

專題摘要 Abstract

履行《煙草控制框架公約》及MPOWER Implementation of FCTC and MPOWER

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《煙草控制框架公約》(以下簡稱《公約》)自2005年2月27日生效以來，在192個世界衛生組織成員國中，至今已有166個成員國已經簽訂公約，成為國際上最快獲得廣泛被接受的公約之一。健康經濟學家估計即使是煙草種植國，《公約》亦不會傷害簽署國的經濟，因為《公約》除了控制走私煙草外，主要以減低煙草需求作為控煙策略。《公約》已聚集資源、重整數以百計非政府組織、鼓勵各國政府採取相應行動，促進衛生部門的政治成熟性及提升各政府部門關注與控煙相關事務。

首項協議是關於走私問題，並列出相關指引(章節5.3)，以保護公共衛生政策不受煙草業的阻撓，並確保煙草包裝所列明的健康警告圖像及字句(章節11)得以展示，同時禁止煙草在國內外以廣告，宣傳及贊助作產品推銷(章節13)。

建基於全球首條公共衛生條約—《煙草控制框架公約》，世界衛生組織在2008年發佈一份有關全球煙草疫症的國家層面的報告。該報告提供了179個國家覆蓋全球99%人口的數據，同時為推行及實施世界衛生組織MPOWER六項以實證為基礎的有效控煙策略設置基準。現時全球人口中只有5%是在MPOWER其中一項控煙政策推行下而得到保護，免受煙草禍害，唯現時尚未有任何國家已同時全面執行六項控煙策略。為配合執行MPOWER，各國領袖及社會須創造一個無煙環境給下一代，幫助煙民戒煙，令每年受到煙草殺害的數百萬生命得以拯救。

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The Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) came into effect on 27 February 2005, and to date 166 of 192 World Health Organization member states have become parties to the Convention, making it one of the most rapidly embraced international treaties of all time. Health economists predict that the FCTC will not harm national economies, even of tobacco-growing nations, because the FCTC deals primarily with demand reduction strategies, except for the control of smuggling. The treaty has mobilized resources, rallied hundreds of non-governmental organizations (NGO), encouraged government action, led to the political maturation of health ministries, and raised tobacco control awareness in other government ministries and departments.

The first protocol will be on illicit trade, and guidelines have been adopted to protect public health policies from the interference of the tobacco industry (Article 5.3); to ensure that truth about tobacco use be properly reflected in packaging and labeling of tobacco products, using picture-health warnings (Article 11); and to ban advertising, promotion, and sponsorship of tobacco products nationally and across borders (Article 13).

Building on this first-ever global public health treaty (FCTC) the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2008 issued a comprehensive country-level report on the global tobacco epidemic. This report provides data from 179 countries covering 99% of the world's population and sets baselines for implementation and enforcement of the six evidence-based and cost-effective policies of the WHO MPOWER strategy. Currently only 5% of the world's population is fully protected by any one of the MPOWER interventions and no country implements and enforces all of them. By taking action to implement MPOWER, the leaders of governments and civil society can create the necessary environment to protect children from tobacco, help people quit tobacco use and save millions of lives a year.