



INB-5 Friday

Inside this issue:

Jeunes et prévention	3
El ejemplo de Hungría	4
ILO on second-hand smoke	5
Sad anniversary	6

UK GETS TOTAL AD BAN

Tobacco advertising will soon be a thing of the past in Britain, the House of Commons decided this week.

A long-awaited advertising bill, which will ban tobacco sponsorships of British events next year and tobacco sponsorships of international events (read: Formula 1 racing) by 2006, was adopted Monday. It should receive Royal Assent before the end of the year.

The government is expecting the elimination of tobacco advertising will save 3,000 British lives per year.

Germany is now the only large country in the European Union that does *not* have a tobacco advertising ban.

Der deutsche Sonderweg?

DEATH CLOCK

Since the opening of the first working group for the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control on 25 October 1999,

12,073,536
people have died from tobacco-related diseases.

(At 9 am 25 October 2002)

ALLIANCE BULLETIN

Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

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Now, hang tight

Exhausting as it has been, INB-5 was probably the most productive FCTC negotiating session to date.

If the new text that emerges from this round reflects the general mood of the Parties, it will include major steps forward on several important issues. Once countries from around the world get together, most of them can agree on the need for firm action to slow the tobacco epidemic.

But what the minority of obstructionist states cannot stop in an open forum, they may well try to scuttle in the coming weeks, through discreet arm-twisting of individual countries.

Expect the United States (and its Japanese and German side-kicks) to start putting heavy pressure on various countries to water down the progressive consensus on certain issues. (Or has that already started?)

Powerful though the United States is, countries should keep two things in mind:

1) Popular sentiment in the United States is very strongly *against* the tobacco industry. There's a limit to how much lobbying US diplomats can do on behalf of Philip Morris et al. — *if the US public finds out about it*. NGOs are your best friend in this respect.

2) Unity around a progressive consensus is the best antidote to intimidation efforts by any tobacco-pushing rogue states. No country can

possibly take reprisals against 100 or 150 other countries, all at once.

Expect harsh industry reaction

With the May 2003 deadline for signature of the FCTC looking increasingly attainable, delegations should also expect much more frantic efforts by tobacco companies to de-rail progressive consensus on important issues.

One likely tactic will be to circulate nice-sounding but complicated legal language that opens major loopholes for the industry to exploit. Indeed, as we get closer to final text, Parties should carefully examine proposals for inadvertently created loopholes.

No doubt the industry will also try to convince politicians that their negotiators at INB have been captured by health 'extremists'. We all need to keep reminding our leaders that the tobacco epidemic will soon be killing 5 million of the Earth's citizens each and every year — and that figure will double within a couple decades unless something forceful is achieved in the coming months.

If the countries that wish to negotiate a strong FCTC put their minds to it and learn to ignore the diversionary tactics of the industry and the obstructionist states, we *can* wrestle the horrific problem of tobacco to the ground.

Vieilles stratégies pour les nouveaux marchés dans les pays en voie de développement

Cette semaine, un porte-parole de JTI en République tchèque déclarait publiquement qu'il existe une controverse quant aux effets du tabac sur la santé. Deux mois auparavant, la même tactique était utilisée au Niger par un représentant de BAT dans un document destiné à contrer un décret en vigueur interdisant la publicité. Bien que les effets nocifs du tabac sur la santé soient largement établis par la communauté

scientifique, même parmi les cigarettiers dans les pays développés, les industriels du tabac continuent d'entretenir pour les pays en voie de développement l'idée d'une controverse destinée à semer le doute.

Une Convention-cadre forte pourrait éviter que l'industrie du tabac utilise les vieilles tactiques pour tromper les citoyens et les pouvoirs publics des pays en voie de développement.

Today's Weather: Overcast with rain.
High 11 °C Low 11 °C

Market Globally, Swindle Locally

Although the tobacco industry is dominated by a few multinationals, those companies do not always behave in the same way in every country. Their strategy (marketing, public relations strategies, kind of activities and way of "lobbying") differs tremendously, depending on the extent of sophistication and the loopholes in legislation that they encounter.

What they do in developing countries with a less experienced population, politicians and journalists, would be impossible in countries like the USA or the United Kingdom.

For example, at the Philip Morris (PM) shareholders meeting in April 2002, Geoffrey Bible, the retiring

CEO, expressed his hope that in Europe the democratic governments are able to decide for themselves.

