(es) to enhance activities in different regions or groups of countries?
Yes
B5. If yes, please provide details
The American Cancer Society offers help and resources no matter where an individual live. The grass-root level staff and volunteers can help connect one to patient resources, cancer information, or ways to get involved and give back to their respective community.
B6. Does your organization regularly convene meetings or conferences for its membership?
No
B7. If yes, is tobacco control covered in these meetings?
N/A

### C. Participation in WHO FCTC meetings and contributions to other tobacco control related events

C1. Please indicate the meetings organized by the Convention Secretariat at which your organization was represented (sessions of the Conference of the Parties, meetings of intersessional groups, NGO meetings, etc.)
Sessions of the Conference of the Parties 10, February 2024
C2. Please list any other meetings or conferences with a focus on tobacco control attended by your organization
Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco (SRNT), March 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025 World Conference on Tobacco or Health (WCTOH), 2012, 2015, 2018 National Conference on Tobacco or Health (NCTOH), 2022, 2025

## D. Your organization's activities to support implementation of the WHO FCTC

D1. Article 5 (General obligations)?
Yes
D2. If yes, please provide details
American Cancer Society does not receive any funding from the tobacco industry.
D3. Article 6 (Price and tax measures to reduce demand for tobacco)?
Yes
D4. If yes, please provide details
American Cancer Society and the advocacy wing American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network partner with Tobacco Free Kids to provide state-level advocacy support to tobacco tax campaigns. They use a mathematical model to make projections related to a proposed tax increase and generate factsheets to communicate to state governor's office. They have similar mechanism to support federal tax advocacy effort.
D5. Article 8 (Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke)?
Yes
D6. If yes, please provide details
With the help of volunteers, American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network campaigns have led to 35 states going smoke-free (as well as Washington, DC and Puerto Rico).
D7. Article 9 (Regulation of the contents of tobacco product) and/or Article 10 (Regulation of tobacco product disclosures)?
Yes
D8. If yes, please provide details
American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network advocacy staff in collaboration with the American Cancer Society tobacco control researchers review and provide comments and critiques on the rules and regulations of the contents of tobacco product proposed and implemented by the Center for Tobacco Products of the US Food and Drug Administration.
D9. Article 11 (Packaging and labelling of tobacco products)?
Yes
D10. If yes, please provide details
American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network advocacy staff in collaboration with the American Cancer Society tobacco control researchers provided evidence-based support to the passage of the law of pictorial warnings labels.
D11. Article 12 (Education, communication, training and public awareness)?
Yes
D12. If yes, please provide details
The tobacco control researchers at the American Cancer Society supported multiple editions of The Tobacco Atlas in the past to educate public about the problems associated to tobacco and their solutions through translation of scientific knowledge. The team is currently developing The U.S. Tobacco Atlas specific to the United States, which will be launched in August 2025.
D13. Article 13 (Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship)?
No
D15. Article 14 (Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation)
Yes
D16. If yes, please provide details
American Cancer Society researchers developed Empowered to Quit, an email-based program to help smokers quit smoking. The tool is available online at <a href="https://www.cancer.org/cancer/risk-prevention/tobacco/empowered-to-quit.html">https://www.cancer.org/cancer/risk-prevention/tobacco/empowered-to-quit.html</a>
D17. Article 15 (Illicit trade in tobacco products)?
No
D19. Article 16 (Sales to and by minors)?
Yes

D20. If yes, please provide details
The state-level advocacy team engages with local policymakers and law enforcement agencies for effective enforcement of the minimum legal sales age of 21.
D21. Article 17 (Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities) and/or Article 18 (Protection of the environment and the health of persons)?
No
D23. Article 19 (Liability)?
No
D25. Article 20 (Research, surveillance and exchange of information)?
Yes
D26. If yes, please provide details
A team of 7 full-time researchers (4 Ph.D. level and 3 Master's level) is dedicated to conduct tobacco control research and disseminate through conference participation and peer-reviewed publications. For more detailed information, please visit <a href="https://www.cancer.org/research/surveillance-and-health-equity-science/tobacco-control-research.html">https://www.cancer.org/research/surveillance-and-health-equity-science/tobacco-control-research.html</a>
D27. Article 22 (Cooperation in the scientific, technical and legal fields and provision of related expertise)?
Yes
D28. If yes, please provide details
A legal counsel at the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network is dedicated to provide legal and technical support to the tobacco control research and advocacy efforts at the federal and state courts.

## E. Other relevant activities to support the work of the WHO FCTC

E1. Please provide any other relevant information
The Cancer Atlas produced by the American Cancer Society translates and disseminates scientific knowledge from the global tobacco control space. Please visit <a href="https://canceratlas.cancer.org/risk-factors/risks-of-tobacco/">https://canceratlas.cancer.org/risk-factors/risks-of-tobacco/</a> <a href="https://canceratlas.cancer.org/taking-action/tobacco-control/">https://canceratlas.cancer.org/taking-action/tobacco-control/</a>
E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
[{"title":"Association of menthol-flavored cigarette smoking with all-cause and cause-specific mortality risk","comment":"Attached is the latest publication from the tobacco control researchers at the American Cancer Society.","size":743.46875,"name":"Bandi-et-al-2025.pdf","filename":"fu_ni5vwwwmugrpw2mp","ext":"pdf" }]
filecount - E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
1

## F. Declarations

F1. Please confirm that your organization does not receive, has not received and will not receive in the future, either directly or indirectly, any financial or other contributions or assistance from the tobacco industry or its affiliates. Please also confirm that neither your members nor your partners are affiliated directly or indirectly with the tobacco industry or its affiliates or those furthering the interests of the tobacco industry.
Yes, I confirm
F2. By electronic signature I confirm that the above information is accurate and completed to the best of our abilities.
William Dahut
F3. Please confirm that the activities of your organization are in conformity with the 17th and 18th preambular paragraphs and Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC.
Yes, I confirm

## Survey response 18

Date submitted
2025-02-21 15:21:10

### A. Contact details

A1. Name of organization
World Heart Federation
A6. Website of organization
<a href="https://world-heart-federation.org/">https://world-heart-federation.org/</a>

### B. General information

B1. Please indicate if your organization would like to retain its status as observer to the Conference of the Parties
Yes
B2. Does your organization's mission statement specifically refer to tobacco control?
No
B4. Does your organization have regional branch(es) to enhance activities in different regions or groups of countries?
No
B6. Does your organization regularly convene meetings or conferences for its membership?
Yes
B7. If yes, is tobacco control covered in these meetings?
Yes
B8. If yes, please provide details
<p>The World Congress of Cardiology and the World Heart Summit are the World Heart Federation's flagship events.</p> <p>Tobacco remains a leading cause of cardiovascular morbidity and mortality, accounting for nearly 19% of all cardiovascular-related deaths. As such, tobacco control has been a recurring element in our meeting programmes.</p> <p>Renowned tobacco control experts, such as Ms. Leslie Rae Ferat - Global Alliance for Tobacco Control - and Dr. Adriana Blanco Marquizo - Secretariat of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control - have been regularly invited to speak at our conferences.</p> <p>In 2024, we had the honour of presenting Dr. Blanco Marquizo with our WHF Advocacy Award in Cardiovascular Health, recognizing the critical role of tobacco control in advancing our mission of Cardiovascular Health for Everyone.</p>

### C. Participation in WHO FCTC meetings and contributions to other tobacco control related events

C1. Please indicate the meetings organized by the Convention Secretariat at which your organization was represented (sessions of the Conference of the Parties, meetings of intersessional groups, NGO meetings, etc.)

The World Heart Federation participated in the following meetings organized by the Convention Secretariat:

1. COP10 & MOP3 Briefing for IGO and NGO Observers to COP and MOP on 16 May 2023.
2. WHO & PAHO Preparatory Meeting for the Tenth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (Pre-COP10) for the Americas region on 17-20 October 2023 in Brasília, Brazil.
3. Tenth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (COP10) on 5-10 February 2024 in Panama City, Panama.
4. Informal Meeting with NGO Observers to the COP and MOP on 4 December 2024.

C2. Please list any other meetings or conferences with a focus on tobacco control attended by your organization

The World Heart Federation attended the following meetings and/or conferences related to tobacco control:

1. First Technical Working Group Meeting of the WHO Tobacco Cessation Consortium on 11-12 January 2023 in Geneva, Switzerland.
2. WHO Strategic Roundtable: Seventy-Sixth World Health Assembly - Celebrating the Twentieth Anniversary of the Adoption of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control: A Fit-For-Purpose Life-Saving Treaty on 27 May 2023 in Geneva, Switzerland.
3. World Cancer Congress on 17-19 September 2024 in Geneva, Switzerland.
4. Second Technical Working Group Meeting of the WHO Tobacco Cessation Consortium on 26-27 November 2024 in Geneva, Switzerland.

## D. Your organization's activities to support implementation of the WHO FCTC

D1. Article 5 (General obligations)?

Yes



D2. If yes, please provide details
<p>WHF Tobacco Expert Group</p> <p>The World Heart Federation conducts its tobacco control activities through its Nicotine, Tobacco, Alcohol, and Drugs Expert Group (i.e., formerly WHF Tobacco Expert Group), which advises WHF and its Board on all matters related to tobacco control. In recent years, WHF has prioritized tobacco cessation and addressing tobacco industry interference as key focus areas.</p> <p>WHF Roadmap for Tobacco Control</p> <p>In 2015, WHF published its Roadmap for Tobacco Control, which serves as key framework for countries, as well as regions, to identify key barriers and implement evidence-based solutions to reduce cardiovascular mortality through tobacco control. In 2024, WHF has started to update its Roadmap for Tobacco Control to ensure that it reflects current best practices, with a revised version set for publication in 2025. The update will entail a review of the latest scientific evidence, emerging issues, and innovative approaches that have been adopted since the publication of our original Roadmap.</p> <p>WHO &amp; WHO FCTC Conferences</p> <p>The World Heart Federation consistently participates in the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. The WHF delegation delivered two statements on the below subjects at the Tenth Session of the Conferences of the Parties to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global Progress in Implementation of the WHO FCTC</li> <li>• Novel and Emerging Tobacco Products</li> </ul> <p>WHF also advocates for tobacco control and cessation at key WHO Governing Bodies Meetings, including WHO Executive Board Meetings, World Health Assemblies, and WHO Regional Committee Meetings.</p> <p>WHF &amp; WHO Collaborations</p> <p>WHF regularly collaborates with the WHO No Tobacco Unit on various initiatives, including its WHO Tobacco Cessation Consortium project.</p> <p>Each year, WHF actively supports World No Tobacco Day through its communications channels and dedicated materials and resources.</p> <p>WHF &amp; Cardiovascular Community</p> <p>Our flagship World Heart Vision 2030 initiative serves as a strategic guide for policy, advocacy, implementation, and communications efforts through 2030. The report recognizes tobacco control as a key priority for improving heart health. The World Heart Vision 2030 highlights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Taxation of unhealthy commodities, including tobacco;</li> <li>• Prevention of tobacco use as a major cardiovascular risk factor;</li> <li>• Addressing tobacco industry interference; and</li> <li>• Implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.</li> </ul> <p>In 2023 and 2024, WHF awarded two 10'000 USD grants to its Members for project focused on Tobacco Use and Youth.</p> <p>WHF &amp; Tobacco Control Community</p> <p>As a core member of the Global Alliance for Tobacco Control, WHF actively contributes to its Committees and Task Forces. The Chair of our Tobacco Expert Group (2023-2024) serves on the GATC Board of Directors.</p> <p>WHF drafts and/or endorses open letters in support of its allies within the tobacco control community (e.g., GATC, SEATCA, ASH, etc.). For instance, WHF will continue to support ASH in advocating for the inclusion of cytisine in the WHO Model Lists of Essential Medicines.</p> <p>WHO FCTC - Article 5.3</p> <p>WHF has implemented a Conflict of Interest Policy to exclude any prospective speakers and/or delegates funded by the tobacco industry – including the Global Action to End Smoking (i.e., formerly the Foundation for a Smoke-Free World), from attending its events and congresses.</p> <p>In 2024, WHF expanded its policy to its Members by launching a dedicated toolkit on World No Tobacco Day.</p>
D3. Article 6 (Price and tax measures to reduce demand for tobacco)?
No
D5. Article 8 (Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke)?
No

