

Where next for the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control?

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At the launch of *Tobacco Control* in 1992, the concept of a global treaty to address the growing tobacco epidemic could have seemed farfetched but for the efforts of the late Professor Ruth Roemer who, in 1993, was encouraging tobacco control advocates to consider international treaty law to address the global needs of tobacco control.¹ The rest, as it's said, is history. In 2021, the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) completed 16 years since its entry into force and the 9th Conference of the Parties of the FCTC took place in November 2021. As we enter 2022, the treaty and the journal's history remain fundamentally connected.

As the journal's anniversary issue reflects on advances, and considers the future, of tobacco control, it offers an opportunity to look back on the FCTC's achievements and next steps. Importantly, the shared history of the journal and the treaty will continue to be linked as progress in implementing the treaty may inform a research agenda, and, conversely, cutting edge research published by the journal will inform policies that “protect present and future generations from the devastating health, social, environmental and economic consequences of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke...”²

WHAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED AND REMAINING CHALLENGES

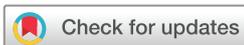
The 2021 Global Progress in Implementation of the WHO FCTC³ notes that progress in implementation of the treaty continues, if incrementally. The report observes that the most implemented articles are those focused on reducing demand for tobacco products, such as Article 8 (smoke-free environments), Article 11 (warning labels on tobacco products) and Article 12 (education, communication, training and public awareness).³⁻⁵ Although compliance with full implementation of these three, and other, articles falls behind the minimum requirements established by the Convention for a number of Parties,^{4 6 7} there are opportunities to close these gaps in the near future. These three policies might have been perceived as “low-hanging fruit” for Parties as they benefit from available implementation guidelines and countries' experience.⁸⁻¹¹ In addition, these policies are financially less costly to implement, and implementation depends mainly on leveraging positive public opinion and social acceptance thus preventing the tobacco industry from dominating the policy debate. Countries' experience with these policies indicates high public support and the need

for minimum investments in enforcement overtime to ensure sustainability.^{8 9 12 13}

The treaty has had an overall positive impact,¹⁴ and over 4.4 billion people now live in one of the 98 countries that have implemented two or more of the treaty's tobacco demand reduction provisions.⁴ Although there has been an overall decline in tobacco use prevalence, quantifying the impact of the treaty on global prevalence is complex, particularly as many countries lack systematic surveillance.¹⁵ However, evidence demonstrates that strengthening the implementation of the treaty, including tobacco tax and price policies, could contribute to further prevalence decreases.^{7 16} Importantly, the FCTC continues to raise awareness of the multi-sectoral nature of tobacco control, has elevated the need to address the tobacco epidemic beyond ministries of health and has shed a light on the role of the tobacco industry as the principal barrier to the full implementation of the treaty.^{3 17}

Challenges remain and include securing adequate funding for tobacco control, implementing and enforcing product regulation measures, ensuring a functional inter-governmental approach to tobacco control, and strengthening the legal system to both respond to tobacco industry challenges as well as to initiate liability claims to demand accountability from the tobacco industry for harms caused by its products. There is also a need to further international cooperation, both south-south and triangular, where countries that have successfully implemented the treaty offer technical, and practical, support on strategies to overcome political and financial barriers to strengthen tobacco control.

Another identified challenge has been the entry into several markets of electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS or e-cigarettes) and other nicotine products, such as nicotine pouches. While there is variation in how countries define and regulate these products (ie, whether or not these are tobacco products),^{4 18} and how countries apply the FCTC to them, the Conference of the Parties have issued policy recommendations that these products should be regulated (up to, and including, bans) in ways that protect health and prevent use by young people.¹⁹ Currently, the main market for ENDS are high-income countries,⁴ which allows time for low-and-middle-income countries (LMICs) to consider how to apply the precautionary principle towards regulation of these, and any novel tobacco and nicotine products. The best regulatory approach to these, and any other new products launched by the tobacco industry, will be the one that best fit each country's population needs, free from tobacco



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industry interference, while strengthening the implementation of the FCTC.