But at the same time, PM was lobbying hard, as it did with its 2001 move to supply Czech parliamentarians with a "study" saying that early deaths of tobacco users benefit the state economy. The study's two main points were an official admission that they sell a deadly product killing the population (true) and that this may benefit the state economy (untrue, as made clear in the World Bank publication *Curbing the Epidemic*).

This was effective in the unsophisticated Czech Parliament, where some MPs still believe that

smoking benefits the Czech population, if only economically. The study did not prove interesting enough for Czech journalists — until it became leading news in the media around the world. Only then did the Czech media understand the lie and react to the PM suggestion that early deaths of smokers are a good thing.

It's a pity that the Czech public did not react until prompted by the international media. It is a greater pity that people could ever accept an argument that one should be thankful to the manufacturers of a deadly product for killing people off young.

— Eva Kralikova
Czech Medical Association

Tobacco at the World Summit on Sustainable Development

At the World Summit on Sustainable Development from August 26 to September 4, more than 100 heads of state met to identify effective strategies that would change the course of human development. Health, poverty, the environment and globalisation were high on the list of priorities.

However, while environmentalists at the Johannesburg Summit pursued the right to health, clean air and corporate accountability, Big Tobacco nearly escaped.

Generally, delegates left Philip Morris, British American Tobacco and Japan Tobacco off the list of villains, even though these multinational giants spend hundreds of millions of dollars annually promoting and trading a deadly product.

One of the few exceptions was the Summit's women's caucus, which worked hard to get tobacco onto Agenda 21 (the blueprint for action in the 21st Century) and into the United Nations Environment and Development NGO document. However, the final Plan of Action did not recognise tobacco as a priority.

The silence around the tobacco issue was broken during the Civil Society Forum panel on *Women's human rights, tobacco and sustainable development*, co-sponsored by the Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, World Health Organization, the Ministry of Health (South Africa), REDEH (Brazil), and Women's Environment and Development Organization.

Patricia Lambert, legal counsel for South Africa's Ministry of Health, drew the delegates' attention to the

FCTC's importance to achieving the Summit goals. She also stated that it was essential for gender to be fully integrated into the FCTC because the effects of tobacco on women's health are gender-specific.

Litha Musyimi-Ogana, Director of The African Centre for Empowerment, Gender & Advocacy in Kenya,



expressed outrage that British American Tobacco currently sponsors youth education programmes in an attempt to gain legitimacy in her country. She also highlighted the plight of women tobacco workers.

Dolors Marin Tuya, from the Cap Unitat de Tabaquisme, added that in Spain, women's smoking was historically an expression of liberation from a repressive political culture that restricted women to traditional roles. In her view, the FCTC should help set new norms of behaviour at the macro-level while influencing decision-making at the household level.

Yussuf Saloojee, Executive Director of the National Council Against Smoking in South Africa, and Nicola Christofides, from the Women's Health Project SAIMR, both pointed

out that much more research is needed on how globalisation is accelerating the negative impact of tobacco on the economies of developing countries.

Panellists noted, however, that the international women's movement is beginning to take action. Thais Corral, director of REDEH/WEDO (Brazil), objected to the image of women as passive bystanders and highlighted her organisation's efforts in using a national network of radios to bring the issues to communities.

The near absence of tobacco at the Summit (with the exception of WHO events) leads to two conclusions.

First, much more effort must be made to reach out to UN processes beyond the health sector. That will help strengthen support among ministries dealing with trade, finance, agriculture, and the environment.

Second, broadening the anti-tobacco movement to involve other major groups — such as women's groups — will be an essential strategy to ensure success. However, in many countries, the anti-tobacco movement has weak links to social movements concerned with sustainable development, anti-globalisation and human rights.

The Framework Convention on Tobacco Control can be a turning point in the global response to tobacco. The key is to make sure it doesn't become a paper tiger.

— Soon-Young Yoon
FCA Women's Caucus

Gare au piège des « stratégies jeunes » !

Personne ne souhaite que les enfants fument. Spontanément, dans l'espoir de réduire le tabagisme des jeunes, les acteurs de santé publique dans de nombreux pays ont souvent privilégié des mesures qui ciblent les jeunes en priorité.

Des ressources considérables ont été déployées, par exemple, dans la mise en place de programmes scolaires et extrascolaires et dans l'application de restrictions de l'accès des jeunes aux produits du tabac.

Face à des résultats peu convaincants, l'expérience et les connaissances internationales aujourd'hui nous dirigent plutôt vers des stratégies complètes qui visent à réduire en priorité l'acceptabilité et l'image du tabac dans nos sociétés.

