



European Commission
Agriculture and Rural Development



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WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control Results on Art. 17 and 18

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WHO FCTC results on Art. 17 & 18

1. What is WHO FCTC?
2. COP6 - Main results
3. Art. 17 & 18 and CAP in the European Union
4. Main content of "Policy options and recommendations"
5. Sharing experiences
6. CAP : Pillar I and pillar II



1. What is WHO FCTC? (1)

- ❖ the first international treaty negotiated under the auspices of the World Health Organisation (WHO–OMS)
- ❖ adopted by the World Health Assembly on 21 May 2003 and entered into force on 27 February 2005.
- ❖ developed in response to the globalization of the tobacco epidemic
- ❖ is an evidence-based treaty that reaffirms the right of all people to the highest standard of health
- ❖ The Convention represents a milestone for the promotion of public health and provides new legal dimensions for international health cooperation.



1. What is WHO FCTC? (2)

- ❖ Main objective: reduce tobacco consumption
- ❖ 179 countries or members (called "Parties") have signed
EU and 27 Member States have signed
- ❖ Conference of the Parties (COP) : every two years
- ❖ 6th Conference in Moscow 11-18 October 2014
- ❖ Next Conference: autumn 2016 in New-Delhi (India).



1. What is WHO FCTC? (3)

Concerns about growers and workers

❖ Art. 17

Promoting of support for economically viable alternative activities for growers, workers and individual sellers

"who will be affected by a reduction of tobacco consumption".

❖ Art. 18

Protection of the environment and health of persons in relation to tobacco cultivation and manufacture.



2. COP6 Main results (on Art. 17 & 18)

- Adoption of a document called "Policy options and recommendations"
- Promote exchange of experiences and cases
- Invite FAO, ILO to give updated information
- Request WHO to support to develop guidelines for surveillance, prevention on occupational harms and risks in tobacco cultivation and manufacture
- Submit to next COP a progress report.



3. Art. 17 & 18 and CAP in the European Union

"Policy options and recommendations" document in line with EU CAP policy:

- no anymore a request for "reduction of supply"
- only financial support or subsidies linked to tobacco to be discontinued
- take into account the regional specificities
- about pesticides concerns: not only tobacco
- no more references to possible ban of cultivation contracts, GMO's,



4. Policy options and recommendations (1)

■ 6 Guiding principles:

- 1) Livelihoods diversification
- 2) Tobacco growers should be engaged in policy development and involved in implementation
- 3) Policies based on best practices / sustainable development programmes
- 4) Policies that guarantee quality of life to growers
- 5) Policy promoting alternative should be protected from commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry
- 6) Partnership and collaboration in the implementation.



4. Policy options and recommendations (2)

■ Some of the strategies identified :

- Diversification strategies to increase the number of activities in agriculture and in non-agricultural sectors
- Promotion of innovation and technical improvements
- Promoting alternative and food crops: research, forecasts studies, technical assistance, field trials,
- Promote educational and training programmes
- Remove obstacles (financial, socio-econ., link with tob. industry)
- Setting up information and support centres
- Ensuring social, health and environmental protection



5. Share of experiences

- Encourage the Ministries of Agriculture to implement policy options and recommendations
- Encourage for collecting sharing all existing experiences
 - between the growers and inside the country
 - with other countries and other international bodies
- Encourage for launching new projects, studies, ...
- Consultation of the WHO international database
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6. EU CAP - Pillar I – Direct support

- **Market orientation:** farmers are free to produce what they consider the best for them
- Subsidies converted gradually into a flat rate support per hectare
- Some specific support for specific crops or agricultural conditions: tobacco growing not eligible.



6. Pillar II – Rural Development (RD)

- To improve competitiveness and environment and encouraging diversity in rural areas
- Co-financing EU and MS for restructuring, investments, diversification, reconversion to non- or agricultural activities, agri-environmental measures
- Tobacco :
 - transfert of 50% of the former tobacco subsidies to RD programmes with priority to the regions with tobacco growing
 - and phasing-out subsidies for small farmers (2011-2013).



WHO FCTC results on Art. 17 & 18

Thank you