D7. Article 9 (Regulation of the contents of tobacco product) and/or Article 10 (Regulation of tobacco product disclosures)?
No
D9. Article 11 (Packaging and labelling of tobacco products)?
No
D11. Article 12 (Education, communication, training and public awareness)?
Yes
D12. If yes, please provide details
<p>WHF Policy Briefs</p> <p>In 2023, WHF published its policy brief, <i>Nicotine and Cardiovascular Health: When Poison Is Addictive</i>, to review the latest evidence on nicotine and heart health. Our paper aims to raise awareness of the dangers associated with nicotine use, empowering readers to make informed decisions with regard to both traditional and newer tobacco and nicotine products. In 2024, WHF published its policy brief, <i>A Complex Interplay: Navigating the Crossroads of Tobacco Use, Cardiovascular Disease, and the COVID-19 Pandemic</i>, to explore the intricate interactions between tobacco, COVID-19, and cardiovascular disease from both health and societal perspectives. Our paper argues that a stronger tobacco control response - including the full implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control - could have further alleviated the burden of tobacco and COVID-19-related morbidity and mortality. The brief also aims to provide guidance on tobacco control strategies in a post-pandemic era.</p> <p>WHF Editorials</p> <p>WHF has finalized an editorial, <i>Air Pollution Is Not the New Smoking: A False Dilemma for Public Health</i>, calling on Parties and relevant stakeholders to address tobacco and air pollution in a synergistic manner.</p> <p>Capacity Building</p> <p>The World Heart Federation has joined the Nicotine Addiction and Tobacco Treatment Initiative to strengthen the capacity and commitment of healthcare professionals, especially cardiologists, in delivering effective tobacco cessation interventions.</p>
D13. Article 13 (Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship)?
No
D15. Article 14 (Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation)
Yes
D16. If yes, please provide details
<p>WHO Tobacco Cessation Consortium</p> <p>WHF remains committed to contributing to the WHO Tobacco Cessation Consortium. WHF has developed a survey to assess cardiologists' self-reported knowledge, attitudes, and practices with regard to tobacco cessation interventions in India and Jordan. The survey aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Map the landscape of tobacco cessation services in India and Jordan</li> <li>• Identify gaps, challenges, and opportunities to expand and strengthen healthcare professionals' role in tobacco cessation.</li> <li>• Raise awareness of the health benefits of tobacco cessation among healthcare professionals in India and Jordan</li> </ul> <p>Nicotine Addiction and Tobacco Treatment Initiative</p> <p>The World Heart Federation has joined the Nicotine Addiction and Tobacco Treatment Initiative to strengthen the capacity and commitment of healthcare professionals, especially cardiologists, in delivering effective tobacco cessation interventions.</p>
D17. Article 15 (Illicit trade in tobacco products)?
No
D19. Article 16 (Sales to and by minors)?
No
D21. Article 17 (Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities) and/or Article 18 (Protection of the environment and the health of persons)?
Yes

D22. If yes, please provide details
Tobacco and the Environment
WHF has finalized an editorial, Air Pollution Is Not the New Smoking: A False Dilemma for Public Health, calling on Parties and relevant stakeholders to address tobacco and air pollution in a synergistic manner.
D23. Article 19 (Liability)?
No
D25. Article 20 (Research, surveillance and exchange of information)?
No
D27. Article 22 (Cooperation in the scientific, technical and legal fields and provision of related expertise)?
Yes
D28. If yes, please provide details
WHF Roadmap for Tobacco Control
WHF has initiated an update of its Roadmap for Tobacco Control to ensure that it reflects current best practices, with a revised version scheduled for publication in 2025. The update will entail a comprehensive review of the latest scientific evidence, emerging issues, and innovative approaches that have been adopted since the publication of our original Roadmap. Our Roadmap Update Writing Group consists of specialists with expertise in the following areas of tobacco control:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy, Development, Implementation, and Advocacy</li> <li>• Product Regulation</li> <li>• Tobacco and Nicotine Cessation</li> <li>• Tobacco Economics and Taxation</li> <li>• Tobacco Industry Interference and Commercial Determinants of Health</li> <li>• Newer Recreational Tobacco and Nicotine Products</li> <li>• Human Rights</li> </ul>

## E. Other relevant activities to support the work of the WHO FCTC

E1. Please provide any other relevant information
WHF COP10 Statements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="https://world-heart-federation.org/news/global-progress-who-fctc-cop10/">https://world-heart-federation.org/news/global-progress-who-fctc-cop10/</a></li> <li>- <a href="https://world-heart-federation.org/news/addressing-novel-and-emerging-tobacco-products-at-cop10/">https://world-heart-federation.org/news/addressing-novel-and-emerging-tobacco-products-at-cop10/</a></li> </ul>
World Heart Vision 2030
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="https://world-heart-federation.org/wp-content/uploads/World-Heart-Vision-2030.pdf">https://world-heart-federation.org/wp-content/uploads/World-Heart-Vision-2030.pdf</a></li> </ul>
WHF Roadmap for Tobacco Control
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="https://world-heart-federation.org/cvd-roadmaps-old/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2021/04/WHF_Roadmap_Tobacco_Control.pdf">https://world-heart-federation.org/cvd-roadmaps-old/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2021/04/WHF_Roadmap_Tobacco_Control.pdf</a></li> </ul>
WHF Policy Brief on Nicotine
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="https://globalheartjournal.com/articles/10.5334/gh.1292">https://globalheartjournal.com/articles/10.5334/gh.1292</a></li> </ul>
WHF Policy Brief on COVID-19 Pandemic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="https://globalheartjournal.com/articles/10.5334/gh.1334">https://globalheartjournal.com/articles/10.5334/gh.1334</a></li> </ul>
WHF Conflict of Interest Policy Toolkit
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="https://world-heart-federation.org/wp-content/uploads/WHF-Conflict-of-Interest-Policy-ToolKit-v2.pdf">https://world-heart-federation.org/wp-content/uploads/WHF-Conflict-of-Interest-Policy-ToolKit-v2.pdf</a></li> </ul>
WHF & CSI Tobacco Cessation Survey in India
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/P36GRZ9">https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/P36GRZ9</a></li> </ul>

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E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
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<input type="checkbox"/>
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filecount - E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
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0
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## F. Declarations

F1. Please confirm that your organization does not receive, has not received and will not receive in the future, either directly or indirectly, any financial or other contributions or assistance from the tobacco industry or its affiliates. Please also confirm that neither your members nor your partners are affiliated directly or indirectly with the tobacco industry or its affiliates or those furthering the interests of the tobacco industry.
--

Yes, I confirm
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F2. By electronic signature I confirm that the above information is accurate and completed to the best of our abilities.
--

Dr. Jean-Luc Eiselé Chief Executive Officer, World Heart Federation 21 February 2025
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F3. Please confirm that the activities of your organization are in conformity with the 17th and 18th preambular paragraphs and Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC.
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Yes, I confirm
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## Survey response 19

Date submitted
2025-02-20 10:08:32

### A. Contact details

A1. Name of organization
Union for International Cancer Control
A6. Website of organization
uicc.org

### B. General information

B1. Please indicate if your organization would like to retain its status as observer to the Conference of the Parties
Yes
B2. Does your organization's mission statement specifically refer to tobacco control?
No
B4. Does your organization have regional branch(es) to enhance activities in different regions or groups of countries?
No
B6. Does your organization regularly convene meetings or conferences for its membership?
Yes
B7. If yes, is tobacco control covered in these meetings?
Yes
B8. If yes, please provide details
We have a specific track on tobacco control for our World Cancer Congress

### C. Participation in WHO FCTC meetings and contributions to other tobacco control related events

C1. Please indicate the meetings organized by the Convention Secretariat at which your organization was represented (sessions of the Conference of the Parties, meetings of intersessional groups, NGO meetings, etc.)
We've been present at the previous COP since more than a decade. We have attended the NGO observers meetings
C2. Please list any other meetings or conferences with a focus on tobacco control attended by your organization
WCToH, ECToH, WHO Tobacco Cessation Consortium

### D. Your organization's activities to support implementation of the WHO FCTC

D1. Article 5 (General obligations)?
No
D3. Article 6 (Price and tax measures to reduce demand for tobacco)?
Yes

D4. If yes, please provide details
We co-lead a programme with Cancer Research UK in Kenya and Uganda. the programme support the work of two coalitions to develop advocacy and policy tools to increase tobacco taxation. The programme officially started in 2024 in respective countries
D5. Article 8 (Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke)?
No
D7. Article 9 (Regulation of the contents of tobacco product) and/or Article 10 (Regulation of tobacco product disclosures)?
No
D9. Article 11 (Packaging and labelling of tobacco products)?
No
D11. Article 12 (Education, communication, training and public awareness)?
Yes
D12. If yes, please provide details
We developed a suite of social media material ( ready-made messages, videos, etc) for World No Tobacco Day directed to our membership and the public
D13. Article 13 (Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship)?
Yes
D14. If yes, please provide details
We educate our members and partners and report any sponsorship by the Tobacco Industry
D15. Article 14 (Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation
No
D17. Article 15 (Illicit trade in tobacco products)?
No
D19. Article 16 (Sales to and by minors)?
No
D21. Article 17 (Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities) and/or Article 18 (Protection of the environment and the health of persons)?
No
D23. Article 19 (Liability)?
No
D25. Article 20 (Research, surveillance and exchange of information)?
No
D27. Article 22 (Cooperation in the scientific, technical and legal fields and provision of related expertise)?
No

## E. Other relevant activities to support the work of the WHO FCTC

E1. Please provide any other relevant information
E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
filecount - E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
0

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## F. Declarations

F1. Please confirm that your organization does not receive, has not received and will not receive in the future, either directly or indirectly, any financial or other contributions or assistance from the tobacco industry or its affiliates. Please also confirm that neither your members nor your partners are affiliated directly or indirectly with the tobacco industry or its affiliates or those furthering the interests of the tobacco industry.
--

Yes, I confirm
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F2. By electronic signature I confirm that the above information is accurate and completed to the best of our abilities.
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Cary Adams 20 February 2025
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F3. Please confirm that the activities of your organization are in conformity with the 17th and 18th preambular paragraphs and Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC.
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Yes, I confirm
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## Survey response 20

Date submitted
2025-02-28 21:06:01

### A. Contact details

A1. Name of organization
InterAmerican Heart Foundation
A6. Website of organization
<a href="https://interamericanheart.org">https://interamericanheart.org</a>

### B. General information

B1. Please indicate if your organization would like to retain its status as observer to the Conference of the Parties
Yes
B2. Does your organization's mission statement specifically refer to tobacco control?
Yes
B3. If yes, please specify:
The IAHF mission is to control cardiovascular diseases (CVD) and related non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and their main risk factors TOBACCO, unhealthy nutrition, alcohol, physical inactivity and air pollution in the Americas.
B4. Does your organization have regional branch(es) to enhance activities in different regions or groups of countries?
Yes
B5. If yes, please provide details
IAHF is itself a regional continental organization in the Americas, whose work is focused on Latin America and the Caribbean. It has members across the Americas, but also has affiliated organizations in Argentina (Fundación InterAmericana del Corazón Argentina) and in Jamaica (InterAmerican Heart Foundation Caribbean).
B6. Does your organization regularly convene meetings or conferences for its membership?
Yes
B7. If yes, is tobacco control covered in these meetings?
Yes
B8. If yes, please provide details
At least once a year IAHF holds its General Assembly meeting for all Board of Directors members, committee members, foundation members and guests. During these meetings the IAHF discusses its activities since the previous General Assembly meeting, many of which deal with tobacco control, including tobacco control projects (i.e. most recently those in Bolivia and Peru, World No Tobacco Day activities, other advocacy and dissemination activities, etc.) IAHF has also organized the Latin America and the Caribbean Tobacco or Health (LACTOH) conference in the past and the prestigious Science of Peace Award lecture where awardees have been staunch advocates for tobacco control from different walks of life (physicians and scientists, but also Presidents and senators)

### C. Participation in WHO FCTC meetings and contributions to other tobacco control related events



<p>C1. Please indicate the meetings organized by the Convention Secretariat at which your organization was represented (sessions of the Conference of the Parties, meetings of intersessional groups, NGO meetings, etc.)</p> <p>COP3 – Nov 2008 – Durban, South Africa  COP4 – Nov 2010 – Punta del Este, Uruguay  COP7 – Nov 2016 – New Delhi, India  PreCOP8 – Aug 2018 – Washington, DC  COP8 – Oct 2018 – Geneva Switzerland  PreCOP9 – Oct 2021 – Virtual  COP9 – Nov 2021 – Virtual  PreCOP10 – Oct 2023 – Brasilia, Brazil  COP10 – Feb 2024 – Panama City, Panama  NGO meeting for all observers convened December 2024 - Virtual</p>
<p>C2. Please list any other meetings or conferences with a focus on tobacco control attended by your organization</p> <p>Some other recent tobacco control meetings organized and attended by members of the IAHF include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IAHF, ACT Brazil and other partners co-sponsored a cocktail side-event to government and civil society representatives about tobacco industry interference during the AMRO pre-COP event held in Brasilia, Brazil on 17 – 20 October 2023.</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Virtual training series co-organized by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and Bloomberg Philanthropies: "Accelerating implementation of MPOWER in the Americas" (June - July and another series in August- September of 2021)</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PAHO-UK government training on implementation of Article 5 sections 1, 2 and 3 in the Americas (March 2021).</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Latin America and the Caribbean Tobacco Control Leadership Program to be held in Lima, Peru from March 24-29, 2019, organized by the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health (JHSPH) and the "Comisión Nacional Permanente de Lucha Antitabáquica" (COLAT).</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regional Strategies to Counteract the Tobacco Industry, August 14, 2019, Piriápolis, Uruguay. Organized by the Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids (CTFK), JHSPH, and others; and the Uruguayan-Argentinian Congress on Tobacco or Health, August 14-16, 2019.</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Past World No Tobacco or Health conferences.</li> </ul> <p>Some recent meetings whose main objective was not tobacco control but where IAHF presented about progress of FCTC implementation and challenges in the region and about its own work, or else advocated for tobacco control:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Observer to the UNEP first Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee towards a binding treaty to eliminate plastic pollution including in the marine environment, where IAHF also became part of the Stop tobacco pollution alliance (STPA) together with other tobacco civil society organizations (CSOs) advocate for the elimination of cigarette filters</li> <li>• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Heart Association Scientific Meetings (yearly in November 2019 - 2024) and also the InterAmerican Society of Cardiology (SIAC) cardiology congresses (yearly in June, since 2021) where IAHF discussed tobacco control, regional progress to the FCTC and ITP and also specific national and regional tobacco control projects.</li> </ul>