Pourquoi est-il important de ne pas miser en priorité sur les programmes ciblant les jeunes ?

- Le tabagisme doit être considéré dans son contexte social, économique et politique. Le moyen le plus efficace de réduire le tabagisme chez les jeunes consiste à augmenter les taxes — une mesure qui affecte bien sûr l'ensemble de la population.

- Espérer pouvoir donner naissance à une génération sans tabac ou réduire le tabagisme des jeunes, alors que les enfants grandissent dans une société qui banalise largement les dangers du tabac et continue à autoriser la promotion et la valorisation du tabagisme, relève de l'utopie.

- Réduire le nombre de décès dans la population en général par l'arrêt chez les adultes et protéger la santé des non-fumeurs sont des objectifs tout aussi importants que de prévenir l'entrée des jeunes dans le tabagisme.

- Les mesures qui visent à réduire le tabagisme des adultes sont également efficaces pour les jeunes. C'est le cas de l'augmentation du prix du tabac, des lieux sans tabac.

- Protéger uniquement certains groupes, tels que les mineurs, est souvent impossible, inefficace et constitue une occasion manquée d'adopter des mesures qui protègent la santé de tous.

- Les jeunes reproduisent ce qu'ils observent. Si les jeunes fument, c'est en partie parce qu'ils veulent

précisément entrer dans le monde des « grands » et adopter des comportements et des identités d'adultes. Toute mesure ou mention visant à positionner les produits du tabac comme étant exclusivement réservés aux adultes ou interdits aux mineurs en renforce l'attrait.

- Outre ne pas être particulièrement désirable, il est souvent également impossible d'assurer la protection des jeunes exclusivement. C'est le cas notamment en ce qui concerne la publicité et la promotion des produits du tabac.

Comment est-il possible de protéger un enfant de l'exposition par exemple à la publicité diffusée lors de la retransmission d'une course de Formule 1 ? Il faudrait à la limite protéger tous les enfants d'un grand nombre de manifestations par ailleurs tout à fait adéquates pour leur groupe d'âge.

- Nombre d'adolescents reprochent aux adultes de tenir un double discours : « Fais ce que je te dis mais ne fais pas ce que je fais ». Interdire aux jeunes ce que les adultes se permettent ouvertement contribue considérablement à affaiblir et décrédibiliser tout message destiné à protéger les jeunes. Plus inquietant, l'industrie du tabac se prononce aujourd'hui en faveur de mesures inefficaces qui ciblent particulièrement les jeunes.

Elle pousse la perversité jusqu'à se positionner comme acteur de prévention et

organise des campagnes qui laisse la complète responsabilité du choix de fumer ou non reposer entièrement sur les enfants. Dans le même temps, cette même industrie refuse de cesser ses activités de promotion et de recruter de nouveaux adeptes de la cigarette.

Son objectif n'est pas de réduire le tabagisme des jeunes. Elle souhaite simplement définir le tabagisme comme un problème qui concerne exclusivement la jeunesse. Cyniquement, cette stratégie permet essentiellement aux cigarettiers de gagner du temps et de retarder l'adoption inévitable de mesures plus strictes qui ont fait preuve de leur efficacité pour l'ensemble des populations.

— Sylviane Ratte, chargée de mission tabac
Ligue nationale contre le cancer (France)



La séduction des jeunes : les Nuits Bleues de Gauloises

Full ban needed on duty-free sales of tobacco

There's no possible health justification for allowing the sale of cheap cigarettes — cigarettes are lethal, even for diplomats and frequent travellers, and high taxes are one of the most effective tools to curb tobacco addiction.

But there's a bigger reason to ban the duty-free sale of tobacco products at borders and airports: it will make it harder to divert untaxed cigarettes into the black market.

The issue is not the honesty of duty-free retailers, but rather the fact that shipments to the duty-free market serve as a pretext for the wholesale trade in untaxed cigarettes. And this wholesale trade is also the primary source of large-scale smuggled tobacco.

Duty-free sale of tobacco products have been curtailed in the European Community, Canada and Singapore. This is clearly a laudable domestic policy for national governments to adopt.

However, we now need to go one step further and en-

shrine a comprehensive global duty-free ban. Such a ban would be effective in curbing smuggling and reducing consumption, including among young people and persons of lower income who might buy smuggled products.