Other emerging tobacco products, such as heated tobacco products, pose less of an implementation challenge as these are clearly identified as tobacco products by the FCTC and therefore within the scope of policies recommended by the Convention.^{20–23} However, industry pressure²⁴ combined with the growth of an unregulated market for novel tobacco products, and rapid emergence of new evidence, suggest that Parties might consider additional action in subsequent Conferences of the Parties.²⁵

IS THE CONVENTION ADEQUATE TO ADDRESS MARKETS AND SOCIETY'S CHANGES?

While the final text of the treaty, adopted in 2003 by consensus, could not possibly predict every change in markets, society and social norms, the treaty itself offers several mechanisms to ensure that it is consistent with the latest research findings and evidence-based policies to promote tobacco control and the goals of the Convention. The Convention establishes itself as floor and not a ceiling of tobacco control efforts, stating in Article 2.1 that "...Parties are encouraged to implement measures beyond those required by this Convention and its protocols, and nothing in these instruments shall prevent a Party from imposing stricter requirements..."² This has resulted in the implementation, at the discretion of Parties, of policies that were not specified at the time, but that follow the intent, if not the letter, of the treaty, for example Uruguay's policy limiting cigarette brands to one single variant.²⁶ In addition, the FCTC offers the opportunity to negotiate and adopt protocols (as Parties have done with the adoption and entry into force of the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products, related to Article 15 of the Convention's text), guidelines and policy recommendations. These are practical instruments to guide Parties in the application of the treaty by incorporating additional details and addressing any new elements that were not available when the treaty was adopted. For example, Parties negotiated and adopted core Article 13 (Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship)'s Guidelines in 2008. However, in 2018, Parties decided on the creation of a working group to draft a text "for specific guidelines to address cross-border TAPS [tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship] and the depiction of tobacco in the entertainment media,"²⁷ taking into account the global expansion of Internet access and smartphones, and the growth of additional entertainment and media marketing channels, including social media. These changes resulted in more ways for the tobacco industry to promote its products and influence the public and policy-makers. The internet and social media expansion were not specified in the text of the Convention in 2003, nor regulated at the time,²⁸ but the Parties' decision demonstrates the Convention's ability to address new developments.

Tobacco and the environment

There is growing evidence of the environmental harms caused by the tobacco production and supply chain. From tobacco growing to tobacco product waste, every step of the process causes environmental harms.^{29–36} The tobacco industry claims to be addressing such harms through voluntary measures; however, these measures will likely not be effective nor sufficient to address this growing problem.^{29 32 37} An important consideration to advance the implementation of article 18 is to separate Articles 17 and 18, which have traditionally been addressed together in the development of policy options and implementation reports.³

Article 17 addresses the need to promote "viable alternative to tobacco growers" while Article 18 states that "...Parties agree to have due regard to the protection of the environment and the health of persons in relation to the environment in respect of tobacco cultivation and manufacture within their respective territories..."² As currently reported, there is a misperception that Article 18 is applicable to less than 48% of Parties, that is, the Parties that have tobacco growing as economic activity.³ However, "protection of the environment" is not linked only to tobacco growing and Article 18 is not, therefore, applicable exclusively to tobacco-growing regions or countries but to all Parties of the FCTC. Parties could incorporate environmental harms of tobacco in educational campaigns under Article 12 (Education, communication, training and public awareness) and ban, under Article 13, the tobacco industry's environment-focused corporate responsibility activities. In addition, Parties could determine that, for example, tobacco product waste is a by-product of tobacco manufacturing and implement measures to protect the health of the environment and of populations through product regulation that reduces or eliminates toxic waste as well as by applying liability measures to the tobacco industry. Apart from the environmental impact of conventional tobacco products, well known for trillions of non-degradable cigarette filters polluting land and oceans, novel nicotine and tobacco products contribute by adding additional plastic and e-waste to the environment.^{29 38–40}

Tobacco and sustainable development

Another example of the treaty adapting to social changes can be found in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted in 2015 by the United Nations. In addition to having the treaty implementation explicitly mentioned under Goal 3, several other aspects of tobacco control support the SDGs beyond health. Through the Conference of the Parties' decisions and other documents, countries made clear that SDGs are intrinsically linked with the FCTC⁴¹ and need to reject the tobacco industry's claims that it contributes to the SDGs' implementation.⁴² In addition, the Convention Secretariat FCTC2030 Project, now involving 33 LMICs, continues to develop best practices on how Parties can take a whole of government approach to tobacco control, including the support for investment cases demonstrating the social and economic benefits of FCTC implementation.⁴³ The expansion of investment cases might provide additional support to the Convention from government sectors such as finance, agriculture and trade. However, there are areas of the Convention that need to be strengthened to maximise its contribution to the SDGs and the 2030 agenda, such as designing tobacco control policies that will decrease disparities and promote equity among vulnerable groups within Parties, for example, women, indigenous populations, tobacco growers and the poor.