## D. Your organization's activities to support implementation of the WHO FCTC

<p>D1. Article 5 (General obligations)?</p> <p>Yes</p>
<p>D2. If yes, please provide details</p> <p>IAHF and affiliates constantly promote general obligations under Art. 5, particularly monitoring progress on the protection from the tobacco industry interference; and members participate in webinars and meetings discussing and advocating for this article, in letter writing and other campaigns, and disseminating information on the challenges and progress in the region.</p>
<p>D3. Article 6 (Price and tax measures to reduce demand for tobacco)?</p> <p>Yes</p>
<p>D4. If yes, please provide details</p> <p>IAHF's most recent contribution in this area is a project initiated in December of 2024, to reduce tobacco consumption in Peru (an FCTC Party since 2004): tobacco fiscal policy and control of illicit trade of tobacco products. The project is carried out in collaboration with civil society organization CEDRO (Center for Information and Education for the Prevention of Drug Abuse), and includes strategies and actions aligned with article 6 of the FCTC, to contribute to strengthening a sustainable fiscal policy focused mainly on reducing the affordability of all products of tobacco (including traditional and new and emerging products) and seeking to have an impact on initiation and consumption.</p> <p>In the past, among other efforts, IAHF also supported policies to raise taxes and demand studies in several Parties and Non-Parties in the region (i.e. Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay), and also supported advocacy and information campaigns to defend such initiatives when they were challenged.</p>
<p>D5. Article 8 (Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke)?</p> <p>Yes</p>

D6. If yes, please provide details
IAHF advocated for 100% smoke-free environments (SFEs) policies in the region and supported implementation for many years, starting in Mexico City decades ago. Recently, the organization supported implementation of SFEs in Bolivia, in collaborative efforts with CSO Healthy Bolivia Foundation ("Fundación Bolivia Saludable", FBS), initially supporting this member State and its civil society towards the goal of achieving the approval of an FCTC-aligned tobacco control law, which, among other measures, regulated SFEs (including both traditional tobacco products and also new and emerging products of tobacco and nicotine) in public enclosed spaces and also in some open public spaces such as parks, and lakes. The law was approved (Law 1280 / February 2020) and in 2023, also supported by CSOs efforts, Supreme Decree 4972 of June 2023 was issued, implementing SFEs and sanctions for infractions.
D7. Article 9 (Regulation of the contents of tobacco product) and/or Article 10 (Regulation of tobacco product disclosures)?
No
D9. Article 11 (Packaging and labelling of tobacco products)?
Yes
D10. If yes, please provide details
IAHF supported passage of the General Tobacco Control Law 1280 in Bolivia, which includes warnings in 60% of packages. Many years before, IAHF contributed to developing a database of images used for graphic warnings by Mercosur countries. IAHF also routinely supported Parties' initiatives and their CSOs campaigns to promote pictorial warnings and particularly for developing plain packaging policies (or to defend maintaining those policies in some cases).
D11. Article 12 (Education, communication, training and public awareness)?
Yes
D12. If yes, please provide details
<p>Develops and supports communication campaigns for regional acceleration of implementation of the FCTC by Parties. This is a yearly effort that includes efforts in key communications milestones such as World No Tobacco Day (WNTD), World Heart Day, and others; and uses several channels of communications to increase public awareness. IAHF continues to develop an e-newsletter which includes information on main risk factors for CVDs and NCDs and which highlights news and article analysis informing of AMRO Parties' progress and challenges implementing the FCTC, about the increasing threat of the new and emerging products of tobacco and nicotine and about other topics.</p> <p>As examples of education efforts directed to specific target audiences, IAHF also co-participated in years past in the development of training sessions to develop national strategies for tobacco cessation for Ministry of Health members and also developed and administered training courses for healthcare providers to deliver effective brief advice for cessation.</p>
D13. Article 13 (Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship)?
Yes
D14. If yes, please provide details
<p>The most recent work on Article 13 are the evidence to policy projects carried out in Bolivia, where IAHF and Healthy Bolivia Foundation ("Fundación Bolivia Saludable", FBS) collaborated to produce evidence and advocate for this Party to implement tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship (TAPS) bans. The projects involved studying and exposing tobacco industry promotion and marketing campaigns targeting children and youths: both online where the tobacco industry recruited and used young tobacco influencers to promote its products, and strategies used in retail stores and others in the immediate physical surroundings of schools in La Paz, Bolivia. IAHF and FBS presented the results to decision makers and to the public, including with the media, activities in universities, schools, fairs and with webinars, factsheets, social media postings and short videos explaining the projects' findings and the importance to fully implement Article 13.</p> <p>IAHF and others also collaborated with Bolivia to achieve approval of its current general tobacco control law (Law 1280 of February 2020) which includes TAPS bans (except at point of sale). These groups also advocated for a regulatory Decree to achieve full implementation of the Law. In 2023 the Ministry of Health and Sports issued a Supreme Decree (Supreme Decree 4972 / June 2023) regulating SFEs, creating a multidisciplinary commission to further implement tobacco control policy, and also producing an initial TAPS regulation.</p> <p>In Brazil, another FCTC Party, IAHF collaborated with ACT Health Promotion and the National Cancer Institute (INCA) to help monitor and report violations to Brazilian federal laws banning TAPS in major cultural events Rock in Rio and Lollapalooza. These monitoring activities produced material that was later used in detailed complaints which resulted in legal actions and fines imposed on violators (2019).</p>
D15. Article 14 (Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation)
Yes

D16. If yes, please provide details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pre-conference workshop on Article 14 to aid in the review of progress for implementation of Article 14 and plans to continue implementation together with Dr. Martin Raw, International Center for Tobacco Cessation (ICTC). June 2017 – 5th Latin American and Caribbean Conference on Tobacco or Health in Montevideo, Uruguay – Preconference workshop on Article 14 to advance cessation.</li> <li>•<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Developed a smoking cessation train-the-trainers curriculum adapted to Latin America and consistent with the WHO's Building Capacity for Tobacco Control training packages. IAHF provided face-to-face Train the Trainer courses and provided Smoking Cessation Training (SCT) sessions partnering with healthcare organizations. The Train the Trainer session had 56 attendees (trainers "competent" to provide training for treating tobacco dependence primary care setting) and the Smoking Cessation training had 209 "competent" healthcare providers that routinely deliver brief interventions to help tobacco users quit and protect from exposure to second-hand smoke.</li> </ul>
D17. Article 15 (Illicit trade in tobacco products)?
Yes
D18. If yes, please provide details
IAHF and the civil society organization CEDRO (Center for Information and Education for the Prevention of Drug Abuse) are currently developing a project in Peru to aid this Party to the FCTC to combat illicit trade in tobacco products. Peru is not yet a member of the WHO Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade of Tobacco Products (ITP), however, it has made progress in the last couple of years and there may now be support for adherence. The project will bring information to decision-makers in support of approval by means of discussing key provisions of the ITP, potential benefits, and identifying obstacles for effective implementation. This will imply the analysis of relevant Peruvian legislation and recent law enforcement (customs, police), prosecution and judicial situation regarding combatting illicit tobacco trade. The Project will make some recommendations based on ITP and the best regional and international practices in this area.
D19. Article 16 (Sales to and by minors)?
No
D21. Article 17 (Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities) and/or Article 18 (Protection of the environment and the health of persons)?
Yes
D22. If yes, please provide details
Concomitantly to participating as an observer to the UNDEP first session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC-1) to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution (28 November to 2 December 2022 in Uruguay), IAHF became a member of the civil society group STPA (Stop Tobacco Pollution Alliance) to join efforts with other tobacco and environmental organizations to advocate for member States to ban tobacco filters as single use plastics polluting the environment and contributing to a deadly epidemic.
D23. Article 19 (Liability)?
No
D25. Article 20 (Research, surveillance and exchange of information)?
Yes
D26. If yes, please provide details
IAHF developed several projects in collaboration with CSOs from Parties to support research and surveillance. One of such efforts includes a comprehensive analysis to help CSOs in several Latin American and Caribbean Parties and Non-Parties have a situational analysis of indicators and policy landscape on main risk factors for NCDs – this included prominently tobacco as a main risk factor. The analysis was done twice in the periods of 2017-2018 and 2021-2022 in 11 countries, was led by the IAHF and was carried out in collaboration with more than 15 CSOs and individuals across Latin America and the Caribbean.
D27. Article 22 (Cooperation in the scientific, technical and legal fields and provision of related expertise)?
No

## E. Other relevant activities to support the work of the WHO FCTC

E1. Please provide any other relevant information
Currently IAHF is collaborating with CEDRO in Peru in a project that involves aiding this Party to both further implement Article 6 measures and Article 15 and adherence to the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products (see details on the uploaded document).

E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
[{"title":"Report to COP and MOP for observer status","comment":"","size":130.3857421875,"name":"250228-Report-to-COP-and-MOP-for-observer-status-f.pdf","filename":"fu_ssqq3c3mjt7ie","ext":"pdf" }]
filecount - E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
1

## F. Declarations

F1. Please confirm that your organization does not receive, has not received and will not receive in the future, either directly or indirectly, any financial or other contributions or assistance from the tobacco industry or its affiliates. Please also confirm that neither your members nor your partners are affiliated directly or indirectly with the tobacco industry or its affiliates or those furthering the interests of the tobacco industry.
Yes, I confirm
F2. By electronic signature I confirm that the above information is accurate and completed to the best of our abilities.
Dr. Eugenia Ramos, Executive Director - February 28, 2025
F3. Please confirm that the activities of your organization are in conformity with the 17th and 18th preambular paragraphs and Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC.
Yes, I confirm

## Survey response 21

Date submitted
2025-02-28 20:48:28

### A. Contact details

A1. Name of organization
Corporate Accountability
A6. Website of organization
<a href="https://corporateaccountability.org/tobacco/">https://corporateaccountability.org/tobacco/</a>

### B. General information

B1. Please indicate if your organization would like to retain its status as observer to the Conference of the Parties
Yes
B2. Does your organization's mission statement specifically refer to tobacco control?
No
B4. Does your organization have regional branch(es) to enhance activities in different regions or groups of countries?
Yes
B5. If yes, please provide details
<p>Corporate Accountability is a membership-powered organization founded in 1977 as the Infant Formula Action Coalition (INFAC), when the organization led the first successful global boycott of a transnational corporation—Nestlé—for its egregious infant formula marketing practices, leading to sweeping changes in the codes governing the marketing of infant formula at the U.N. After the Nestlé campaign, the organization helped compel General Electric to stop manufacturing nuclear weapon parts and was a force behind the adoption of the WHO FCTC.</p> <p>Today, the organization's campaign areas (tobacco, climate, water, food, and democracy) are informed by this rich history. Over the last 45 years, Corporate Accountability has honed its skills in corporate monitoring and research, developed robust processes for strategic campaign planning, and, as of late, deepened our communications strategy. Corporate Accountability's experience working to drive the inclusion of Article 5.3 in the WHO FCTC has positioned the organization as an invaluable resource for partners across issue areas who are committed to establishing conflict of interest mechanisms and firewalls between industries and the bodies that regulate them—be it at the international, regional, or country level.</p> <p>Corporate Accountability has more than 30 years of experience challenging the tobacco industry, the organization has built deep relationships with allies and networks in the region and across the globe (Latin America, Africa, and Southeast Asia Regions).</p>
B6. Does your organization regularly convene meetings or conferences for its membership?
Yes
B7. If yes, is tobacco control covered in these meetings?
Yes
B8. If yes, please provide details
Corporate Accountability Tobacco campaign convenes meeting for its members (support tobacco industry exposure campaigns) but also with the global tobacco control allies we partner with to advance Art. 5.3 and Art. 19 implementation, preparations for COP meetings, preparations for Pre COPs, workshops, and journalist training, cross-campaign efforts to expose transnational corporations' playbook interference tactics broadly, and shareholders meetings exposure activities.