Unfortunately, the recent version of the Chair's text does not recommend a complete ban, instead it calls for "progressively restricting, with a view to prohibiting" — a recommendation which is not practical.

It is not clear how one would "progressively restrict" duty-free, given that a ban is an all-or-nothing affair. You either tax or you do not tax the product in question. In order to improve this clause, it should call for:

- An end to all cross-border transfers or sale of untaxed tobacco products.
- A specific time frame in which a ban must be enforced.

La prohibición de la publicidad es posible

En la ONI-5, algunos países continúan declarando que sus constituciones les impiden aceptar una total prohibición de la publicidad. ¿Pero realmente han ellos verificado que es así?

Hungría lo hizo recientemente. La Constitución húngara, al igual que otras constituciones, proporciona garantías tanto para la salud como para la libertad de expresión de los ciudadanos del país, incluyendo la libertad de expresión comercial.

A pesar de ello, en Diciembre del 2000, el Parlamento Húngaro votó una Prohibición total de la publicidad directa e indirecta, con la total aprobación de las Cortes Constitucionales del país.

Un poco de historia: La legislación húngara aprobó una Ley muy liberal sobre la publicidad en junio de 1997, permitiendo toda clase de publicidad del tabaco, excepto aquella dirigida a los jóvenes.

En ese momento, un líder del movimiento para el control del tabaco en Hungría, Lajos Pákozdi, solicitó a la Corte Constitucional

que emitiese una declaración al respecto. El les informó que la regulación no era suficiente para proteger la salud de los húngaros. Su solicitud sostenía que la publicidad del tabaco no estaba dirigida solo a la elección entre marcas diferentes, sino que implícitamente era un engaño porque reforzaba la creencia de fumar como una conducta aceptable y ampliamente difundida, como un eslogan publicitario lo señalaba: "Su amigo en el diario vivir".

La prohibición de la publicidad en publicaciones para niños, pero permitiéndoles colocar carteles y vallas publicitarias en lugares fuertemente visibles, no protegía a los niños y jóvenes de ser seducidos por la divertida y atractiva vida que le ofrecen la publicidad de los cigarrillos.

El también se refirió a una declaración de la Corte, de 1996, sobre las actividades de mercadeo, la que concluía que en orden de asegurar un alto nivel de protección de la vida humana y la salud física y mental, una

limitación legal de los derechos comerciales de las empresas era admisible.

En respuesta a esta solicitud, una nueva declaración de la Corte fue emitida en otoño de 2000, reiterando la importancia de la libertad de expresión comercial pero indicando que el gobierno, si lo consideraba necesario, podía recomendar reglamentaciones más estrictas para mejor protección de la salud y la vida humana, así como del desarrollo físico y mental de los niños.

Esta declaración llegó justo a tiempo para ser utilizada por los activistas de control del tabaco húngaros para apoyar a los parlamentarios en su intento de enmendar la Ley de 1997 e introducir una total prohibición de la publicidad del tabaco.

La experiencia húngara demuestra que no hay razón para poner los intereses comerciales por encima de la salud y que las cortes constitucionales aceptan iniciativas orientadas a salvaguardar la salud.

— Tibor Szilágyi
Health 21 Hungarian Foundation

Suivez le guide

Le continent africain semble avoir fait l'option quasi unanime d'une Convention-cadre pour la lutte antitabac (CCLAT) forte en plaçant résolument les intérêts de la santé au-dessus de ceux du commerce des produits du tabac, en plaidant en faveur d'une interdiction totale de la publicité sous toutes ses formes et en décidant de tenir l'industrie du tabac responsable des effets de son produit mortel sur la population.

Une telle prise de position radicale impressionne les autres délégations gouvernementales qui sont souvent hésitantes et timorées — sans parler des handicaps majeurs que sont le Japon, les USA et l'Allemagne, qui ne défendent que leurs propres intérêts commerciaux et politiques dans l'avancée de ces négociations.

La lutte pour le contrôle du tabac est un élément fédérateur pour les pays africains. Ce continent riche en ressources et très peuplé, qui passe

souvent par des difficultés climatiques et politiques, a compris l'intérêt de faire bloc autour de la menace que représente la convoitise de l'industrie du tabac — plus particulièrement celle de la British American Tobacco. Cette



multinationale sans scrupules, aux relents de colonisateur, espère abuser du manque de lois régionales prévenant le tabagisme sur le sol africain.

