

Lutte contre le tabagisme à l'international : progrès et enjeux

La huitième session de la Conférence des Parties (**COP8**) du seul traité international de santé publique, la Convention Cadre pour la Lutte Antitabac (CCLAT), se tiendra à Genève du 1er au 6 octobre. Elle réunira plus de 180 pays et l'Union Européenne. Tous les deux ans, ces sessions permettent de faire le point sur les mesures efficaces en vigueur pour lutter contre l'épidémie tabagique dans le monde et de renforcer la stratégie et la coopération entre les pays. Les enjeux sont majeurs avec 7 millions de décès prématurés évitables, un coût financier majeur pour les pays et un obstacle au développement durable qui apparaît de plus en plus manifeste.

Paris, le 1er octobre – La Convention-cadre pour la lutte antitabac (CCLAT) est le **premier traité négocié sous les auspices de l'Organisation mondiale de la santé** et est devenu depuis l'un des **traités les plus largement adoptés de l'histoire des Nations Unies**. Elle a été élaborée en réponse à la mondialisation de l'épidémie de tabagisme et constitue un **traité fondé sur des données probantes** qui réaffirme le droit de tous les individus au plus haut niveau de santé. La Convention représente un **jalon pour la promotion de la santé publique** et fournit de nouvelles dimensions juridiques à la coopération internationale en matière de santé. Ce traité intègre les problématiques de santé mais également les coûts financiers, sociaux, environnementaux liés à la consommation de tabac, à la charge des pays et qui constituent autant d'obstacle à la croissance et au développement.

La 8^{ème} session de la Conférence des Parties du traité de l'OMS, la Convention Cadre pour la Lutte Antitabac, aura notamment **pour objectif de renforcer la mise en œuvre effective des mesures du traité** afin d'accélérer le processus de réduction de la consommation de tabac. Certes des progrès significatifs ont été réalisés mais pour parvenir aux **objectifs de 30% de diminution de cette consommation d'ici 2025**, il importe de se focaliser avant tout sur l'arsenal de mesures existantes démontrées comme les plus efficaces. Les politiques de taxation forte du tabac, le respect d'interdiction de toute promotion directe ou indirecte des produits du tabac, le respect des mesures d'interdiction de fumer, de vente aux mineurs, etc. et la protection des politiques publiques à l'égard de l'industrie du tabac sont des mesures reconnues comme efficaces. **Le lobby de cette industrie constitue l'obstacle majeur aux progrès dans l'ensemble des pays.**

Par ailleurs, de manière structurelle, **la lutte contre le tabagisme souffre à l'échelle internationale** comme au sein des pays, d'un **financement radicalement insuffisant**. Cependant, la Conférence des Parties devrait valider une stratégie de mise en œuvre des mesures essentielles avec un principe de coopération internationale et la mise à disposition des moyens associés aux priorités définies. Cette stratégie constitue un excellent outil pour mesurer les progrès réalisés et atteindre les objectifs fixés. **La France s'est inscrite dans cette stratégie à l'échelon national et il convient absolument de maintenir les efforts engagés** au cours de ces dernières années pour y parvenir, déclare le Pr Martinet, président du Comité National Contre le Tabagisme.

Le CNCT, membre [de l'Alliance pour la convention cadre](#) (FCA), qui rassemble plus de **500 organisations** de la société civile, participe à cette session de négociations dans le but de rappeler aux délégations présentes les enjeux sanitaires, sociaux, économiques et environnementaux auxquels elles sont confrontées.

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Agenda item 6.2 -- COP8 Policy Briefing: Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship

Key Recommendations

- FCA does not endorse the expert group's recommendations in FCTC/COP/8/7 that calls for the establishment of a working group to develop an addendum to implementation guidelines for Article 13. FCA also does not see value in creating a working group to discuss the development of a new protocol on cross-border tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship (TAPS) – an issue that has previously been considered by the COP and rejected.
- FCA recommends that Parties review reports prepared on Article 13 for previous COP sessions, particularly A/FCTC/COP/2/10 and FCTC/COP/3/9.
- FCA encourages Parties to consider implementing the knowledge hub for cross-border tobacco TAPS that would operate as a formal notification system, as was proposed prior to COP3 in FCTC/COP/3/9.
- FCA suggests that Parties request the Secretariat to commission a monitoring guide from marketing and analytics experts, which would detail methods and social media analytics tools currently available to investigate covert TAPS on contemporary cross-border media platforms, specifically social media platforms.