## C. Participation in WHO FCTC meetings and contributions to other tobacco control related events

C1. Please indicate the meetings organized by the Convention Secretariat at which your organization was represented (sessions of the Conference of the Parties, meetings of intersessional groups, NGO meetings, etc.)
COP10 AMRO Pre-COP10 Informal NGO meeting with FCTC Convention Secretariat
C2. Please list any other meetings or conferences with a focus on tobacco control attended by your organization
World Health Assembly, Geneva, May 2024 World Cancer Congress, Geneva, October 2024 UN General Assembly, New York, September 2024 PAHO Executive Council Meeting, Washington DC, September 2024 PAHO Workshop "Advancing Tobacco Taxes in Latin America", Washington DC, October 2024 WHO Executive Council, Geneva, January-February 2025 INC-4, Plastic Treaty, 2024 INC-5, Plastic Treaty, 2024

## D. Your organization's activities to support implementation of the WHO FCTC

D1. Article 5 (General obligations)?
Yes
D2. If yes, please provide details
Article 5.3 GATC task force (co-chair) Advocacy efforts for implementation of the maximizing transparency decision. Technical advice to AMRO, AFRO and Southeast Asia. Webinars and speaking engagements Industry interference monitoring with partners Policy briefs for COP Co-authors of the Latin America & Caribbean Tobacco Industry Interference Providing technical advice for article 5.3 in-country implementation
D3. Article 6 (Price and tax measures to reduce demand for tobacco)?
Yes
D4. If yes, please provide details
Exposing tobacco industry interference activities. Webinars and speaking engagements.
D5. Article 8 (Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke)?
Yes
D6. If yes, please provide details
Exposing tobacco industry interference activities. Webinars and speaking engagements.
D7. Article 9 (Regulation of the contents of tobacco product) and/or Article 10 (Regulation of tobacco product disclosures)?
Yes
D8. If yes, please provide details
Exposing tobacco industry interference activities. Webinars and speaking engagements.
D9. Article 11 (Packaging and labelling of tobacco products)?
Yes

D10. If yes, please provide details
Exposing tobacco industry interference activities. Webinars and speaking engagements.
D11. Article 12 (Education, communication, training and public awareness)?
Yes
D12. If yes, please provide details
Exposing tobacco industry interference activities. Make Big Tobacco Pay campaign <a href="https://www.makebigtobaccopay.org/">https://www.makebigtobaccopay.org/</a> Webinars and speaking engagements.
D13. Article 13 (Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship)?
Yes
D14. If yes, please provide details
Exposing tobacco industry interference activities. Webinars and speaking engagements.
D15. Article 14 (Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation)
Yes
D16. If yes, please provide details
Exposing tobacco industry interference activities, particularly tobacco industry investments in pharma and wellness companies. Webinars and speaking engagements.
D17. Article 15 (Illicit trade in tobacco products)?
Yes
D18. If yes, please provide details
Exposing tobacco industry interference activities. Webinars and speaking engagements.
D19. Article 16 (Sales to and by minors)?
No
D21. Article 17 (Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities) and/or Article 18 (Protection of the environment and the health of persons)?
Yes
D22. If yes, please provide details
Exposing tobacco industry interference activities. Advocacy activities for the adoption of the COP10 decision on environment. Member of the Stop Tobacco Pollution Alliance and support with credentials/policy briefs for the Plastic treaty negotiation process. Webinars and speaking engagements.
D23. Article 19 (Liability)?
Yes
D24. If yes, please provide details
GATC Task Force on Article 19 (lead up to COP-co-chair) GATC Article 19 expert group (co-chair) Tobacco Campaign director serves as 1 of the experts of the Art. 19 EG Advocacy actions for the adoption of the COP10 on liability. Co-organizer of cop10 side event on liability. Coordinator of the civil society network "Make Big Tobacco Pay". Webinars and speaking engagements. Producing media pieces, articles, and campaign materials on article 19. Providing technical advice for article 19 in-country implementation. Webinars and speaking engagements.
D25. Article 20 (Research, surveillance and exchange of information)?
No
D27. Article 22 (Cooperation in the scientific, technical and legal fields and provision of related expertise)?
No

## E. Other relevant activities to support the work of the WHO FCTC

E1. Please provide any other relevant information
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Corporate Accountability Tobacco Campaign Director serves as GACT AMRO CO-Coordinator</li><li>- Corporate Accountability coordinates the civil society network "Network For Accountability of Tobacco Transnationals". <a href="https://corporateaccountability.org/network-for-accountability-of-tobacco-transnationals">https://corporateaccountability.org/network-for-accountability-of-tobacco-transnationals</a></li><li>- Corporate Accountability Tobacco Campaign Director was invited to serve as per-review expert for the World Conference On Tobacco Control (abstracts/symposia proposals submission).</li><li>- Corporate Accountability Tobacco Campaign Director was invited to serve as expert reviewer for Art. 18 EG report.</li></ul>
E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
filecount - E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
0

## F. Declarations

F1. Please confirm that your organization does not receive, has not received and will not receive in the future, either directly or indirectly, any financial or other contributions or assistance from the tobacco industry or its affiliates. Please also confirm that neither your members nor your partners are affiliated directly or indirectly with the tobacco industry or its affiliates or those furthering the interests of the tobacco industry.
Yes, I confirm
F2. By electronic signature I confirm that the above information is accurate and completed to the best of our abilities.
Daniel Dorado, Tobacco Campaign Director February 28 2025
F3. Please confirm that the activities of your organization are in conformity with the 17th and 18th preambular paragraphs and Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC.
Yes, I confirm



## Survey response 22

Date submitted
2025-02-28 14:10:07

### A. Contact details

A1. Name of organization
Action on Smoking and Health
A6. Website of organization
www.ash.org

### B. General information

B1. Please indicate if your organization would like to retain its status as observer to the Conference of the Parties
Yes
B2. Does your organization's mission statement specifically refer to tobacco control?
Yes
B3. If yes, please specify:
ASH's mission is to advocate for innovative legal and policy measures to end the global <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tobacco epidemic.
B4. Does your organization have regional branch(es) to enhance activities in different regions or groups of countries?
No
B6. Does your organization regularly convene meetings or conferences for its membership?
No
B7. If yes, is tobacco control covered in these meetings?
N/A

### C. Participation in WHO FCTC meetings and contributions to other tobacco control related events

C1. Please indicate the meetings organized by the Convention Secretariat at which your organization was represented (sessions of the Conference of the Parties, meetings of intersessional groups, NGO meetings, etc.)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resumed Tenth Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP10) to the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control Monday, February 2024
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Virtual Tenth Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP10) to the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control Monday, November 2023
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC), February 2025
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ASH staff were invited by the FCTC Secretariat to serve as expert reviewers for various FCTC COP11 expert reports

C2. Please list any other meetings or conferences with a focus on tobacco control attended by your organization
<p>o[?]ASH participated and presented at a Law and Tobacco Control Workshop: Global and European perspectives (2024) in Geneva, Switzerland in September organized by the FCTC Secretariat and held after the UICC World Cancer Congress.</p> <p>o[?]ASH was invited to hold an informal briefing with the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). The FCTC Secretariat was included in this briefing.</p> <p>o[?]ASH attended the 56th Session of the Human Rights Council in June 2024 and submitted a written statement and two oral interventions in support of the FCTC; one on the right to health and one on business and transnational corporations.</p> <p>o[?]ASH hosted a "virtual side event" with the Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights (OHCHR), the governments of Panama and Ecuador, and numerous other co-sponsors on the topic of Tobacco, FCTC and Human Rights.</p> <p>o[?]ASH participated in the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, in Ottawa in April 2024.</p> <p>o[?]ASH participated in the fifth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, in Korea in November 2024.</p> <p>o[?]ASH launched a report on tobacco and human rights in Switzerland. In addition to the publication and the associated communications campaign, ASH co-hosted a workshop on the topic for Swiss advocates in which the FCTC Secretariat participated as a presenter.</p>

## D. Your organization's activities to support implementation of the WHO FCTC

D1. Article 5 (General obligations)?
Yes
D2. If yes, please provide details
<p>[?][?]ASH Launched the 2024 edition of our U.S. Tobacco Industry Lobbyist and Lobbying Firm Registration Tracker. The tracker expanded to show past results from 2021 and 2023, allowing users to explore more of the trends in tobacco lobbying.</p> <p>[?][?]ASH co-hosted a webinar with the Geneva Environment Network and major environmental groups on the topic Prioritizing Principles of Accountability, Transparency, and Justice in the Future Global Plastic Treaty and how to set up safeguards to protect from corporate conflict of interest in UN environmental treaties using the FCTC as an precedent.</p>
D3. Article 6 (Price and tax measures to reduce demand for tobacco)?
No
D5. Article 8 (Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke)?
No
D7. Article 9 (Regulation of the contents of tobacco product) and/or Article 10 (Regulation of tobacco product disclosures)?
No
D9. Article 11 (Packaging and labelling of tobacco products)?
No
D11. Article 12 (Education, communication, training and public awareness)?
No
D13. Article 13 (Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship)?
Yes
D14. If yes, please provide details
[?][?]ASH published a report on Human Rights Violations by Tobacco Multinationals in Switzerland, which included a significant discussion of TAPS.
D15. Article 14 (Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation)
Yes
D16. If yes, please provide details
<p>[?][?]ASH led a sign on submission to a call for input from the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health around harm reduction.</p> <p>[?][?]ASH hosted a webinar called Access to Tobacco Cessation Treatment is a Human Right and Essential for the Endgame</p>
D17. Article 15 (Illicit trade in tobacco products)?
No

D19. Article 16 (Sales to and by minors)?
No
D21. Article 17 (Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities) and/or Article 18 (Protection of the environment and the health of persons)?
Yes
D22. If yes, please provide details
<p>ASH co-chairs the GATC Expert Group on Article 18.</p> <p>ASH has been co-leading a global coalition of NGOs in support of integrating tobacco control goals in the negotiations of a UN treaty to end plastic pollution. During this process, ASH has been championing alignment with the FCTC. ASH participated in all negotiations of the plastic treaty including INC4 Kenya and INC5 in Korea.</p> <p>ASH hosted the webinar: Aligning the WHO FCTC and the UN Treaty to End Plastic Pollution</p> <p>ASH co-hosted a webinar with the Geneva Environment Network and major environmental groups on the topic Prioritizing Principles of Accountability, Transparency, and Justice in the Future Global Plastic Treaty and how to set up safeguards to protect from corporate conflict of interest in UN environmental treaties using the FCTC as an precedent</p>
D23. Article 19 (Liability)?
Yes
D24. If yes, please provide details
<p>ASH co-chairs the GATC Expert Group on Article 19.</p> <p>ASH joined AATCLC, the National Medical Association (NMA) and American Medical Association (AMA) in filing a second lawsuit against the FDA for their inaction on menthol cigarettes.</p> <p>ASH served as legal advisors for a lawsuit against Juul.</p>
D25. Article 20 (Research, surveillance and exchange of information)?
No
D27. Article 22 (Cooperation in the scientific, technical and legal fields and provision of related expertise)?
No

## E. Other relevant activities to support the work of the WHO FCTC

E1. Please provide any other relevant information
<p>o Relevant Reports/Publications/Articles</p> <p>o ASH submitted a written statement, co-signed by 35 organizations, in support of the FCTC implementation to the 56th Session of UN Human Rights Council.</p> <p>o ASH released a report on World No Tobacco Day on Protecting Children from the Tobacco Industry</p> <p>o ASH published a report on Human Rights Violations by Tobacco Multinationals in Switzerland, which included a significant discussion of FCTC best practices and an interview the FCTC Secretariat staff.</p> <p>o ASH submitted 4 reports that were FCTC centric to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)- Japan, New Zealand, Canada, and Chile.</p> <p>o ASH continues to participate in the UN reform process, the Summit for the Future. During COP, we solicited support from other organizations for our comments on the zero draft and submitted it with their endorsement.</p> <p>o ASH publishes frequent blogs, including many that focus on the FCTC and its priorities. For example,</p> <p>ASH staff wrote 6 daily COP10 blogs for our website and published 6 articles in the GATC Bulletin, starting with COP10 Day 1: WHO Tobacco Treaty Negotiations</p> <p>FCTC COP10 Overviews of Key Decisions: Human Rights, Article 18: Environment, Article 2.1: Endgame, Article 19: Liability</p> <p>ASH staff and Stop Tobacco Pollution Alliance Members wrote 7 daily INC-5 daily blogs, starting with: INC-5 Day 1: UN Plastic Pollution Treaty Negotiations</p> <p>Strengthening Social Justice Worldwide   World Day of Social Justice</p> <p>EU Due Diligence Law Approved by European Governments</p> <p>Protecting Women's Rights   International Women's Day</p> <p>Renewed Momentum on Tobacco Endgame.</p> <p>1st National Tobacco Endgame Summit</p> <p>The Hidden Subsidy for the Tobacco Industry</p> <p>Key Highlights from the 2024 U.S. Surgeon General's Report</p> <p>A Human Rights-Based Approach to Tobacco</p> <p>A Handful of Volunteers are Kicking the Industry's Butt in Massachusetts</p> <p>o Other Relevant Activities</p> <p>o ASH has been asked by civil society organization including GATC to lead/chair/co-chair civil society on COP 11 agenda items linked to Articles 2.1, 18, 19 and Human Rights.</p> <p>o During COP, ASH staff wrote 6 daily blogs for our website, published 6 articles in the GATC Bulletin, co-hosted or participated in 5 side events, made 4 interventions from the floor during Plenary or Committees, many numerous interventions in regional meetings and co-signed onto numerous other interventions.</p> <p>o ASH staff presented about the importance of including the FCTC in SDG Voluntary National Reviews in a webinar organized by the Global Alliance for Tobacco Control (GATC).</p> <p>o ASH continued our successful Webinar Series, hosting 15 webinars with prominent co-hosts, such as United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, Mision Permanente De Panama Ante Las Naciones Unidas Y Ostros Organismos Internacionales Ginebra Suiza, Ecuadorian Ministry of Public Health, OxySuisse, Swiss Association for Tobacco Control, Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids. Having trained 3,003 advocates in 2024, ASH continues to receive positive feedback on and strong attendance at our substantive training webinars.</p> <p>COP10 Outcomes and Next Steps</p> <p>WHO FCTC: How We Got Here and Where We're Going</p> <p>Access to Tobacco Cessation Treatment is a Human Right and Essential for the Endgame</p> <p>2025 Priorities and Opportunities</p> <p>Tobacco Control Advocacy at CEDAW: Past, Present, and Future</p> <p>Tobacco Endgame Landscape: Global to Local</p> <p>Human Rights Council Virtual Side Event: Tobacco and Human Rights</p> <p>World No Tobacco Day: Protecting Children from Big Tobacco Using the Convention on the Rights of the Child</p> <p>Exposing Big Tobacco's Influence: Tools for Public Health Advocates</p> <p>Increasing Cooperation between the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control and the Treaty to End Plastic Pollution</p> <p>Tobacco and Racism Around the World   International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)</p> <p>COP10 Outcomes and Next Steps</p> <p>Aligning the WHO FCTC and the UN Treaty to End Plastic Pollution</p>
E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
filecount - E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
0

## F. Declarations

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F1. Please confirm that your organization does not receive, has not received and will not receive in the future, either directly or indirectly, any financial or other contributions or assistance from the tobacco industry or its affiliates. Please also confirm that neither your members nor your partners are affiliated directly or indirectly with the tobacco industry or its affiliates or those furthering the interests of the tobacco industry.