L'Afrique, dans toute sa dignité, a

compris l'enjeu et n'est pas disposé à constituer la cible du fléau évitable qu'est le tabagisme, responsable de milliers de morts à travers les maladies liées au tabac.

La société civile internationale, représentée ici par les organisations non gouvernementales regroupées au sein de l'Alliance pour la Convention-cadre, a reconnu ce rôle primordial du groupe AFRO en lui attribuant à maintes reprises « le trophée de l'orchidée ».

Que les pays-membres de l'Organisation mondiale de la santé présents aux négociations de la CCLAT y joignent leur reconnaissance envers les pays africains, piliers de la CCLAT, pour cette espérance mondiale de plus de justice à travers une meilleure qualité de vie pour tous, sans tabac.

— Véronique Le Clézio
Ile Maurice

Thank You, Gracias, Merci, Спасибо

To be honest, a few months ago, the prospect of a two-week stint editing the *Alliance Bulletin* had me spooked. At previous INBs, after three or four days of sleep deprivation, I was counting the hours till the last issue.

Not this time: a host of talented volunteers worked cheerfully and efficiently and made it all look easy. Sleep deprivation was restricted mainly to our photocopying team, who patiently waited through last-minute corrections before starting their graveyard shift: Eduardo Bianco, Ehsan Latif, Saifuddin Ahmed, Jose Al Leonidas, Erden-Ochir Uranchimeg, Andrea Tortenier.

Layout was faster and crisper than ever, thanks to: Syed Ma-

hbulul Alam, Carmelita Canila, Véronique Le Clézio, Sophie Kazan and Elinor Devlin.

Of course, we would have had nothing to lay out had it not been for the many contributors from around the world. Muchas gracias a Eduardo Bianco y Lorenzo Huber por las traducciones y las revisiones de los artículos en español.

Our Prime Organiser, Belinda Hughes, ensured that electronic versions of the *Bulletin* were circulated rapidly to FCA members around the world. (See www.fctc.org.)

At UICC, the fabulous Globalink staff again gave us free run of their offices and helpfully answered all sorts of technical questions at odd hours of the day and night.

Finally, extra special thanks to my co-editor, Debra Efrogmson, who yet again did the bulk of the copy-editing and is still far ahead in our friendly competition to learn the most languages possible. And kept me in good spirits with a sense of humour almost as quirky as my own. And occasionally brought food for the starving layout team.

Debra will be taking over my role at INB-6, which I will not be able to attend. I wish her, the FCA crew and all delegates a productive few months. *Please* get this Convention wrapped up by May 2003!

— Francis Thompson (Canada),
Alliance Bulletin editor
(ret'd, with any luck)

International Labour Organization (ILO) Statement on Second-Hand Smoke

In many countries, labour and management groups have been slow to tackle the issue of second-hand smoke in the workplace, in part because of fear of conflict between smokers and non-smokers. This year, at a meeting of the UN Economic and Social Council in July 2002, ILO made the following statement that may help groups at the national level break with the unfortunate tradition of silence:

[...] Exposure to tobacco smoke in the workplace is a threat to safety and health for several reasons. One is that passive smoking causes cancer and other serious illnesses. Another reason is the risk of fires and explosions. A third reason is the synergistic effects between tobacco, certain chemicals and radiation, for instance asbestos, which exacerbate occupational diseases. A fourth reason is the potential for stress and violence which could follow conflicts between smokers and non-smokers at the workplace.

It is in all Governments' interest to use the workplace as an entry point for education and awareness raising concerning smoking and other health related issues, considering most people spend the largest share of their time awake at work.

Because of the costs of employing smokers, it is also in the interest of employers to curb smoking at work. These costs derive from in-

creased health costs, higher absence rates, higher maintenance costs and a negative impact on insurance premiums and retirement funds.

It is similarly in the interest of workers' organisations to involve themselves in the struggle for a smoke-free working environment. Workers' organisations should advocate the right to non-



discrimination during recruitment and employment and workers' active involvement in the development and implementation of a workplace policy on tobacco smoke.

Policymakers should keep the following key principles in mind:

- **The right to a safe and healthy work environment.**
- **Integration.** Smoking should be treated as an occupational health and safety problem. Each enterprise or organisation should ensure that all occupational safety and health strategies are part of a common framework, or management system. This is particularly im-

portant for psychosocial problems because of their strong linkages to other health problems and their interrelatedness.

