

SUMMARY OF KEY RECOMMENDATIONS OF ARTICLE 8

Article 8 guidelines establish that the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) aims to protect people from exposure to tobacco smoke. It mandates that effective measures be implemented to ensure that all indoor workplaces, indoor public places, public transport, and, where appropriate, other public places are smoke-free.

Total elimination of smoke

Effective protection from exposure to tobacco smoke requires the complete elimination of smoking and tobacco smoke in any given space to create a 100% smoke-free environment. There is no safe level of exposure to tobacco smoke, and alternatives like ventilation or air filtration have proven ineffective.

Everyone must be protected from exposure to tobacco smoke, with no exceptions. This includes all indoor workplaces and indoor public places.

Universal protection

Necessity of legislation

Legislation is essential to protect people from tobacco smoke exposure. Voluntary smoke-free policies have been shown to be ineffective.

Proper planning and adequate resources are crucial for the successful implementation and enforcement of smoke-free laws.

Resources and planning

Role of Civil Society

Civil society plays a central role in supporting and ensuring compliance with smoke-free measures and should be an active partner in the development, implementation, and enforcement of legislation.

The implementation, enforcement, and impact of smoke-free laws must be monitored and evaluated. This includes tracking tobacco industry activities that undermine these measures.

Monitoring and evaluation

Strengthening measures

Protection against tobacco smoke exposure should be strengthened and expanded as needed through new or amended legislation, improved enforcement, and other measures reflecting new scientific evidence and case studies.