Yes, I confirm

F2. By electronic signature I confirm that the above information is accurate and completed to the best of our abilities.

Laurent Huber

2/28/2025

F3. Please confirm that the activities of your organization are in conformity with the 17th and 18th preambular paragraphs and Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC.

Yes, I confirm

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## Survey response 23

Date submitted
2025-03-05 10:59:58

### A. Contact details

A1. Name of organization
European Network for Smoking and Tobacco Prevention - ENSP
A6. Website of organization
<a href="https://ensp.network/">https://ensp.network/</a>

### B. General information

B1. Please indicate if your organization would like to retain its status as observer to the Conference of the Parties
Yes
B2. Does your organization's mission statement specifically refer to tobacco control?
Yes

B3. If yes, please specify:

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

Mission

ENSP's mission is to develop a strategy for coordinated action among organisations active in tobacco control in Europe by sharing information and experience and through coordinated 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.

Objectives

ENSP's top priority objectives are:

to implement the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO-FCTC) in Europe

to reduce the prevalence of tobacco use in Europe to less than 5% by 2040.

ENSP is governed by a General Assembly consisting of representatives from national coalitions against tobacco in Europe, representatives from specialised European tobacco control networks and representatives from individual organisations active in tobacco control and/or health promotion. ENSP is administered by a regularly elected Executive Board which delegates the daily management and co-ordination of the network to a Secretariat in Brussels.

Vision

Our vision for the future is to eliminate the health inequalities among European citizens and their suffering caused by ill health and early death due to tobacco-related diseases. We want children and young people 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 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.

Activities

ENSP conducts the following activities to attain its purpose:

to focus in priority on co-ordination and consensus-building, education, prevention and cessation;

to facilitate the creation and development of national and international alliances for smoking prevention and tobacco control in Europe, as well as support for their actions;

to promote collaboration amongst member organisations and support their actions;

to stimulate and participate in joint projects at national and international levels;

to undertake the collection, distribution and exchange of information relevant for tobacco control to the members of the network, non-governmental organisations, intergovernmental organisations, national governments all over Europe and the institutions of the European Union;

to sponsor, promote and organise education and training seminars, conferences, missions and exhibitions on matters relevant to smoking and tobacco prevention and cessation.

A comprehensive and transparent network

ENSP values transparency. As an association committed to participation and involvement in all activities, ENSP endeavours to apply the highest level of transparency to all our activities with donors, partners and other stakeholders. Our commitment to transparency includes financial disclosure, comprehensive dissemination of public information, responsiveness to requests for information, and accurate representation of our policies and practices.

Detailed information is available in the ENSP Statutes and Internal Rules.

B4. Does your organization have regional branch(es) to enhance activities in different regions or groups of countries?

Yes

B5. If yes, please provide details

<https://ensp.network/full-member/>

<https://ensp.network/associate-members-and-partners/>

B6. Does your organization regularly convene meetings or conferences for its membership?

Yes

B7. If yes, is tobacco control covered in these meetings?

Yes

B8. If yes, please provide details

<https://ensp-ectc.org/>

## C. Participation in WHO FCTC meetings and contributions to other tobacco control related events

C1. Please indicate the meetings organized by the Convention Secretariat at which your organization was represented (sessions of the Conference of the Parties, meetings of intersessional groups, NGO meetings, etc.)

Tenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP10) to the WHO FCTC - Panama February 2024

NGO Informal Meeting - 4 December 2024

C2. Please list any other meetings or conferences with a focus on tobacco control attended by your organization

WNTD Event - Copenhagen May 2024

ENSP-ECTC Athens October 2024

## D. Your organization's activities to support implementation of the WHO FCTC

D1. Article 5 (General obligations)?

Yes

D2. If yes, please provide details

In recent years, the European Commission has launched a review of the EU tobacco control legislation, including the Tobacco Products Directive and the Tobacco Advertising Directive. This initiative stems from 'Europe's Beating Cancer Plan', which includes the Union's commitment to achieving a 'tobacco-free generation' by 2040 where less than 5 % of the population uses tobacco.

In this context, the Commission, through the European Health and Digital Executive Agency (HaDEA), launched a procurement procedure for multiple framework contracts to provide services to support the implementation and further development of the EU's tobacco control policy and legislation. In January 2023, HaDEA awarded the framework contract to a consortium led by a consultancy firm, Open Evidence. The European Network for Smoking Prevention (ENSP), a non-governmental organisation, is a member of the consortium. The ENSP's priority is to reduce tobacco use in Europe to less than 5 % by 2040.

D3. Article 6 (Price and tax measures to reduce demand for tobacco)?

Yes

D4. If yes, please provide details

In recent years, the European Commission has launched a review of the EU tobacco control legislation, including the Tobacco Products Directive and the Tobacco Advertising Directive. This initiative stems from 'Europe's Beating Cancer Plan', which includes the Union's commitment to achieving a 'tobacco-free generation' by 2040 where less than 5 % of the population uses tobacco.

In this context, the Commission, through the European Health and Digital Executive Agency (HaDEA), launched a procurement procedure for multiple framework contracts to provide services to support the implementation and further development of the EU's tobacco control policy and legislation. In January 2023, HaDEA awarded the framework contract to a consortium led by a consultancy firm, Open Evidence. The European Network for Smoking Prevention (ENSP), a non-governmental organisation, is a member of the consortium. The ENSP's priority is to reduce tobacco use in Europe to less than 5 % by 2040.

D5. Article 8 (Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke)?

Yes



D6. If yes, please provide details
<p>In recent years, the European Commission has launched a review of the EU tobacco control legislation, including the Tobacco Products Directive and the Tobacco Advertising Directive. This initiative stems from 'Europe's Beating Cancer Plan', which includes the Union's commitment to achieving a 'tobacco-free generation' by 2040 where less than 5 % of the population uses tobacco.</p> <p>In this context, the Commission, through the European Health and Digital Executive Agency (HaDEA), launched a procurement procedure for multiple framework contracts to provide services to support the implementation and further development of the EU's tobacco control policy and legislation. In January 2023, HaDEA awarded the framework contract to a consortium led by a consultancy firm, Open Evidence. The European Network for Smoking Prevention (ENSP), a non-governmental organisation, is a member of the consortium. The ENSP's priority is to reduce tobacco use in Europe to less than 5 % by 2040.</p>
D7. Article 9 (Regulation of the contents of tobacco product) and/or Article 10 (Regulation of tobacco product disclosures)?
Yes
D8. If yes, please provide details
<p>In recent years, the European Commission has launched a review of the EU tobacco control legislation, including the Tobacco Products Directive and the Tobacco Advertising Directive. This initiative stems from 'Europe's Beating Cancer Plan', which includes the Union's commitment to achieving a 'tobacco-free generation' by 2040 where less than 5 % of the population uses tobacco.</p> <p>In this context, the Commission, through the European Health and Digital Executive Agency (HaDEA), launched a procurement procedure for multiple framework contracts to provide services to support the implementation and further development of the EU's tobacco control policy and legislation. In January 2023, HaDEA awarded the framework contract to a consortium led by a consultancy firm, Open Evidence. The European Network for Smoking Prevention (ENSP), a non-governmental organisation, is a member of the consortium. The ENSP's priority is to reduce tobacco use in Europe to less than 5 % by 2040.</p>
D9. Article 11 (Packaging and labelling of tobacco products)?
Yes
D10. If yes, please provide details
<p>In recent years, the European Commission has launched a review of the EU tobacco control legislation, including the Tobacco Products Directive and the Tobacco Advertising Directive. This initiative stems from 'Europe's Beating Cancer Plan', which includes the Union's commitment to achieving a 'tobacco-free generation' by 2040 where less than 5 % of the population uses tobacco.</p> <p>In this context, the Commission, through the European Health and Digital Executive Agency (HaDEA), launched a procurement procedure for multiple framework contracts to provide services to support the implementation and further development of the EU's tobacco control policy and legislation. In January 2023, HaDEA awarded the framework contract to a consortium led by a consultancy firm, Open Evidence. The European Network for Smoking Prevention (ENSP), a non-governmental organisation, is a member of the consortium. The ENSP's priority is to reduce tobacco use in Europe to less than 5 % by 2040.</p>
D11. Article 12 (Education, communication, training and public awareness)?
Yes
D12. If yes, please provide details
<p>In recent years, the European Commission has launched a review of the EU tobacco control legislation, including the Tobacco Products Directive and the Tobacco Advertising Directive. This initiative stems from 'Europe's Beating Cancer Plan', which includes the Union's commitment to achieving a 'tobacco-free generation' by 2040 where less than 5 % of the population uses tobacco.</p> <p>In this context, the Commission, through the European Health and Digital Executive Agency (HaDEA), launched a procurement procedure for multiple framework contracts to provide services to support the implementation and further development of the EU's tobacco control policy and legislation. In January 2023, HaDEA awarded the framework contract to a consortium led by a consultancy firm, Open Evidence. The European Network for Smoking Prevention (ENSP), a non-governmental organisation, is a member of the consortium. The ENSP's priority is to reduce tobacco use in Europe to less than 5 % by 2040.</p>
D13. Article 13 (Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship)?
Yes

D14. If yes, please provide details
<p>In recent years, the European Commission has launched a review of the EU tobacco control legislation, including the Tobacco Products Directive and the Tobacco Advertising Directive. This initiative stems from 'Europe's Beating Cancer Plan', which includes the Union's commitment to achieving a 'tobacco-free generation' by 2040 where less than 5 % of the population uses tobacco.</p> <p>In this context, the Commission, through the European Health and Digital Executive Agency (HaDEA), launched a procurement procedure for multiple framework contracts to provide services to support the implementation and further development of the EU's tobacco control policy and legislation. In January 2023, HaDEA awarded the framework contract to a consortium led by a consultancy firm, Open Evidence. The European Network for Smoking Prevention (ENSP), a non-governmental organisation, is a member of the consortium. The ENSP's priority is to reduce tobacco use in Europe to less than 5 % by 2040.</p>
D15. Article 14 (Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation)
Yes
D16. If yes, please provide details
<p><a href="https://ensp.network/ensp-art-14-brochure/">https://ensp.network/ensp-art-14-brochure/</a></p> <p>ENSP's work aims to delve into the importance of WHO-FCTC Article 14 implementation in EU Member States, emphasising its role in mitigating the devastating health consequences of tobacco use, reducing the socioeconomic burden associated with smoking-related illnesses, and ultimately fostering healthier, more resilient communities. By exploring the core principles and objectives embedded in Article 14, we gain insight into the transformative potential it holds for public health across the European landscape.</p> <p>Specific Objective: WHO-FCTC Art 14. Implementation in the EU Members States - Capacity Building for Tobacco Dependence Treatment activities include four main areas:</p> <p>☑☑ Update the ENSP e-learning platform for Tobacco Dependence Treatment. The ENSP has developed an open access e-learning platform for tobacco control in Europe. This online e-learning platform provides policymakers, clinicians and researchers with accredited, translated and nationally adapted information on tobacco dependence treatment in 16 national languages. More than 1500 clinicians from 15 countries have completed the course and received European Continued Medical Education credits (EACCME) in tobacco dependence treatment. Building on this success, the e-learning platform was updated with the translation of the new module on tobacco treatment delivery for lung cancer patients in 4 European languages.</p> <p>☑☑ Update the ENSP Guidelines for evidence-based tobacco dependence treatment. The ENSP Guidelines for evidence-based tobacco dependence treatment are the most recent and up to date systematic clinical guidelines for smoking cessation. The ENSP developed and expanded the content by including the results of the TOB-G project (funded by the 3rd Health Programme) guidelines for 5 high-risk groups (pregnant women, adolescents, adults with cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) and translated them into 11 national languages (downloaded by 8,000 healthcare professionals). The ENSP will further expand the content of the guidelines by adding a chapter on smoking cessation for lung cancer patients. The new chapter will be available in English and further translated in at least 3 additional European languages.</p> <p>☑☑ Hands-on trainings on tobacco dependence treatment. The ENSP formed a group of experts in tobacco dependence treatment and along with regional partners of the Network and health associations in Europe has organised hands-on trainings for more than 500 healthcare professionals on integrating tobacco treatment delivery into daily clinical practise in 6 EU countries (Slovenia, Romania, Greece, France, Malta, Portugal). The hands-on training provides information on the latest evidence and best practices on behavioural counselling and pharmacotherapy and are usually combined with the completion of the online accreditation via the ENSP e-learning platform.</p> <p>ENSP is an activ stakeholder to the WHO Tobacco Cessation Consortium - <a href="https://www.who.int/initiatives/tobacco-cessation-consortium">https://www.who.int/initiatives/tobacco-cessation-consortium</a></p>
D17. Article 15 (Illicit trade in tobacco products)?
Yes
D18. If yes, please provide details
<p>In recent years, the European Commission has launched a review of the EU tobacco control legislation, including the Tobacco Products Directive and the Tobacco Advertising Directive. This initiative stems from 'Europe's Beating Cancer Plan', which includes the Union's commitment to achieving a 'tobacco-free generation' by 2040 where less than 5 % of the population uses tobacco.</p> <p>In this context, the Commission, through the European Health and Digital Executive Agency (HaDEA), launched a procurement procedure for multiple framework contracts to provide services to support the implementation and further development of the EU's tobacco control policy and legislation. In January 2023, HaDEA awarded the framework contract to a consortium led by a consultancy firm, Open Evidence. The European Network for Smoking Prevention (ENSP), a non-governmental organisation, is a member of the consortium. The ENSP's priority is to reduce tobacco use in Europe to less than 5 % by 2040.</p>
D19. Article 16 (Sales to and by minors)?
Yes