- **Non-discrimination.** In the spirit of decent work and respect for human rights, there should be no discrimination against workers on the basis of their tobacco habit. Discrimination and stigmatisation of smokers during recruitment or work cannot be tolerated. Nor should workers involved in the process of achieving a workplace free of tobacco smoke be stigmatised.
- **Universality.** Policies on smoking at work should apply to all types of public and private employment, including employment in the informal economy. The same directives and restrictions should apply to both management personnel and workers, so that there is a clear and unambiguous policy.

[...]

- **Support.** Solidarity and support should be given both to non-smokers, who have the right to breath clean air in the workplace, and to those who wish to quit smoking. All workers should have access to affordable health services and cessation assistance.

More than 12 million lives in three years!!

Today, 25 October 2002, marked the third anniversary of the day when nations started official work on the FCTC. Since 25 October 1999, we have had Working Group One, INB-1 through INB-5, two Chair's texts, hundreds of changes and alternative texts, countless brackets of assorted shapes and sizes, with good progress but very slow motion.

Despite all this activity, we are still not reaching our goal, that is, the goal of protecting public health, rather than of preserving political, economic, and tobacco industry interests!

Three years have passed, and more than 12 million people* have lost their lives to tobacco. The industry is free to continue its mass destruction, with

countries slowing and even blocking the process, and giving very weak language, with no concern for those 12 million victims. By next May millions more will have died. Governments will continue to defend the right of the tobacco industry to carry out this plunder of human life, and continue to intimidate countries that wish to have strong text in the FCTC.

Countries should follow the examples of those that have enacted strong tobacco control legislation, and thus greatly reduced the use of, and subsequent death toll from, tobacco. Countries should put health over trade, implement a total ban of all forms of tobacco advertisement and promotion, impose large and strong pictorial

warnings on packages, and take the industry to court for compensation for the misery and death it causes.

We should seek an appropriate expression of our sympathy today with the families and friends of those 12 million who have lost their life due in part to government inaction. Not by seeking more brackets and weaker language, not by befriending those responsible for the deaths, but by taking a strong stance against the industry and its defenders.

— Dr. Abdullah M. Al-Bedah
Saudi Arabia

* According to WHO's recently updated estimate, the number may be closer to 15 million.

More INBs?

Rumours of an extra inter-sessional meeting of all the parties have caused many delegates to phone their therapists and to seek preventative psychiatric treatment. The experience of INB-5 is that the option to defer hard choices to INB-6 meant that hard choices have not been made here. The negotiation will expand to fill the time available, and however many meetings are held, the tough decisions will be made at midnight on the last day of

the last meeting. After seven meetings so far, what is needed now is negotiating pressure, not lots more time. What would create the greatest pressure? A one-week hothouse INB immediately prior to the WHA in May. If delegates really want to visit Switzerland in winter, then we recommend skiing in the mountains, rather than procrastination in the CIGC. Deadlines and time pressure concentrates minds; additional INBs do the opposite.



QUIZ WINNER CALLS FOR ACTION

The FCA is pleased to announce the winner of the 'Death Quiz': a familiar, helpful, efficient and discreet individual who is ever present throughout these INB negotiations and who helps delegates and NGOs without discrimination: Mr Tony Thomas, the Cyber Café Supervisor. Mr Thomas has taken the initiative of disseminating the following article and we are delighted to publish it:

Even the strongest possible FCTC probably has no chance of reducing the current rate of smoking related deaths (about 4.9 million per year). Probably the best that can be hoped for (at this point) is that the tobacco-related death toll can be prevented from rising signifi-

cantly, and that the 2025-30 projected figure of about 10 million per year will not happen.

A 'weak' FCTC will probably accomplish almost nothing, and could even be counter-productive (by undermining attempts to pass strong anti-tobacco legislation at the National level).

Do you remember 1975, when the estimated tobacco-related death toll was 'only' about 1.5 million per year? Or, do you remember 1950, when the estimated tobacco related death toll was about 300,000 per year (nearly all men) and women hardly smoked at all?

— Tony Thomas,
INB-5 Cyber Café supervisor

What's the German term for "constitutional impediment"?

"Die Tabakindustrie sagt NEIN."

FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ALLIANCE

The Framework Convention Alliance (FCA) is an alliance of NGOs from around the world working to achieve the strongest possible Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. Views expressed in the *Alliance Bulletin* are those of the writers and do not necessarily represent those of the sponsors.

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Dirty Ashtray Award

To Japan, for refusing to budge one millimetre since negotiations began.



Orchid Award

To the Maldives, for being a smoke-free nation.