Agenda item 6.3 -- COP8 Policy Briefing: Heated Tobacco Products

Key Recommendations

- Heated tobacco products (HTP) meet the definition of tobacco products under the FCTC. No decision by the COP is required to ensure the relevant articles apply and Parties are urged to ensure that HTPs, including heating devices, are properly covered in their legal regimes.
- In view of the relatively recent development of several HTP products and the rapid growth in marketing and sales in some countries, Parties may wish to mandate the Secretariat to request a report from WHO on relevant scientific, regulatory and marketing information.

Agenda item 6.4 -- COP8 Policy Briefing: Alternative livelihoods and protection of the environment

Key Recommendations

- COP should call upon the FCTC Secretariat in partnership with the UNDP to expand efforts to explore solutions to alternative livelihoods for smallholder tobacco farmers through the lens of economic development.
- The FCTC Secretariat should continue its efforts to engage relevant agencies such as FAO, UNICEF, etc. and keep calling on the ILO to resolve its unacceptable relationship with the tobacco industry.
- COP should call upon the FCTC Secretariat to commission a report on post-consumer waste in order to provide a basis for further action and guidance to tackle this issue.

Agenda item 6.4 -- COP8 Policy Briefing: Gender

Key Recommendations

- FCA recommends that, when developing their costed, multisectoral national tobacco control strategies (as called for in the proposed Global Strategy to Accelerate Tobacco Control), Parties

should ensure that their plans include gender-sensitive policies such as those outlined in the report to COP8 on this topic.

- COP8 should also mandate the Convention Secretariat to review gender-analysis in COP reporting so as to align with other gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation methodologies and human rights mechanisms.

[Agenda item 6.5 -- COP8 Policy Briefing: Progress report on regulatory and market developments on ENDS and ENNDS](#)

Key Recommendations

- Recognising that there are disagreements about the current evidence on the potential risks and harms of ENDS/ENNDS and Parties have divergent views on their potential role in tobacco control, we urge the COP not to engage in lengthy debate on this topic.
- FCA supports the possibility of the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) preparing a monograph that examines the evidence related to the health and policy implications of ENDS.

[Agenda item 7.1 -- COP8 Policy Briefing: A Global Strategy to Accelerate FCTC Implementation](#)

Key Recommendations

- At COP8, Parties should endorse the Global Strategy to Accelerate Tobacco Control as proposed in Annex 1 of document FCTC/COP/8/11.
- The Strategy is a plan for the COP as a whole, which can help to enable better FCTC implementation and progress towards SDG target 3a in a number of ways, including by: •
 - Keeping discussions at COP and work between COP sessions focused on priority issues agreed by Parties
 - Enhancing and streamlining international cooperation on tobacco control
 - Raising the international visibility of the FCTC
 - Helping to raise money at the domestic and global level
- FCA supports the recommendation of the Expert Group on Reporting Arrangements to establish a peer-led mechanism to improve implementation of the Convention and facilitate provision of focused support to Parties. If the Strategy is adopted, the Convention Secretariat should commence work to begin a pilot project demonstration of the IRM, as recommended by the Working Group.
- COP8 should also consider how to translate the Strategy into action, including what kind of follow-up support will be provided to Parties to implement the Strategy.
- In particular, it will be necessary to adapt the Workplan and Budget for the 2020-2021 biennium so that it reflects the priorities outlined in the Global Strategy, should the Strategy be adopted. FCA's specific recommendations on the Workplan and Budget are outlined in a separate policy briefing.

Please also read FCA's article "[Making tobacco control an international priority](#)" on the Global Strategy.