D20. If yes, please provide details
<p>In recent years, the European Commission has launched a review of the EU tobacco control legislation, including the Tobacco Products Directive and the Tobacco Advertising Directive. This initiative stems from 'Europe's Beating Cancer Plan', which includes the Union's commitment to achieving a 'tobacco-free generation' by 2040 where less than 5 % of the population uses tobacco.</p> <p>In this context, the Commission, through the European Health and Digital Executive Agency (HaDEA), launched a procurement procedure for multiple framework contracts to provide services to support the implementation and further development of the EU's tobacco control policy and legislation. In January 2023, HaDEA awarded the framework contract to a consortium led by a consultancy firm, Open Evidence. The European Network for Smoking Prevention (ENSP), a non-governmental organisation, is a member of the consortium. The ENSP's priority is to reduce tobacco use in Europe to less than 5 % by 2040.</p>
D21. Article 17 (Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities) and/or Article 18 (Protection of the environment and the health of persons)?
No
D23. Article 19 (Liability)?
No
D25. Article 20 (Research, surveillance and exchange of information)?
Yes
D26. If yes, please provide details
<p>In recent years, the European Commission has launched a review of the EU tobacco control legislation, including the Tobacco Products Directive and the Tobacco Advertising Directive. This initiative stems from 'Europe's Beating Cancer Plan', which includes the Union's commitment to achieving a 'tobacco-free generation' by 2040 where less than 5 % of the population uses tobacco.</p> <p>In this context, the Commission, through the European Health and Digital Executive Agency (HaDEA), launched a procurement procedure for multiple framework contracts to provide services to support the implementation and further development of the EU's tobacco control policy and legislation. In January 2023, HaDEA awarded the framework contract to a consortium led by a consultancy firm, Open Evidence. The European Network for Smoking Prevention (ENSP), a non-governmental organisation, is a member of the consortium. The ENSP's priority is to reduce tobacco use in Europe to less than 5 % by 2040.</p>
D27. Article 22 (Cooperation in the scientific, technical and legal fields and provision of related expertise)?
Yes
D28. If yes, please provide details
<p>In recent years, the European Commission has launched a review of the EU tobacco control legislation, including the Tobacco Products Directive and the Tobacco Advertising Directive. This initiative stems from 'Europe's Beating Cancer Plan', which includes the Union's commitment to achieving a 'tobacco-free generation' by 2040 where less than 5 % of the population uses tobacco.</p> <p>In this context, the Commission, through the European Health and Digital Executive Agency (HaDEA), launched a procurement procedure for multiple framework contracts to provide services to support the implementation and further development of the EU's tobacco control policy and legislation. In January 2023, HaDEA awarded the framework contract to a consortium led by a consultancy firm, Open Evidence. The European Network for Smoking Prevention (ENSP), a non-governmental organisation, is a member of the consortium. The ENSP's priority is to reduce tobacco use in Europe to less than 5 % by 2040.</p>

## E. Other relevant activities to support the work of the WHO FCTC

E1. Please provide any other relevant information
<p><a href="https://www.ombudsman.europa.eu/en/decision/en/199130">https://www.ombudsman.europa.eu/en/decision/en/199130</a></p> <p>"The Commission representatives further acknowledged that the ENSP and the Commission have a shared interest in the field of tobacco control. "</p>
E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
filecount - E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
0

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## F. Declarations

F1. Please confirm that your organization does not receive, has not received and will not receive in the future, either directly or indirectly, any financial or other contributions or assistance from the tobacco industry or its affiliates. Please also confirm that neither your members nor your partners are affiliated directly or indirectly with the tobacco industry or its affiliates or those furthering the interests of the tobacco industry.

Yes, I confirm

F2. By electronic signature I confirm that the above information is accurate and completed to the best of our abilities.

Cornel RADU-LOGHIN

28.02.2025

F3. Please confirm that the activities of your organization are in conformity with the 17th and 18th preambular paragraphs and Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC.

Yes, I confirm

## Survey response 24

Date submitted
2025-03-11 20:57:20

### A. Contact details

A1. Name of organization
Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kidss
A6. Website of organization
<a href="https://www.tobaccofreekids.org">https://www.tobaccofreekids.org</a>

### B. General information

B1. Please indicate if your organization would like to retain its status as observer to the Conference of the Parties
Yes
B2. Does your organization's mission statement specifically refer to tobacco control?
Yes
B3. If yes, please specify:
<p>The Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids and the Tobacco-Free Kids Action Fund are the leading advocacy organizations working to reduce tobacco use and its deadly consequences in the United States and around the world. The Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization. The Tobacco-Free Kids Action Fun is a 501(c)(4) nonprofit organization separate from, but affiliated with, the Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids.</p> <p>Through strategic communications and policy advocacy campaigns, the Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids and the Tobacco-Free Kids Action Fund work to change public attitudes about tobacco and promote proven policies that are most effective at reducing tobacco use and save the most lives. The two organizations work closely together to achieve the greatest impact.</p>
B4. Does your organization have regional branch(es) to enhance activities in different regions or groups of countries?
Yes
B5. If yes, please provide details
CTFK has registered offices in China and Vietnam. We also have many in-country consultants and a grants program to facilitate working in numerous low and middle-income countries throughout the world, including Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Ukraine, Vietnam, Zambia, and several other countries in the AMRO, AFRO, EURO and SEARO regions.
B6. Does your organization regularly convene meetings or conferences for its membership?
Yes
B7. If yes, is tobacco control covered in these meetings?
Yes

**B8. If yes, please provide details**

In 2024, CTFK co-hosted a China Tobacco Control Seminar in Washington, DC. to build the capacity of tobacco control leaders from the National Health Commission, Beijing Health Commission, Beijing CDC, and Hangzhou CDC Health Education Centre, leaders from two new grantees, academics, and a journalist. CTFK continued its efforts to build the next generation of leaders for tobacco control through its Young Global Ambassadors Program, which was launched in 2022. As of 2024, CTFK organized five youth summits, including a global summit in Türkiye and regional summits in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Eurasia.

During 2023-2024, the International Legal Consortium at CTFK hosted, co-hosted, or participated in ten workshops or seminars, with topics ranging from emerging tobacco and nicotine product regulation, tobacco industry tactics, lobbying regulations, digital marketing regulations, and minimizing legal risks in media campaigns.

Between 2021- 2024, the International Legal Consortium at the Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids also held three hybrid Legal Fellowship Programs for practicing lawyers from around the world designed to enhance their expertise in tobacco control law and policy. The Legal Fellowship Programs were delivered in association with several partners: The O'Neill Institute for National and Global Health Law at Georgetown University (United States), Kenyatta University School of Law (Kenya), ERSUMA Higher School of Magistracy (Benin), African Tobacco Control Alliance (Togo/Benin) and Le Comité National Contre le Tabagisme (France). Thirty-one (31) Legal Fellows from the following 22 countries participated in the Fellowship Programs: Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Ukraine and Zambia.

## C. Participation in WHO FCTC meetings and contributions to other tobacco control related events

**C1. Please indicate the meetings organized by the Convention Secretariat at which your organization was represented (sessions of the Conference of the Parties, meetings of intersessional groups, NGO meetings, etc.)**

In 2023, CTFK participated as a presenter for the FCTC 2030 project at the virtual meeting for public officials in Eswatini. In 2024, CTFK attended several of the pre-COP10 regional meetings, COP10 and MOP4 as an NGO Observer where we hosted or participated in several side events and organized a youth event. CTFK also serves as an expert (co-Vice Chair) of the Article 19 Expert Group reestablished by COP10. CTFK was an NGO Observer member of the Article 13 Working Group, which developed specific guidelines adopted by COP10.

**C2. Please list any other meetings or conferences with a focus on tobacco control attended by your organization**

CTFK participated in many tobacco control meetings or conferences during 2023-2024, including:  
Seventy-sixth and seventy-seventh World Health Assembly  
2023 European Conference on Tobacco or Health  
2023 National Conference on Tobacco or Health  
2024 Expert consultation on addressing tobacco use among women and adolescents in the Eastern Mediterranean Region (virtual meeting)  
2024 European Network for Smoking and Tobacco Prevention conferences  
2023 and 2024 Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco (SRNT)  
2024 series of regional trainings for the Leadership Circle on Tobacco Control for WHO Representatives as part of CTFK's agreement with WHO to provide technical assistance.  
2024 Society on Nicotine & Tobacco Oceania Annual Meeting  
2024 World Cancer Congress

## D. Your organization's activities to support implementation of the WHO FCTC

**D1. Article 5 (General obligations)?**

Yes

**D2. If yes, please provide details**

During 2023-2024, CTFK provided technical support related to Article 5.3 in several countries, including Antigua and Barbuda, Jamaica, Peru, South Africa, Vietnam, and Zambia.

**D3. Article 6 (Price and tax measures to reduce demand for tobacco)?**

Yes

D4. If yes, please provide details
<p>In 2023, CTFK produced a case study demonstrating the success of the Philippine tobacco tax in reducing smoking and generating revenue for the national health care plan.</p> <p>In 2024, CTFK launched <a href="http://www.tobaccotax.org">www.tobaccotax.org</a>, a website dedicated to tax-related communications materials. The site includes messaging and social media guidelines on tobacco tax and gives advocates around the world easy access to these resources.</p> <p>In 2023-2024, CTFK has provided technical support and funding to grantees to advocate for tax and price policies in numerous countries, including Bangladesh, Brazil, Bosnia, Cambodia, India, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, and several South American countries.</p> <p>During 2023-2024, CTFK also updated its Excise Tax Gap: interactive map for countries' excise tax gap between cigarettes and HTPS.</p>
D5. Article 8 (Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke)?
Yes
D6. If yes, please provide details
During 2023-2024, CTFK advocated for and provided technical assistance to grantees or partners about smoke-free places in several countries, including China, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mexico, Philippines, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam.
D7. Article 9 (Regulation of the contents of tobacco product) and/or Article 10 (Regulation of tobacco product disclosures)?
Yes
D8. If yes, please provide details
During 2023-2024, CTFK provided technical assistance related to the regulation of ingredients in several countries, including Brazil, Jamaica, Mexico, Philippines, and South Africa.
D9. Article 11 (Packaging and labelling of tobacco products)?
Yes
D10. If yes, please provide details
<p>During 2023-2024, CTFK advocated for and provided technical assistance about strong health warning labels in several countries, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, India, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam.</p> <p>CTFK provided in-kind support to the Canadian Cancer Society's 2023 Global Status Report on Pictorial Health Warnings, translating the bilingual English and French report into Arabic, Chinese, Portuguese, Spanish, and Russian for accessibility to a wider audience.</p>
D11. Article 12 (Education, communication, training and public awareness)?
Yes
D12. If yes, please provide details
<p>During 2023-2024, CTFK launched the Emerging Product Resource Hub to provide legal, communications, and research tools to educate policymakers and the media about the dangers of new products and the need for strong regulations. CTFK funded youth advocacy organizations or organizations with youth advocacy programs in all our priority countries, as well as in several non-priority countries. These organizations are becoming embedded in the tobacco control movements in their countries, adding their voices to advocacy campaigns, calling out the tobacco industry, and reinvigorating the movement. CTFK also conducted numerous journalism trainings and digital advocacy trainings during 2023-2024.</p> <p>See Responses to B8 for additional detail on our Article 12 activities.</p>
D13. Article 13 (Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship)?
Yes
D14. If yes, please provide details
During 2023-2024, CTFK advocated for and provided technical assistance about tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship (TAPS) measures in numerous countries, including Indonesia, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, and Uzbekistan.
D15. Article 14 (Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation)
Yes
D16. If yes, please provide details
During 2023-2024, CTFK advocated for and provided technical assistance about the promotion of cessation in Vietnam.