GOING FORWARD

The tobacco industry remains the most frequently mentioned barrier to the implementation of the FCTC, including the surge of industries producing novel tobacco and nicotine products, some of which may also produce conventional cigarettes. Still according to the 2021 Progress Report on the implementation of the FCTC,³ less than one-half of the Parties report implementing Article 5, which provides the infrastructure for a tobacco control programme and the implementation of measures associated with Article 5.3, protecting health from the tobacco industry interference. Implementation and enforcement of Article 5.3-related policies is complex, often not well understood, and existing

reporting mechanisms of implementation may not capture ongoing tobacco industry interference with policy-making.^{17–44, 45} Best practices for implementation of Article 5 (including Article 5.3), especially in LMICs, must be developed to accelerate the realisation of the benefits embedded in the Articles of the FCTC.

While growing global efforts to conduct tobacco industry monitoring are underway in many countries, these efforts need to lead to policy developments that effectively create a firewall between tobacco control policy development and implementation, and the tobacco industry.

The endgame

Several Parties have initiated a discussion, or have committed, to reach an endgame from the tobacco epidemic, establishing a deadline to becoming tobacco free (or with prevalence below 5% of tobacco users) in the near future.^{46–48} This process will be highly impacted by market forces and what measures, if any, are implemented to curtail sales of tobacco products. It will also be influenced by public support. These measures would require a coherent systems approach, involving all sectors of the government and civil society. Further, these endgame policies need to go beyond trying to change individual behaviours and address the political and economic systems that support the tobacco industry. The FCTC could be interpreted as in support of an endgame strategy through the implementation of its provisions to the highest possible level.

Strengthening FCTC implementation could also support a move towards an endgame for countries that have yet to implement tobacco control policies (the latest WHO report stated that there are 49 countries in this group).⁴ With adequate financial and technical support to implement the Convention, these countries could have the opportunity to skip the several decades of incremental policy change in tobacco control and consider establishing an endgame goal in conjunction with implementation of the treaty. However, this is likely politically unfeasible. Another potential target for accelerated progress towards the endgame could be a number of countries with tobacco use prevalence below 10%, many of which do not have any tobacco growing or manufacturing as economic interests, and which, with appropriate support from the international tobacco control community, could become the first Parties to in fact address tobacco as the harmful product that it is, and eliminate it. Based on history and experience, efforts to strengthen the implementation of the FCTC will continue to generate opposition from the tobacco industry and its allies. Such opposition needs to be adequately countered.

CONCLUSION

As with *Tobacco Control*, the history of the FCTC started around 30 years ago in response to the increasing death toll caused by tobacco use. While FCTC implementation is uneven, there are reasons to believe that governments made the right choice when they embraced a historic international treaty-making process. Much has changed since then, but positive results have been achieved despite continued, vigorous opposition by the tobacco industry, its allies and surrogates. The Convention is associated with mechanisms of international cooperation, an array of best practice models, and has incentivised a robust research agenda, the results of which are often found in the journal.

Furthermore, the success of the treaty created a model for public health protection that have prompted new global agendas, for example, on addressing other risk factors for non-communicable diseases. The Convention was also a pioneer when it explicitly

singled out the tobacco industry as a threat to its success, and Article 5.3 is often mentioned as a model by researchers studying other commercial determinants of health.^{49–51}

Not all contemporary challenges of the FCTC were discussed in this paper, and other aspects of the Convention must be frequently and systematically analysed. However, the Convention has served, and continues to serve, its purpose. It has the tools and the mechanisms to address current and future challenges if its implementation, in full, is continually strengthened.

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