[Agenda item 7.2b -- COP8 Policy Briefing: Achieving greater integration of FCTC and human rights norms](#)

Key Recommendations

FCA encourages the Convention Secretariat to

- work with the United Nations Human Rights Council to embed support of the implementation of the WHO FCTC throughout Parties' national efforts to achieve human rights objectives, including by integrating WHO FCTC implementation in the development of human rights national action plans;
- in collaboration with human rights experts, develop tools to assist Parties in accessing human rights mechanisms to accelerate FCTC implementation;
- invite representatives of human rights bodies to participate as observers at future FCTC Conferences of the Parties;
- invite the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to prepare a report, in collaboration with the Convention Secretariat, on the nexus between FCTC and human rights obligations;
- contribute to the work of relevant human rights mechanisms that can accelerate FCTC implementation, including the Human Rights Council and the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Transnational Corporations and Business Enterprises with Respect to Human Rights;
- encourage human rights bodies to raise states parties' progress in FCTC implementation or ratification in periodic reporting processes; and
- seek clarification from the UN General Assembly to obtain observer status with the OHCHR.

FCA urges States Parties to

- include FCTC implementation in efforts to protect and advance human rights, including in periodic reporting to human rights bodies, and to include FCTC in the mandate of national human rights governmental bodies and national action plans.

[Agenda item 8.2 --COP8 Policy Briefing: Maximizing transparency of delegations from Parties to the COP](#)

Key Recommendations

- FCA fully supports FCTC Article 5.3 and its guidelines and believes that Party delegations should not include individuals having affiliations with the tobacco industry or any entity advancing its interests. This practice weakens the COP's ability to effectively make decisions to advance the implementation of the FCTC.
- At COP8 Parties should endorse the Secretariat's proposed measures to enhance the transparency of COP sessions, including the declaration of interest forms included in Annex 1 of FCTC/COP/8/15.
- Starting at COP9, FCA encourages all Parties to complete, on a voluntary basis, declarations that their delegations do not include individuals who are affiliated with the tobacco industry.
- The Convention Secretariat should provide a list of Parties who have submitted these declarations in its decision on Credentials.
- FCA also supports the inclusion of standard sentences in letters of invitation to the FCTC COP and subsidiary body meetings reminding Parties of their obligation under FCTC Article 5.3.

[Agenda item 8.5 -- COP8 Policy Briefing: Financing a scale-up of FCTC implementation](#)

Key Recommendations

- FCA recognizes the urgent need to raise funds for FCTC implementation and welcomes the initiative of the Convention Secretariat and its proposal to establish a WHO FCTC Investment Fund.
- FCA also supports the idea to establish a working group as proposed in Annex 1 of document FCTC/COP/8/18. However, FCA recommends that the work of this group should focus on how to

address the financing gap for FCTC implementation at the national level, in addition to fundraising to cover costs relating to the Convention Secretariat's workplan.

- In particular, the working group should develop an investment case and fundraising strategy tied to the Global Strategy to Accelerate Tobacco Control.
 - An investment case should outline a clear rationale for investment in FCTC implementation and expected returns on investment, built around the objectives and indicators in the Global Strategy to Accelerate Tobacco Control and in line with national commitments to achieve global SDG and NCD targets.
 - An FCTC fundraising strategy might identify a range of financing sources and mechanisms, perhaps including an investment fund as one among other options.
- Since the success of the Global Strategy depends to a large extent on the finance available, FCA recommends that the working group reports to the Bureau in October 2019, so that the Convention Secretariat can make tangible progress before COP9 in 2020.

Agenda item 8.6 -- COP8 Policy Briefing: Review of Accreditation of IGOs to the FCTC COP

Key Recommendations

- At COP8, Parties should request that the Convention Secretariat continue to follow-up with IGO observers to the COP to gather information about how they are supporting FCTC and ITP implementation, whether they are engaging with the tobacco industry, and the degree to which this engagement with the tobacco industry may undermine progress implementing the FCTC and ITP.
- IGO observers to the COP should be requested to provide this information in advance of COP9 in 2020 at the very latest.
- Following this deadline, the COP Bureau should carefully evaluate IGOs responses and make recommendations to COP9 on whether to maintain, suspend, or discontinue each IGO's observer status, vis-à-vis their potential contribution to the implementation of the FCTC and the ITP.
- The Convention Secretariat should also continue work to promote uptake of the model policy on preventing tobacco industry interference among UN agencies, as endorsed by the United Nations Economic and Social Council.