D17. Article 15 (Illicit trade in tobacco products)?
Yes
D18. If yes, please provide details
During 2023-2024, CTFK has provided support related to illicit trade in tobacco product issues in most of our tax work (see responses on Article 6), including providing support to grantees or partners on illicit trade studies, educating finance ministries, and media advocacy, for example.
D19. Article 16 (Sales to and by minors)?
Yes
D20. If yes, please provide details
During 2023-2024, CTFK advocated for and provided technical assistance about a ban on single stick sales in Indonesia and provided advocates in Pakistan with technical assistance the successful campaign to defeat a British American Tobacco effort to weaken Pakistan's law to allow the company to export "kiddie packs" of cigarettes to Africa.
D21. Article 17 (Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities) and/or Article 18 (Protection of the environment and the health of persons)?
No
D23. Article 19 (Liability)?
Yes
D24. If yes, please provide details
CTFK is participating as an expert (co-Vice Chair) NGO observer to the Expert Group on Liability established FCTC/COP10(13) and actively promotes the use of the Article 19 toolkit on its Legal Forums and at all legal trainings and seminars. CTFK also provided support to Brazil related to Article 19.
D25. Article 20 (Research, surveillance and exchange of information)?
Yes
D26. If yes, please provide details
<p>The International Legal Consortium at CTFK maintains online databases of tobacco control laws and litigation globally: Tobacco Control Laws. The searchable legislation database allows users to compare tobacco control legal measures from 139 countries and jurisdictions against elements of the WHO FCTC and its implementation guidelines in up to seven policy areas: smoke-free places; tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship; tobacco product packaging and labeling; cigarette content and disclosure; sales restrictions; e-cigarettes; and heated tobacco products. Tobacco control laws and regulations from 214 countries and jurisdictions are freely available to users. Additionally, the litigation database allows advocates to access and search 1,161 judicial decisions from 67 countries and jurisdictions.</p> <p>During 2023-2024, the International Legal Consortium at CTFK provided legal technical assistance on legislation to 32 countries and on litigation to 12 countries, including defensive cases in Mexico and affirmative litigation in Brazil.</p> <p>CTFK regularly produces fact sheets and other materials concerning tobacco control policy which are posted online for public access.</p>
D27. Article 22 (Cooperation in the scientific, technical and legal fields and provision of related expertise)?
No

## E. Other relevant activities to support the work of the WHO FCTC

E1. Please provide any other relevant information
E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
filecount - E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
0



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## F. Declarations

F1. Please confirm that your organization does not receive, has not received and will not receive in the future, either directly or indirectly, any financial or other contributions or assistance from the tobacco industry or its affiliates. Please also confirm that neither your members nor your partners are affiliated directly or indirectly with the tobacco industry or its affiliates or those furthering the interests of the tobacco industry.
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Yes, I confirm
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F2. By electronic signature I confirm that the above information is accurate and completed to the best of our abilities.
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Yolonda C. Richardson
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F3. Please confirm that the activities of your organization are in conformity with the 17th and 18th preambular paragraphs and Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC.
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Yes, I confirm
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## Survey response 25

Date submitted
2025-03-06 17:52:35

### A. Contact details

A1. Name of organization
Global Alliance for Tobacco Control
A6. Website of organization
www.gatc-int.org

### B. General information

B1. Please indicate if your organization would like to retain its status as observer to the Conference of the Parties
Yes
B2. Does your organization's mission statement specifically refer to tobacco control?
Yes
B3. If yes, please specify:
We unite the global tobacco control community and serve as the voice of civil society to accelerate progress on implementation of the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), while integrating tobacco control in the global health and development agendas
B4. Does your organization have regional branch(es) to enhance activities in different regions or groups of countries?
Yes
B5. If yes, please provide details
GATC has regional coordinators in AMRO, EMRO, AFRO, EURO and WPRO (PIC). GATC Regional Coordinators support the implementation of the GATC strategic plan and the development of strategic objectives including but not exclusive to: acting as liaison between the GATC and regional NGOs involved in tobacco control in the various regions and regional governments, project management and liaison with the members, develop effective communications strategies for the Region, work with NGOs to devise and implement strategies to reach out to gather intelligence from, and educate governmental delegates before and after FCTC meeting/negotiations
B6. Does your organization regularly convene meetings or conferences for its membership?
Yes
B7. If yes, is tobacco control covered in these meetings?
Yes
B8. If yes, please provide details
Convene GATC members in person and via webinars to discuss both global and regional tobacco control topics. Some of the meetings GATC convened in 2024 included: GATC COP Observers Coordination group, GATC daily briefing sessions for COP10/MOP3, in person COP Capacity Building workshop in AFRO, COP CSO policy briefing session COP focused webinars to discuss policy and logistics, Budget Advocacy webinars, regional focused tobacco control webinars led by regional coordinators. GATC also has several expert group on FCTC articles (ex: article 2.1, article 5.3, NCD/SDG and financing, human rights and article 9/10 etc). GATC also has regional committee and policy committee.

### C. Participation in WHO FCTC meetings and contributions to other tobacco control related events

C1. Please indicate the meetings organized by the Convention Secretariat at which your organization was represented (sessions of the Conference of the Parties, meetings of intersessional groups, NGO meetings, etc.)
COP10, Informal NGO meeting with FCTC Convention Secretariat and regular GATC regional calls with FCTC Secretariat
C2. Please list any other meetings or conferences with a focus on tobacco control attended by your organization
World Health Assembly, Geneva World Cancer Congress, Geneva UN General Assembly, New York 2nd African Conference on Tobacco and Development NCDA Global Forum, Rwanda World Conference on Tobacco Control Planning Sessions (sit on Content / program committee) GATC Capacity Building Workshop, Lome

## D. Your organization's activities to support implementation of the WHO FCTC

D1. Article 5 (General obligations)?
Yes
D2. If yes, please provide details
Article 5.3 task force webinars and speaking engagements Industry interference monitoring with partners Policy briefs for COP
D3. Article 6 (Price and tax measures to reduce demand for tobacco)?
Yes
D4. If yes, please provide details
Advocacy work for taxation as a means to domestic resource mobilization Published report on NCD funding flows (with a chapter on tobacco control highlighting the need for DRM, and case study around taxation) Supporting NCDA work on fiscal measures (report and policy brief – member of their EG) Budget Advocacy webinars and speaking engagements
D5. Article 8 (Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke)?
No
D7. Article 9 (Regulation of the contents of tobacco product) and/or Article 10 (Regulation of tobacco product disclosures)?
Yes
D8. If yes, please provide details
Policy briefs for COP GATC Task Force on Article 9/10 (lead up to COP)
D9. Article 11 (Packaging and labelling of tobacco products)?
No
D11. Article 12 (Education, communication, training and public awareness)?
No
D13. Article 13 (Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship)?
Yes
D14. If yes, please provide details
GATC Task Force on Article 13 (lead up to COP) GATC Policy Briefing notes and speaking points COP WG on additional article 13 guidelines
D15. Article 14 (Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation)
No

D17. Article 15 (Illicit trade in tobacco products)?
Yes
D18. If yes, please provide details
MOP GATC Policy Briefing notes and speaking points GATC task force (lead up to COP) and MOP briefing day and webinars
D19. Article 16 (Sales to and by minors)?
No
D21. Article 17 (Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities) and/or Article 18 (Protection of the environment and the health of persons)?
No
D23. Article 19 (Liability)?
Yes
D24. If yes, please provide details
GATC Task Force on Article 19 (lead up to COP) GATC Article 19 expert group
D25. Article 20 (Research, surveillance and exchange of information)?
No
D27. Article 22 (Cooperation in the scientific, technical and legal fields and provision of related expertise)?
No

## E. Other relevant activities to support the work of the WHO FCTC

E1. Please provide any other relevant information
Article 2.1 GATC members on COP art 2.1 expert group GATC expert group on 2.1 GATC expert group and expert group on environment GATC expert group and task force on human rights
E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
filecount - E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
0

## F. Declarations

F1. Please confirm that your organization does not receive, has not received and will not receive in the future, either directly or indirectly, any financial or other contributions or assistance from the tobacco industry or its affiliates. Please also confirm that neither your members nor your partners are affiliated directly or indirectly with the tobacco industry or its affiliates or those furthering the interests of the tobacco industry.
Yes, I confirm
F2. By electronic signature I confirm that the above information is accurate and completed to the best of our abilities.
Leslie Rae Ferat, GATC Executive Director (March 6 2025)
F3. Please confirm that the activities of your organization are in conformity with the 17th and 18th preambular paragraphs and Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC.
Yes, I confirm

## Survey response 26

Date submitted
2025-03-13 14:25:48

### A. Contact details

A1. Name of organization
International Council of Nurses
A6. Website of organization
<a href="http://www.icn.ch">http://www.icn.ch</a>

### B. General information

B1. Please indicate if your organization would like to retain its status as observer to the Conference of the Parties
Yes
B2. Does your organization's mission statement specifically refer to tobacco control?
No
B4. Does your organization have regional branch(es) to enhance activities in different regions or groups of countries?
No
B6. Does your organization regularly convene meetings or conferences for its membership?
Yes
B7. If yes, is tobacco control covered in these meetings?
Yes
B8. If yes, please provide details
ICN organises a biennial congress, which is attended by more than 5,000 nurses around the world. It regularly has a main session on noncommunicable disease that includes strong tobacco control component. There are hundreds of concurrent session abstracts that include topics on tobacco control and NCD prevention and control.

### C. Participation in WHO FCTC meetings and contributions to other tobacco control related events

C1. Please indicate the meetings organized by the Convention Secretariat at which your organization was represented (sessions of the Conference of the Parties, meetings of intersessional groups, NGO meetings, etc.)
ICN attended the Ninth Session of the Conference of the Parties to WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (COP9) held from 8 to 13 November 2021. ICN attended the NGO Informal Meeting on 4 December 2024. ICN also plans to attend the Eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties (COP11) to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC).
C2. Please list any other meetings or conferences with a focus on tobacco control attended by your organization
ICN attended the launch of the Global Tobacco Control Progress Hub in November 2022. Also, ICN is part of the Coalition of Healthcare Professionals towards a Nicotine & Tobacco free Future.

## D. Your organization's activities to support implementation of the WHO FCTC

D1. Article 5 (General obligations)?
No
D3. Article 6 (Price and tax measures to reduce demand for tobacco)?
No
D5. Article 8 (Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke)?
Yes
D6. If yes, please provide details
ICN implements smoke-free policy at the ICN office and all events organised by ICN. ICN also encourages member national nurses associations to adopt a smoke free policy within their premises, meetings and other events.
D7. Article 9 (Regulation of the contents of tobacco product) and/or Article 10 (Regulation of tobacco product disclosures)?
No
D9. Article 11 (Packaging and labelling of tobacco products)?
No
D11. Article 12 (Education, communication, training and public awareness)?
Yes
D12. If yes, please provide details
<p>ICN develops, updates and disseminates related publications including ICN position statements:  <a href="https://www.icn.ch/sites/default/files/inline-files/A18_Tobacco_Use_Health.pdf">https://www.icn.ch/sites/default/files/inline-files/A18_Tobacco_Use_Health.pdf</a>  Please note that we are in the process of reviewing and updating this PS to reflect current evidence.</p> <p>ICN has partnered with the International Society of Nurses in Cancer Care to deliver an education workshop on cancer care for nurses in several low-middle income countries.</p>
D13. Article 13 (Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship)?
No
D15. Article 14 (Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation)
Yes
D16. If yes, please provide details
<p>The role of nurses in tobacco control is well evidenced and ICN works to support nurses to perform at their highest potential. As a participant of the WHO NCD/GCM, ICN works to build the capacity &amp; capability of the nursing profession to support global efforts to prevent, control &amp; manage NCDs in all settings &amp; at all service levels. ICN continues to contribute to the implementation of roadmap 2023–2030 for the Global action plan for the prevention and control of NCDs 2013–2030 and lobby governments to ensure effective implementation of the plan including the tobacco related nursing interventions to reduce NCD risk factors as recommended actions. ICN was actively involved in providing recommendations to support the WHO High-level Commission on NCDs..</p> <p>ICN is also on the Steering Committee for the Global Coalition for Circulatory Health. This coalition brings together international, regional and national stakeholders in circulatory health to drive the urgent action needed to combat heart disease and stroke. A key priority for this group is develop strategies and actions to reduce smoking prevalence and uptake.</p>
D17. Article 15 (Illicit trade in tobacco products)?
No
D19. Article 16 (Sales to and by minors)?
No
D21. Article 17 (Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities) and/or Article 18 (Protection of the environment and the health of persons)?
No

D23. Article 19 (Liability)?
No
D25. Article 20 (Research, surveillance and exchange of information)?
Yes
D26. If yes, please provide details
<p>ICN organised its biennial congress in July 2023, which was attended by over 5000 nurses from around the globe. There were multiple sessions focused on Tobacco Control, Health Promotion and Prevention Strategies.</p> <p>During the Congress, the Kim Mo-Im award* was given to Dr Leah Primitiva Paquiz from the Philippines Nursing Association for her work as a legislator creating laws to help the people of The Philippines stop smoking.</p> <p>* The Kim Mo Im Policy Innovation and Impact Award is granted every two years to a nurse who has demonstrated policy innovation and impact. It focuses on a key global issue of the time and ICN established strategy.</p>
D27. Article 22 (Cooperation in the scientific, technical and legal fields and provision of related expertise)?
No

## E. Other relevant activities to support the work of the WHO FCTC

E1. Please provide any other relevant information
E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
filecount - E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
0

## F. Declarations

F1. Please confirm that your organization does not receive, has not received and will not receive in the future, either directly or indirectly, any financial or other contributions or assistance from the tobacco industry or its affiliates. Please also confirm that neither your members nor your partners are affiliated directly or indirectly with the tobacco industry or its affiliates or those furthering the interests of the tobacco industry.
Yes, I confirm
F2. By electronic signature I confirm that the above information is accurate and completed to the best of our abilities.
Howard Catton, CEO, International Council of Nurses
13 March 2025
F3. Please confirm that the activities of your organization are in conformity with the 17th and 18th preambular paragraphs and Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC.
Yes, I confirm

## Survey response 27

Date submitted
2025-03-14 13:03:43

### A. Contact details

A1. Name of organization
World Federation of Public Health Associations
A6. Website of organization
www.wfpha.org

### B. General information

B1. Please indicate if your organization would like to retain its status as observer to the Conference of the Parties
Yes
B2. Does your organization's mission statement specifically refer to tobacco control?
Yes
B3. If yes, please specify:
One of the missions of the WFPHA is to advocate for global policies that will enhance the health of populations and the planet by promoting sustainable health equity and peace. Our tobacco control working group has created numerous statements, including a casebook, and is currently in the process of implementing them. Our strategic plan, which is consistent with our missions, includes the following tasks: "Collaborating with the Tobacco Control Working Group and the Women Adolescents & Children Group on a Survey on 'Health Professionals' and Students' Attitudes towards Tobacco Control Policies and Industry Interference" (Y WG); "Starting a new initiative that involves researching young people's attitudes toward tobacco endgame strategies globally, as well as the accuracy of online data regarding tobacco safety." (Young WFPHA, WAC WG); For publication, the Big Tobacco Casebook was submitted to an academic journal.
B4. Does your organization have regional branch(es) to enhance activities in different regions or groups of countries?
Yes
B5. If yes, please provide details
Our federation has members from all around the world, including regional federations in the Americas region, Africa, Asian-Pacific region and Europe
B6. Does your organization regularly convene meetings or conferences for its membership?
Yes
B7. If yes, is tobacco control covered in these meetings?
Yes
B8. If yes, please provide details
Our federation has a working group on tobacco control that holds regular meetings. Additionally, our board holds regular meetings with the tobacco control working group to discuss various projects and policies. The tobacco control working group provides regular updates on their activities to the board and members of the federation.

### C. Participation in WHO FCTC meetings and contributions to other tobacco control related events



C1. Please indicate the meetings organized by the Convention Secretariat at which your organization was represented (sessions of the Conference of the Parties, meetings of intersessional groups, NGO meetings, etc.)

C2. Please list any other meetings or conferences with a focus on tobacco control attended by your organization

World Congress on Public Health. WFPHA Tobacco control WG organized several sessions focused on tobacco control.  
Global Public Health Week. Organization of several webinars and interviews on Tobacco control

## D. Your organization's activities to support implementation of the WHO FCTC

D1. Article 5 (General obligations)?

Yes

D2. If yes, please provide details

Production and publication of casebook 'Big Tobacco's Dirty Tricks' highlighting tobacco industry tactics and emphasising importance of FCTC 5.3 in countering these measures.  
<https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10731746/>  
<https://www.wfpha.org/big-tobaccos-dirty-tricks-a-casebook/>

D3. Article 6 (Price and tax measures to reduce demand for tobacco)?

Yes

D4. If yes, please provide details

Webinar in Global Public Health Week 2022 highlighting challenges and opportunities in tobacco control, from perspective of Bangladesh, Israel and Australia. Included information about taxation policies.

D5. Article 8 (Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke)?

No

D7. Article 9 (Regulation of the contents of tobacco product) and/or Article 10 (Regulation of tobacco product disclosures)?

No

D9. Article 11 (Packaging and labelling of tobacco products)?

Yes

D10. If yes, please provide details

Currently working on an initiative for Global Public Health Week 2025, in which packaging and labelling of all nicotine products is compared globally

D11. Article 12 (Education, communication, training and public awareness)?

Yes

D12. If yes, please provide details

Multiple webinars, interviews and presentations at conferences to educate and increase awareness about tobacco control and FCTC  
- World Congress on Public Health 2023  
- Global Public Health Week 2022, 2023, 2024  
- European Public Health Conference 2024

D13. Article 13 (Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship)?

Yes

D14. If yes, please provide details

Production and publication of casebook 'Big Tobacco's Dirty Tricks' highlighting tobacco industry tactics, including TAPS  
<https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10731746/>  
<https://www.wfpha.org/big-tobaccos-dirty-tricks-a-casebook/>

D15. Article 14 (Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation)

No

D17. Article 15 (Illicit trade in tobacco products)?

No

D19. Article 16 (Sales to and by minors)?
No
D21. Article 17 (Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities) and/or Article 18 (Protection of the environment and the health of persons)?
Yes
D22. If yes, please provide details
Scoping review of evidence for environmental impact of e-cigarettes, published 2023 <a href="https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10542855/">https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10542855/</a>
D23. Article 19 (Liability)?
No
D25. Article 20 (Research, surveillance and exchange of information)?
Yes
D26. If yes, please provide details
Research articles as mentioned above  Also in 2025, submitted original research from international cross-sectional survey of young people's opinions and attitudes towards tobacco endgame measures and e-cigarette regulations. Will be presenting this data at the World Conference on Tobacco Control in Dublin in June 2025
D27. Article 22 (Cooperation in the scientific, technical and legal fields and provision of related expertise)?
Yes
D28. If yes, please provide details
Tobacco Control Working Group Chair Dr. John Gannon is on the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland Clinical Advisory Group on Smoking & E-Cigarettes. This group advises the Department of Health in the Irish Government around measures relating to tobacco. Recently the group was successful in influencing the Irish Government to adopt a Tobacco 21 policy, restricting sales of tobacco products to people aged 21 and over.

## E. Other relevant activities to support the work of the WHO FCTC

E1. Please provide any other relevant information
The Tobacco Control Working Group within the WFPHA has a group of voluntary members from diverse backgrounds who are experts in tobacco control, in the form of public health specialists, researchers, professors and educators, advocates and policymakers. This group brings those skills together to engage in research, education and activities to support FCTC implementation.
E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
filecount - E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
0

## F. Declarations

F1. Please confirm that your organization does not receive, has not received and will not receive in the future, either directly or indirectly, any financial or other contributions or assistance from the tobacco industry or its affiliates. Please also confirm that neither your members nor your partners are affiliated directly or indirectly with the tobacco industry or its affiliates or those furthering the interests of the tobacco industry.
Yes, I confirm
F2. By electronic signature I confirm that the above information is accurate and completed to the best of our abilities.
I confirm that the above information is accurate and completed to the best of our abilities. Signed Bettina Borisch, CEO of WFPHA

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F3. Please confirm that the activities of your organization are in conformity with the 17th and 18th preambular paragraphs and Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC.

Yes, I confirm

## Survey response 28

Date submitted
2025-03-12 15:20:19

### A. Contact details

A1. Name of organization
The International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease
A6. Website of organization
www.theunion.org

### B. General information

B1. Please indicate if your organization would like to retain its status as observer to the Conference of the Parties
Yes
B2. Does your organization's mission statement specifically refer to tobacco control?
Yes
B3. If yes, please specify:
Strategic Objectives  The Union is pursuing each of these strategic objectives in accordance with the mission and values:  Knowledge generation: innovation, operational, clinical and public health research Knowledge dissemination and exchange, capacity building, and communication globally and in countries Action: intervention and support for populations vulnerable to tuberculosis, lung disease and tobacco Leadership and advocacy: to promote the development and implementation of policies that advance our mission Engagement: with the global health community at large, including governments, donors, multi-lateral agencies and members, as well as strengthening the voice of affected communities and individuals, and the healthcare workforce Building a sustainable, resilient Union: one that is fit for purpose in pursuing its mission
B4. Does your organization have regional branch(es) to enhance activities in different regions or groups of countries?
Yes
B5. If yes, please provide details
Union India Union Myanmar Union UK Union France Union membership is global
B6. Does your organization regularly convene meetings or conferences for its membership?
Yes
B7. If yes, is tobacco control covered in these meetings?
Yes
B8. If yes, please provide details
We host the World Conference on Lung Health annually which includes tobacco sessions, workshopees and plenaries We are hosting the World Conference on Tobacco Control

## C. Participation in WHO FCTC meetings and contributions to other tobacco control related events

C1. Please indicate the meetings organized by the Convention Secretariat at which your organization was represented (sessions of the Conference of the Parties, meetings of intersessional groups, NGO meetings, etc.)
WCLH November 2024 and annually WCTC June 2025
C2. Please list any other meetings or conferences with a focus on tobacco control attended by your organization
ECTC Athens 2024

## D. Your organization's activities to support implementation of the WHO FCTC

D1. Article 5 (General obligations)?
Yes
D2. If yes, please provide details
D3. Article 6 (Price and tax measures to reduce demand for tobacco)?
No
D5. Article 8 (Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke)?
No
D7. Article 9 (Regulation of the contents of tobacco product) and/or Article 10 (Regulation of tobacco product disclosures)?
No
D9. Article 11 (Packaging and labelling of tobacco products)?
No
D11. Article 12 (Education, communication, training and public awareness)?
Yes
D12. If yes, please provide details
Education programming on tobacco and Tb cessation
D13. Article 13 (Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship)?
No
D15. Article 14 (Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation)
No
D17. Article 15 (Illicit trade in tobacco products)?
No
D19. Article 16 (Sales to and by minors)?
No
D21. Article 17 (Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities) and/or Article 18 (Protection of the environment and the health of persons)?
No
D23. Article 19 (Liability)?
No
D25. Article 20 (Research, surveillance and exchange of information)?
No

D27. Article 22 (Cooperation in the scientific, technical and legal fields and provision of related expertise)?
Yes
D28. If yes, please provide details
Tobacco control, TB and Tobacco, educational training programmes, social media posts, manuscripts and journals (IJTLD)

## E. Other relevant activities to support the work of the WHO FCTC

E1. Please provide any other relevant information
E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
filecount - E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
0

## F. Declarations

F1. Please confirm that your organization does not receive, has not received and will not receive in the future, either directly or indirectly, any financial or other contributions or assistance from the tobacco industry or its affiliates. Please also confirm that neither your members nor your partners are affiliated directly or indirectly with the tobacco industry or its affiliates or those furthering the interests of the tobacco industry.
Yes, I confirm
F2. By electronic signature I confirm that the above information is accurate and completed to the best of our abilities.
Cassandra Kelly-Cirino
F3. Please confirm that the activities of your organization are in conformity with the 17th and 18th preambular paragraphs and Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC.
Yes, I confirm

## Survey response 29

Date submitted
2025-03-14 13:47:28

### A. Contact details

A1. Name of organization
International Network of Women Against Tobacco
A6. Website of organization
<a href="http://inwat.org">http://inwat.org</a>

### B. General information

B1. Please indicate if your organization would like to retain its status as observer to the Conference of the Parties
Yes
B2. Does your organization's mission statement specifically refer to tobacco control?
Yes
B3. If yes, please specify:
The International Network of Women Against Tobacco (INWAT) was founded in 1990 by women tobacco control leaders. INWAT's mission, since its inception, has been to address the complex issues of tobacco and nicotine use among women and young girls.
B4. Does your organization have regional branch(es) to enhance activities in different regions or groups of countries?
Yes
B5. If yes, please provide details
Europe South America Africa United States of America Latin America
B6. Does your organization regularly convene meetings or conferences for its membership?
Yes
B7. If yes, is tobacco control covered in these meetings?
Yes
B8. If yes, please provide details
We conduct 3-4 webinars per year on girls and women at the intersection of tobacco control, nicotine dependence and electronic nicotine delivery devices

### C. Participation in WHO FCTC meetings and contributions to other tobacco control related events

C1. Please indicate the meetings organized by the Convention Secretariat at which your organization was represented (sessions of the Conference of the Parties, meetings of intersessional groups, NGO meetings, etc.)
INWAT was a participant during the WHO FCTC negotiations and since the entry into force of the treaty, INWAT has participated in all meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 1-10). INWAT also works closely with the Global Tobacco Control Alliance (GATC) and participates regularly in its meetings and webinars.

C2. Please list any other meetings or conferences with a focus on tobacco control attended by your organization

## D. Your organization's activities to support implementation of the WHO FCTC

D1. Article 5 (General obligations)?

Yes

D2. If yes, please provide details

We have conducted webinars on Articles 5.2 and 5.3

D3. Article 6 (Price and tax measures to reduce demand for tobacco)?

No

D5. Article 8 (Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke)?

Yes

D6. If yes, please provide details

Webinar on exposure to tobacco smoke and how it poses problems in homes.

D7. Article 9 (Regulation of the contents of tobacco product) and/or Article 10 (Regulation of tobacco product disclosures)?

No

D9. Article 11 (Packaging and labelling of tobacco products)?

No

D11. Article 12 (Education, communication, training and public awareness)?

Yes

D12. If yes, please provide details

Ongoing newsletters (twice annually) on various aspects of tobacco and nicotine products as they pertain to girls and women.

D13. Article 13 (Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship)?

Yes

D14. If yes, please provide details

Webinar on updated ways in which the tobacco industry targets women and girls.

D15. Article 14 (Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation)

No

D17. Article 15 (Illicit trade in tobacco products)?

No

D19. Article 16 (Sales to and by minors)?

No

D21. Article 17 (Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities) and/or Article 18 (Protection of the environment and the health of persons)?

No

D23. Article 19 (Liability)?

No

D25. Article 20 (Research, surveillance and exchange of information)?

No

D27. Article 22 (Cooperation in the scientific, technical and legal fields and provision of related expertise)?

Yes



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D28. If yes, please provide details
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INWAT works in close collaboration with the Centre of Excellence for Women's Health at the University of British Columbia (Canada)
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## E. Other relevant activities to support the work of the WHO FCTC

E1. Please provide any other relevant information
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E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
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filecount - E2. Please attach any other relevant file(s)
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## F. Declarations

F1. Please confirm that your organization does not receive, has not received and will not receive in the future, either directly or indirectly, any financial or other contributions or assistance from the tobacco industry or its affiliates. Please also confirm that neither your members nor your partners are affiliated directly or indirectly with the tobacco industry or its affiliates or those furthering the interests of the tobacco industry.
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Yes, I confirm
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F2. By electronic signature I confirm that the above information is accurate and completed to the best of our abilities.
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Patricia Lambert 14th March 2025
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F3. Please confirm that the activities of your organization are in conformity with the 17th and 18th preambular paragraphs and Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC.
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Yes, I confirm
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